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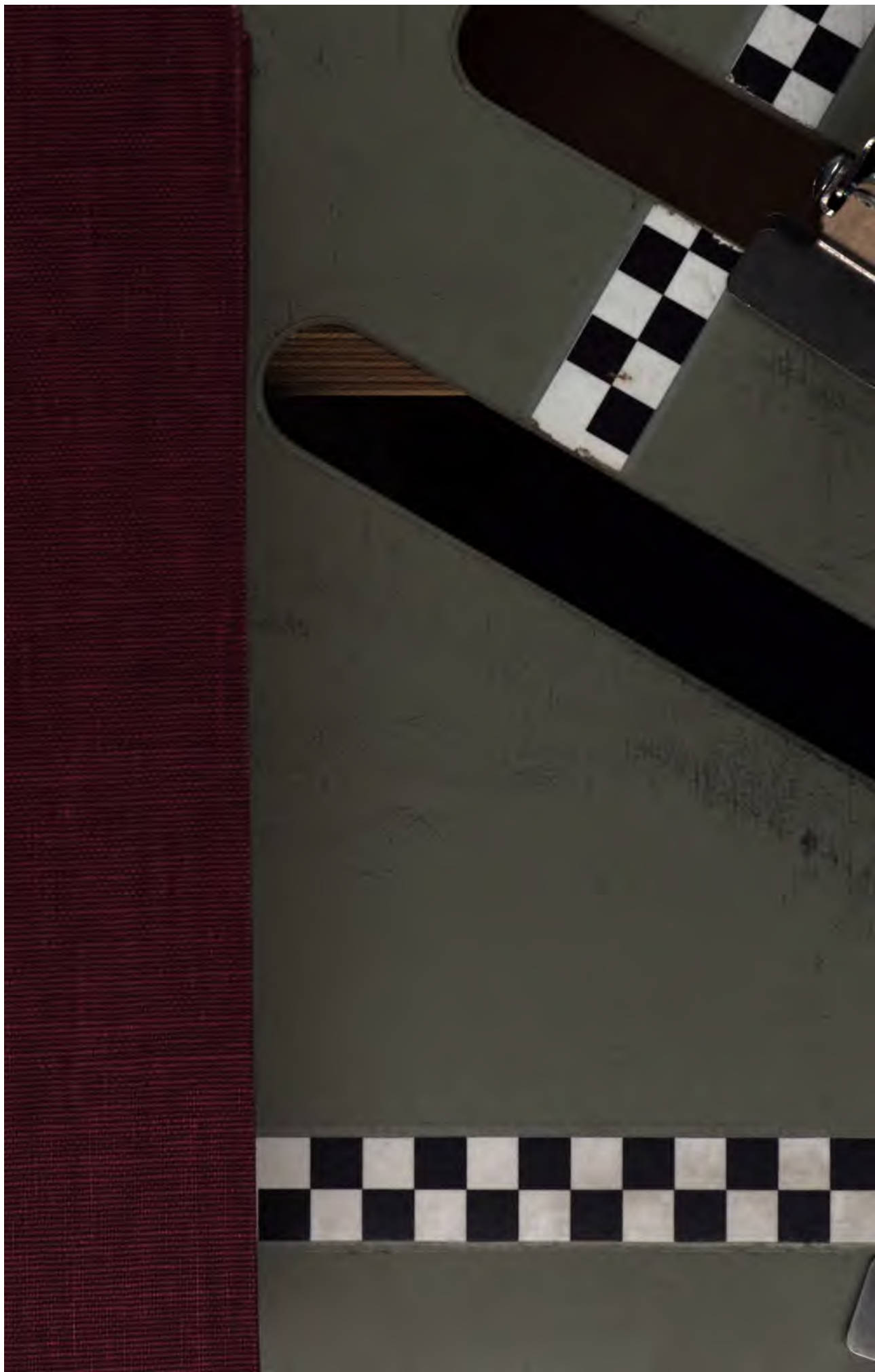
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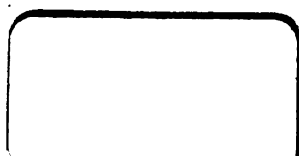
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**PRESS.**









*Māyā Sīnha.*

# THE PANJABI DICTIONARY

PREPARED BY

**MUNSHI GULAB SINGH & SONS,**

*Under the patronage of the Punjab Government.*

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

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IN BEHALF OF

**THE PANJAB TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.**

**Printed:**

**MUNSHI GULAB SINGH & SONS,  
GOVERNMENT PUBLISHERS, AND PROPRIETORS, MUFID-I-AM PRESS.**

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1895.

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Cleveland Pub. Lib,  
<sup>24</sup>  
7-7-1925



To

J. SIME, Esq., LL.D.,

*Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,*

WHOSE GENUINE INTEREST IN, AND WARM DEVOTION TO, THE CAUSE OF  
EDUCATION ARE GRATEFULLY APPRECIATED  
IN THE PUNJAB,

THIS BOOK IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

BY THE PUBLISHERS.

2

## P R E F A C E .

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In 1841 the Ludhiana Mission sanctioned the compilation of a Punjábí Dictionary, and in 1849 a prospectus with a specimen page of the Dictionary was issued, and in 1854 the book was published under the supervision of the late lamented Revd. Dr. Newton. After some years the Punjábí Dictionary was out of print.

In 1884 Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, the then Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, was of opinion that a new Punjábí Dictionary should be prepared. "The Ludhiana Dictionary was almost wholly confined to the dialect spoken at the place, was meagre in every respect, and was out of print." The Ludhiana Mission was not ready to undertake the publication of a revised and enlarged edition. The Punjab Government, in its letter No. 203, dated 4th June, 1884, asked the late Munshi Harsukh Rai, Proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur* Press, to bring out a revised and enlarged Dictionary, and promised to encourage the venture by purchasing copies of the book, and granting a bonus,—both aggregating in value to Rs. 5,000,—on the condition that the book met with the full approval of the Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Sir Charles Aitchison, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was inclined to think that in the new book it would be advantageous to give as full a representation as possible of the Punjábí dialects, and not confined to those prevalent in the country round Amritsar and Jullundur only; and that the forms of speech met with in Multán, the Bar country and Rawalpindi should be adequately treated. The new book has been prepared according to the directions of the Punjab Government, and brought out under the supervision of the Text-Book Committee. The specimen pages, which were submitted to that body by Munshi Harsukh Rai, first of all in May 1886, were closely scrutinised. After the form and arrangement of the book had met with the approval of the Committee, the first sixteen pages were submitted to it for examination. Every page of the book was shown to the Committee before it was printed off. The first three letters of the alphabet were not yet completed, and the work was still in its early stage when Munshi Harsukh Rai died, and in April 1891 the Government transferred the work to us. Dr. J. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, took a personal interest in the work, and instructed us to finish it as quickly as possible what had been already delayed very long. We had to order large quantities of new type in order to expedite the printing.

Our thanks are due to Bhai Maya Singh, the Compiler; to the Proprietors of the Ludhiana Mission Press for making use of their Dictionary; to the late Mr. E. O'Brien for his very full and excellent Glossary of the Multání dialect; to Malak Tulsi Ram of Multán, Lala Dhani Ram of Rawalpindi, and Bhai Kahan Singh of Baluchistan for their help in supplying us with new materials; to the Rev.

E. Guilford, who was so kind as to offer to read the proofs, and whose help in the early stages of preparation was particularly valuable ; to Dr. H. Martin Clark, who has seen almost the whole book through the press ; to Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, who very kindly looked over 72 pages of the book ; to Messrs. W. Bell and J. Campbell Oman, the late and present Secretaries of the Punjab Text-Book Committee, and to Lala Kunj Behari Thapar, the Assistant Secretary of the Committee, who always returned the proofs sent to the Committee punctually and passed them for printing ; to Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Dharm Singh, and Pandit Bhanu Datt, members of the Committee, who looked after the Punjābī section of the proofs at one stage or other of the work ; and last, though not least, to Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of our English Press, who has worked hard in seeing the book through the Press. Mr. Maconachie's excellent book, the *Agricultural Proverbs*, and the *Gazetteers* and *Settlement Reports* of the several Punjab Districts, which constitute a veritable mine of historical, statistical, ethnographical, agricultural, geographical, and other useful information, proved very useful to us, and our warmest acknowledgments are due to the authors or writers of these valuable publications.

MUNSHI GULAB SINGH AND SONS,

*Proprietors, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.*



## INTRODUCTION.

The chief feature of the present work is as full a representation as possible of all the Punjáb dialects spoken between the Jumna and the Indus. In addition to the dialects spoken in the central districts, the forms of speech met with in Multán, Rawalpindi, &c., have been adequately treated. Words and idioms peculiar to the several professions and tribes, many of which constitute the very pith of the Punjábí language, have been carefully collected and adequately dealt with. The every-day language of the cultivating classes as well as agricultural terms are also given in the Dictionary, and will be of help to those whose duties bring them into contact with the people. The well-known literary works in the language are not written in the dialects spoken by the people, and it is the words comprised in the latter that have been treated at great length. In order to know all about the people we have to know the language they ordinarily express themselves in in their daily life and work.

The book contains many words which belong to Medicine, and particularly to Botany. These have been explained at some length. The use and significance of idiomatic words have been illustrated by quotations from the every-day speech of the people, from their songs, love-stories, poetry, ballads, and legends.

The Dictionary includes all words which are of Sanskrit, Hindí, Persian, or Arabic origin, but which now form part of the Punjábí as spoken in the Province. These have been treated in more or less detail as occasion arose. Where different forms of the same word are to be explained, and where they have no equivalent expression in Hindustaní or Hindí, they are treated at length.

It may be mentioned here that great care has been taken to determine the derivations and roots of a large number of such words as have been corrupted from the Sanskrit, Hindí, Persian, and Arabic. The words of the present Dictionary are arranged according to the English Alphabet. This arrangement will give every facility to those who know little Gurmukhí or nothing of Gurmukhí Alphabet. To make the work useful to scholars and to ensure correctness of pronunciation the principal words are given also in Gurmukhí.

It remains now to mention something about the form of the language. The Province comprehends a great variety of tribes, which in most cases differ in languages or dialects in common use. According to the native proverb, a change of dialect is perceptible at every twelve *kos*, and experience verifies the assertion. The *Punjábí* consists of three distinct dialects, the *Multání*, the *Pothohári* and the *Pahári*.

The geographical distribution of the languages prevailing in the Punjab is as follows :—

*Hindí*.—Rohtak, Dehli, Karnal, Gurgaon, south Hissar, south Umballa.

*Punjabí proper (a)*.—Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala, part of Gujrat, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Jullundhar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozpur, north Umballa, north Hissar.

(b) *Multání*.—Multán, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Montgomery, Dera Ghazi Khan, and southern part of Dera Ismail Khan and the Native State of Bahawalpur.

(c) *Pothohárá*.—Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, part of Gujrat, part of Hazara, and Cis-Indus Bannu.

(d) *Pahárá*.—Kangra, Simla, Jammu, and those portions of Hoshiarpur, Sialkot, Umballa, Gujrat, Jhelum, and Rawalpindi which border on the hills.

*Pashto*.—Peshawar, part of Hazara, Kohat, Trans-Indus Bannu.

The *Punjabí* is akin to its sister *Hindí*, both being derived from the Sanskrit and the Prakrit. It contains many Sanskrit, *Hindí*, Persian and Arabic words, but has a large vocabulary of its own. For *Hindí* and *Pashto* the student can consult the Dictionaries of those languages.

For the form of the *Punjabí* Proverbs it is sufficient to give an extract from Mr. Maconachie's Agricultural Proverbs. "The form of the *Punjabí* Proverbs is generally, as elsewhere, a rhyme. Other characteristics are alliteration, a jingling rhyme inside the line, and occasionally a pun. Sometimes the rhyme extends to more than two lines, but rarely to more than three in succession; and it is an interesting point as affecting the precise sound of the letters concerned that a word ending in *r* will not seldom be made to rhyme with one ending in *l*; *khet* again is put to rhyme with *bhed*. The commonest form perhaps of metre is a succession of trochees, but a characteristic and very interesting variation is given in such proverbs as *beṭ, ná taṇ ná peṭ*, where the first line of the rhyme consists of a single word of one syllable, *beṭ*, while the second line has four syllables, *ná taṇ ná peṭ*, giving great rhythmical effect as well as added emphasis of meaning."

The most popular form of literature in poetry is *Bait, Sur, Dophás*. Whenever a gathering takes place for pleasure or for work they sing *Surán* in the *Májhá* or *Dophás* in Multán, and *Baits* generally in cities. One man sings a *Sur, Bait* or *Dophás*, another man answers with another *Sur, Bait* or *Dophás*. The subjects of these *Suráns, Baits, Dophás* are the joys and pains of love, separation from the loved one. *Baits* and *Dophás* have two lines.

It will be interesting here to show distinctions in the parts of speech of *Punjabí* and its branches, *Multání* and *Pothohárá*. *Pothohárá* and *Multání* differ from pure *Punjabí* in having most of their inflections different from it and from each other. At the same time, they have many in common with *Punjabí*. The case endings of the genitive *dá, dí, de* in *Punjabí* are the same in *Multání*, but in *Pothohárá*, *ní* in singular and *nán* in plural. In *Multání* the ablative takes the affix *on* or postposition *kanún*. The dative in *Multání*, on the other hand, uses the case affix *kún*, which is distinct from the *Punjabí* *nún*.

In *Multáni* the Pronouns are, on the whole, like *Punjábi* except that *asda* (we), *tusda* (you), are used instead of *Punjábi* *asth* *tusth*, but there is a distinction in Pronouns in the *Poṭhohárl*, which is as follows :—

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.				Poṭhohárl.		
<i>Punjábi.</i>						
G.	<i>Merá</i>	.	.	.	<i>Márhá</i>	
D.	<i>Mainún</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mekí.</i>	
Ab.	<i>Maithon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Márho kolon.</i>	
FIRST PERSON PLURAL.						
G.	<i>Asáda, sáda</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sárho.</i>	
D.	<i>Asánún, sánún</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sánún.</i>	
Ab.	<i>Asánte, sáde kolon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sárho kolon.</i>	
SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.						
G.	<i>Terá</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tuhárd.</i>	
D.	<i>Tainún</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tukí.</i>	
Ab.	<i>Taithon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tuháre thon.</i>	
SECOND PERSON PLURAL.						
G.	<i>Tusáda, tuháda</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tuhárd.</i>	
D.	<i>Tusán, tuhánún</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tusánún.</i>	
THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.						
G.	<i>Uhdá, uhdí</i>	.	.	.	<i>Usán, usth.</i>	
Ab.	<i>Uhte</i>	.	.	.	<i>Uski, uhki.</i>	
THIRD PERSON PLURAL.						
D.	<i>Unhán nún</i>	.	.	.	<i>Unhán kí.</i>	

Instead of the Indefinite Adjective Pronoun, Instrumental case, *kisne*, in *Poṭhohárl*, *kusne* is used. There is the following distinction between the Interrogative Pronoun of pure *Punjábi* and *Poṭhohárl*.

SINGULAR.		
N.	<i>Kauṭ</i>	<i>Kuṭ.</i>
G.	<i>Kihdá, kisdá</i>	<i>Kusdá.</i>
PLURAL.		
D.	<i>Kinhán nún</i>	<i>Kunhán nún.</i>

In *Multáni* the verb differs from *Punjábi* and *Poṭhohárl* in the form of the Infinitive, which in *Punjábi* and *Poṭhohárl* ends in *ná*, and in *Multáni* in *n*.

<i>Panjábi and Poṭhohárl</i>	<i>Karná</i>	To do.
<i>Multáni</i>	<i>Karan</i>	To do.

The *Present Participle* in *Punjábi* is formed by adding *dá* to the root of the verb, as *kardá*, from *karná* (doing). With verbs whose roots end in vowels, it inserts the nasal between the root and *dá*, as *jánda* (going). *Multáni* forms the *Present Participle* of neuter verbs and of verbs whose roots end in a vowel, like *Panjábi*, as *mardá*,

# INTRODUCTION.

(dying); *khāṇḍā* (eating). Transitive verbs insert *en* between the root and *dd*, and shorten the vowel of the root if long, as *māran* (to beat); *mareṇḍā* (beating). In *Poṭhohārī* the *Present Participle* is formed by adding *he* to the Infinitive, as *karnāhe* (doing). The *Present Participle* of the Passive voice is formed by adding *ṭṇḍā* to the root, being shortened if long.

	Active.	Passive.	Present Participle Passive.
<i>Multānī</i>	<i>Māran</i> , to beat	<i>Mārjan</i> (to be beaten).	<i>Mārṇḍā</i> (being beaten).
<i>Puñjābī</i>	<i>Mārṇā</i> , to beat	<i>Mārejṇḍā</i> (to be beaten).	<i>Mārīḍ jāṇḍā</i> (being beaten).

The Future in *Multānī* and *Poṭhohārī* is peculiar to themselves, and resembles neither *Puñjābī* nor *Hindī*. Intransitive verbs form the future by adding the following terminations to the roots. The difference between *Poṭhohārī* and *Multānī* in this respect is that *sāṇ* of 1st person singular is also the same as in 1st person plural in *Poṭhohārī*, but in *Multānī* it changes.

<i>Poṭhohārī.</i>				
<i>Singular</i>	1st person	<i>Sāṇ</i>	<i>Marsāṇ</i>	I will die.
	2nd person	<i>Seṇ</i>	<i>Marseṇ</i>	Thou wilt die.
	3rd person	<i>Sī</i>	<i>Marsī</i>	He will die.
<i>Puñjābī.</i>				
<i>Singular</i>	1st person	<i>Mārūṇḍā</i>		I will die.
	2nd person	<i>Mareḡā</i>		Thou wilt die.
	3rd person	<i>Mareḡā</i>		He will die.
<i>Poṭhohārī.</i>				
<i>Plural</i>	1st person	<i>Sūṇ</i>	<i>Marsūṇ, marsāṇ</i>	We will die.
	2nd person	<i>So</i>	<i>Marso</i>	You will die.
	3rd person	<i>Sin</i>	<i>Marsin</i>	They will die.
<i>Puñjābī.</i>				
<i>Plural</i>	1st person	<i>Mareṇḡe</i>		We will die.
	2nd person	<i>Maroge</i>		You will die.
	3rd person	<i>Marange</i>		They will die.

In *Multānī* and *Poṭhohārī* Transitive verbs form the future by adding *esāṇ* to the root and shortening the vowel of the root if long.

<i>Multānī, Poṭhohārī.</i>	<i>Puñjābī.</i>
<i>Māresāṇ</i>	<i>Mārūṇḡā</i> . I will beat.
<i>Māreseṇ</i>	<i>Māregā</i> . Thou wilt beat.
<i>Māresī</i>	<i>Māregā</i> . He will beat.
<i>Māresūṇ</i>	<i>Mārāṇḡe</i> . We will beat.
<i>Māreso</i>	<i>Māroge</i> . You will beat.
<i>Māresin</i>	<i>Mārange</i> . They will beat.



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v

In *Multáni* and *Poṭhohári* the future passive is formed by adding *ísán* to the root, the vowel of which, if long, is shortened.

*Multáni* and *Poṭhohári*.

*Punjabí*.

<i>Márisán.</i>	. <i>Márid jáwángá.</i>	. I will be beaten.
<i>Márisen.</i>	. <i>Márid jáwegá.</i>	. Thou wilt be beaten.
<i>Márisi.</i>	. <i>Márid jádegá.</i>	. He will be beaten.
<i>Márisán.</i>	. <i>Máre jáwángí.</i>	. We will be beaten.
<i>Márisi.</i>	. <i>Máre jáoge.</i>	. You will be beaten.
<i>Márisin.</i>	. <i>Máre jánge.</i>	. They will be beaten.

In *Punjabí*, *Poṭhohári* and *Multáni* the *Past Participle*, whether active or passive, is formed by adding *id* to the root, as *márid*, beaten.

## THE SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION.

The mode of transliteration which is adopted throughout the work is as follows :—

ਓ	O	o	ਓ	DH	ḍh
ਅ	A	a	ਣ	N	ṇ
ਏ	E	e	ਤ	T	t
ਸ	S	s	ਥ	TH	th
ਹ	H	h	ਦ	D	ḍ
ਕ	K	k	ਧ	DH	ḍh
ਖ	KH	kh	ਨ	N	n
ਗ	G	g	ਪ	P	p
ਘ	GH	gh	ਫ	PH, F	ph, f
ਙ	ṅ	ṅ	ਬ	B	b
ਚ	CH	ch	ਭ	BH	bh
ਛ	CHH	chh	ਮ	M	m
ਜ	J	j	ਯ	Y	y
ਝ	JH	jh	ਰ	R	r
ਞ	ṅ	ṅ	ਲ	L	l
ਟ	Ṭ	ṭ	ਵ	W	w
ਠ	ṬH	ṭh	ੜ	Ṛ	r
ਡ	Ḍ	ḍ			

## INTRODUCTION.

## Vowels.

ਅ	A	a	ਏ	E	e
ਆ	Á	á	ਐ	AI	ai
ਇ	I	i	ਓ	O	o
ਈ	Í	í	ਔ	AU	au
ਉ	U	u	ਅੰ		ਃ
ਊ	Ú	ú	ਅੰ		ਃ

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. for Arabic.  
 H. „ Hindí.  
 K. „ Kangra or *Pahárl.*  
 M. „ *Multání.*  
 Nat. „ Natural.  
 Ord. „ Order.  
 P. „ Persian.  
*Pot. Pot.* for *Poṭhohárl.*  
*c. w.* for Construed word.
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# PANJABÍ DICTIONARY.

Á

ABBARWÁHÁ

Á आ (1)—Come, an imperative of *v. n.*  
*Augá* (2)—The sound with which singers begin their music.

ÁB आब *s. m. f. (P.)* Water, *Gúláb*, (rose-water); splendour, elegance, brilliancy, dignity; lustre (in gems), temper (of steel, &c.), edge, sharpness (of a sword, &c.):—*áb-dáqá*, *s. m.* Provision, drink and food:—*áb-dár*, *a.* Brilliant, polished, of good water (as gems), well tempered (as steel):—*áb-dart*, *s. f.* Brilliancy (of gems), temper or polish (of steel), sharpness (of a sword):—*áb-hayát*, *s. m.* Water of life; immortality; a fabulous spring hidden from human eyes:—*áb-kár*, *s. m.* A distiller or seller of spirituous liquors:—*áb-khór*, *s. f.* The business of a distiller; a tavern; liquor shop; a duty on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; exercise:—*áb-khór*, *s. m.* A narrow-mouthed earthen or metal vessel used for drinking out of, a cup for drinking water; a goblet:—*áb-ná* or *áb-náe*, *s. m.* The perpendicular tube of *huqqá* on which the *chilam* is fixed.

ABÁD अबाद *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ábád*. Cultivated, peopled, inhabited, pleasant; full of buildings and inhabitants; and in composition in the sense of city or village, as *Wazirábád*, the city of *Wazir*:—*abád honá*, *v. n.* To be cultivated and inhabited:—*abád karná*, *v. a.* To build, to cultivate, to make a place inhabited and populous:—*abád rahná*, *v. n.* To be happy and prosperous.

ABÁDÁN अबादान *a. (P.)* Synonymous with *Ábád*.

ABÁDÁNÍ अबादानी *s. f. (P.)* A habitation; a cultivated; populous, pleasant place; populousness, prosperity.

ABÁDÍ अबादी *s. f. (P.)* Synonymous with *Ábádání*.

ABAJ अबज *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ajab*. See *Ajab*.

ABAKDABAK अबक दबक *s. f.* Reproving, chiding, rebuking severely.

ABÁSÍ अबामी *s. f.* Gaping, yawning:—*abási áuní* or *lainí*, *v. n.* To gape to yawn.

ABASS अबस *a. (S.)* Without choice helpless, powerless.

ABÁ अबा *s. m., voc.* Father. O Father! Also used by children in the time of weeping or crying instead of *abá*, Oh God!

ABBAL अबल *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Arval*. First, prior, foremost, chief, greatest, highest, best, excellent;—*s. m.* The first or earlier part, beginning;—*ad.* At first, in the beginning, in the first place or instance.

ABBARWÁH } अबबदाह  
 ABBARWÁHÁ } *Uffhá*. अबबदाहा

ਉੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To start up suddenly; *i. q.* *Ubbarwáhá*.

ABBHAR **ਅੱਭਰ** *s. m.* Payment of revenue without produce of land; *c. w.* *bharṇā*.

ABBHYĀGAT *s. m.* **ਅੱਭਯਾਗਤ** }  
 ABBHYĀGATAN *s. f.* **ਅੱਭਯਾਗਤਣ** }

Sanskrit *Abhyāgat*. *lit.* arrived. A visitor, a stranger, an ascetic; a faqir (*bhikṣā*) who travels from one place to another as a beggar.

ABBHYĀS **ਅੱਭਯਾਸ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *Abhyās*. Practice, study, the frequent repetition of a thing in order to fix it in the memory:—*jog-abhyās*, *s. m.* The practice of *Jog* (abstract contemplation) in order to attain union with the Supreme Being.

ABBHYĀSAN **ਅੱਭਯਾਸਣ** *s. f.* } (S.)  
 ABBHYĀSĪ **ਅੱਭਯਾਸੀ** *s. m.* }

Studious, one who is well practised in reading:—*jog-abhyāsī*, *s. m. f.* One who is well practised in *Jog* (abstract contemplation) in order to attain union with the Supreme Being.

ABDHŪT **ਅੱਭਯੂਤ** *s. m.* } (II.)  
 ABDHŪTŪ **ਅੱਭਯੂਤੀ** *s. f.* }

A Hindu *faqir* or devotee who worships Shiva or any other god, neglects the ceremonies of religion, and goes naked or clothed having the body smeared with ashes.

ABDŪMĀNNĀ **ਅਬਦੁਮਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Obscene or abusive song by women at weddings; *c. w.* *bolṇā*.

ABEJĀR **ਅਬੇਜਾਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bezār*. Displeased, angry, out of humour, (*vul.*) sick.

ABER **ਅਬੇਰ** *s. f.* (S.) Being out of time, delay; *i. q.* *Awer*.

ABERE **ਅਬੇਰੇ** *ad.* (S.) Late; *i. q.* *Awere*.

ABETABE **ਅਬੇਤਬੇ** *s. f.* (H.) Saying oh thou! an expression of scorn.

ABGAT **ਅਬਗਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apagat*. A miserable state, perdition:—*abgat marṇā*, *v. n.* To die without fulfilling certain religious ordinances.

ABHĀG **ਅਭਾਗ** *s. m. or f.* (S.) Misfortune, ill-luck, calamity;—*a.* Unfortunate; destitute.

ABHĀGĀ **ਅਭਾਗਾ** *s. m.* }  
 ABHĀGAN **ਅਭਾਗਣ** *s. f.* } An unfortunate, destitute person;—*a.* Unfortunate.

ABHAGAT **ਅਭਗਤ** *s. f.* (S.) Want of devotion; irreligion; want of faith; unbelief, impiety; disregard, indifference, inhospitableness.

ABHĀGĪ **ਅਭਾਗੀ** *a.* (S.) Unfortunate, unlucky, ill-starred; destitute;—*s. m.* An unfortunate or unlucky wight.

ABHAGTAN **ਅਭਗਤਣ** *s. f., a.* (S.) An irreligious woman; indifferent.

ABHAI **ਅਭੈ** *a.* Sanskrit *Abhaya*. Free from fear, undaunted, courageous, bold; secure, safe;—*s. m.* Fearlessness.

ABHAKKH **ਅਭੱਖ** *a.* Not eatable, unlawful, forbidden; wrong.

ABHANG **ਅਭੰਗ** *a.* (S.) That which cannot be broken, (a title of God).

ABHĀO **ਅਭਾਉ** } *s. m.* (S.) Non-ex-

ABHĀW **ਅਭਾਵ** } istence; extinction, annihilation; disappearance; absence; want, poverty.

ABHARAM **ਅਭਰਮ** *s. m., a.* (S.) Without doubt; without credit, respect or character; not to be relied upon.

ABHAU **ਅਭੌ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Abhaya*. See *Abhai*.

ABHED **ਅਭੇਦ** } *a.* (S.) Open, mani-

ABHET **ਅਭੇਤ** } fest, without dis-

ABHEW **ਅਭੇਵ** } tinction or separation; indistinguishable, having no difference; indivisible.

ABHMÁN **ਅਭਮਾਨ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *Abhimán*. High opinion of one's self, self-conceit, haughtiness; vain-glory, overweening.

ABHMĀNAN ਅਭਮਾਨਣ *s. f.* } (S.)  
 ABHMĀNĪ ਅਭਮਾਨੀ *s. m.* }

A proud, haughty, self-conceited, arrogant, high minded person.

ABHMĀNTĀ ਅਭਮਾਨਤਾ } *s. f.*  
 ABHMĀNTĀĪ ਅਭਮਾਨਤਾਈ }  
 (S.) Pride, arrogance.

ABHRŪN ਅਭਰੂਨ *s. f.* A slight swelling; a tumour.

ĀBHŪ ਆਭੂ *s. m.* Unripe wheat or barley roasted in the ear. Also *Ābū*.

ABHULL ਅਭੁੱਲ *a.* Unerring.

ĀBĪ ਆਬੀ *a. (P.)* Aquatic, watery; moist, humid; having much water, being well watered, (as a country); having the colour of water, watery blue, light blue.

ABHŪKĀ ਅਭਜੀਉਕਾ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Upajivikā*. Livelihood, subsistence, means of living; victuals; food.

ABKĀ ਅਭਕਾ *s. m.* Fear, dread of a superior.

ABKĀ DABKĀ ਅਭਕਾ ਦਭਕਾ *s. m.* Snubbing and rebuking severely. See *Abak dabak*.

ABNĀSĪ ਅਭਨਾਸੀ *a.* Sanskrit *Abināśī*. Exempt from loss or decay; indestructible, imperishable, eternal, immortal, everlasting; safe, entire, (a title of God).

ABRĀ ਅਭਰਾ *s. m. (P.)* The outer fold of a double garment, (opposed to *Astar* or lining of a cloth).

ABRAK ਅਭਰਕ *s. m. (A.)* Talc, mica.

ABRĪ ਅਭਰੀ *s. f. (P.)* A kind of thick or shining paper variegated or marbled (paper);—*a.* Clouded, mottled; having the appearance and colour of clouds.

ABRO ਅਬਰੋ } *s. f.* Corruption of the  
 ABRŪ ਅਬਰੂ } Persian word *Ābrū*.

Honour, character, reputation; rank, dignity:—*ābro utārūḍ*, *v. a.* To drag down the character and reputation (of); to abuse, to vilify; to commit an indecent assault (upon):—*udhe-kol huṅ kī rihā hai, ābrū laī baithā hai*. He hasn't a farthing left, his dignity is all he sits in.

ĀBŪ ਆਭੂ *s. m.* See *Ābū*.

ABŪJH ਅਬੂਝ *a. (S.)* Not comprehending, unintelligent, stupid; void of or deficient in understanding or sense; unintelligible.

ĀBYĀNNĀ ਆਬਯਾਨਾ *s. m. (P.)* Water revenue. In the Multan district Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per *Jhilār* collected in *Kharīf*.

ACHĀCHET ਅਚਾਚੇਤ } *ad. (M.)*  
 ACHALCHET ਅਚਲਚੇਤ } Suddenly, unawares:—*achāchet hik ḡāḡhī sohāṭ trīmat ā nikathī*. Suddenly a very beautiful woman came out.—Story of the Four Fools.

ACHALL ਅਚੱਲ *a.* Sanskrit *Achal*. Immoveable; firm, fixed; stationary, stagnant; established, settled;—*s. m.* A mountain as *Himāchal*, *Himālaya* mountain.

ACHAMBHĀ ਅਚੰਭਾ *s. m. (H.)* Wonder, astonishment; a prodigy, strange and new matter;—*a.* Rare, wonderful.

ACHĀNAK ਅਚਾਣਕ } *ad.*  
 ACHĀN-CHAKK ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ } Unex-  
 ACHANCHET ਅਚਣਚੇਤ } pectedly, unawares; suddenly, all of a sudden; all at once; unwillingly, unconsciously:—*oh tān achān-chakk-ī-margiyā hai*. He died unexpectedly.

ACHAND ਅਚੰਡ *a. (S.)* Dull, not sharp, incapable of being sharpened, rough; of dull understanding; untaught; not passionate.

**ACHAR ਅਚਰ** *a. (S.)* Immoveable; fixed, stationary; inanimate:—*char* *achar, s. m. f.* Things animate and inanimate; the whole world; organic and inorganic nature.

**ACHÁR ਅਚਾਰ** } *s. m. (S.)* Manner

**ÁCHÁR ਆਚਾਰ** } of life, conduct, behaviour; common practice; custom, usage; an established rule of conduct, religious observances; essential rites and ceremonies; pickles:—*uhád áchár bharishṭ ho giyá hai.* His manner of life is abominable.

**ACHÁRAJ ਅਚਾਰਜ** *s. m. Sanskrit* *Acharyá.* A spiritual guide or teacher, especially one who invests the student with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas and the mysteries of religion; a great Pundit; a master of science; the title affixed to names of learned men; a sect of *Brahmans* who perform the obsequies of the dead.

**ACHÁRI ਅਚਾਰੀ** } *s. m. (S.)* A

**ÁCHÁRÍ ਆਚਾਰੀ** } strict observer of religious ceremonies; one who fulfils the regulations and ordinances of religion; a devotee; pious, holy man; a fanatic;—*a.* Fit for pickles, in a state fit to be made into pickles.

**ACHARJ ਅਚਰਜ** *s. m. Sanskrit* *Ashcharya.* Wonder, admiration; an extraordinary event, miracle; a prodigy, astonishment;—*a.* Astonishing, wonderful, surprising.

**ACHARJAN ਅਚਰਜਣ** *s. f.* } A person

**ACHARJÍ ਅਚਰਜੀ** *s. m.* } who performs wonders and miracles.

**ACHARN ਅਚਰਨ** } *s. m. (S.)* Manner

**ÁCHARN ਆਚਰਨ** } of life; conduct, deportment; custom, usage; practice, institute; religious observance.

**ACHÁRWANT ਅਚਾਰਵਣਤ** *s. m.* }

**ÁCHÁRWANTÍ ਆਚਾਰਵਣਤੀ** *s. f.* }

A person of virtuous conduct; a strict observer of religious ceremonies; a devotee; pious, holy person.

**ACHCHANCHET ਅੱਚਣਚੇਤ** *ad.*  
See *Acháṇak.*

**ACHCHAWÍ ਅੱਚਵੀ** *s. f.* Restless  
ness; *c. w. lagguṭ.*

**ACHCHHÁ ਅੱਛਾ** *a. (H.)* Good; serviceable; useful; fit; excellent; nice, fine; sound; hale; healthy; salubrious (as climate); genuine, pure, unadulterated; pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, amiable, kind, benevolent, humane; virtuous, righteous; well-behaved; clever, skilful (workman); proper, suitable, fitting; favourable, propitious; lucky, fortunate; happy; prosperous; reasonable, moderate, cheap; fertile, productive (soil);—*ad.* Well, correctly, properly, nicely; finely; opportunely; yes, very good, very well, all right; granted, true; quite right;—*exclam.* Well! very good! very well! how fine! well done! bravo! capital! all right!—*achchhe achchhe, s. m.* The good, superiors, great men; men of birth, rank or learning:—*achchhi tarah* or *achchhi tarah ná,* *ad.* Well, properly, carefully, in a fitting manner, suitably; abundantly, as one could wish, satisfactorily; adequately:—*achchhe ton achchhá.* The best of all; the very best;—*achchhá karná, v. a.* To do good; to do well or right; to make (one) well, to restore to health, to heal, to cure:—*achchhá lagguṭ, v. a.* To be pleasing, agreeable, or palatable, to please; to appear pretty or becoming, to look well; to become, benefit, suit; to afford pleasure; to derive pleasure or enjoyment, to enjoy, to relish, to have a good effect, to prove beneficial, to benefit:—*achchhá honá* or *hojáná, v. n.* To become or get well, to recover; to be healed or cured; to be in good health:—*achchhá tán nán Khudá yá Parmeshar dá hai.* The name of God only is excellent or righteous. This idiom is used when it is intended to show the weakness of human nature.

**ACHCHHAR ਅੱਛਰ** } *s. m.* Corrupt-

**AKKHAR ਅੱਖਰ** } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Akshar.* A letter of the alphabet character:—*bidh mātá* or *bidhátá de achchhar* or *akkhar.* Predestination; fate, destiny; the hand of destiny.

ACHCHOWÁIN ਅਚੋਵਾਈਂ *s. f.*  
Restlessness.

ACHCHUT ਅਚੁਤ *a. (S.) lit.* Fixed.  
Incorruptible, eternal, immortal;—*s. m.*  
An epithet of God.

ACHET ਅਚੇਤ *a. (S.)* Out of (one's)  
mind or senses, senseless; careless, in-  
cautious.

ACHHÁ ਆਛਾ *a.* Corrupted from  
*Achchhá.* Good, well.

ACHHAI ਅਛੈ } *a.* Not liable to decay;  
AKHAI ਅਖੈ } imperishable, everlast-  
ing.

ACHHÁR ਅਛਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupt-  
ed from *Uchhár,* The cloth spread over  
the corpse of a Muhammadan when car-  
ried to the grave. It is usually given  
to the grave-digger as his wages:—  
*kabar kutte dí achhár mashrú dá.* A dog's  
grave and a biercloth of silk and cotton.  
—Proverb used of anything out of place.

ACHHED ਅਛੇਦ *a. (H.)* Indivisible, not  
to be broken.

ACHHINDÁ ਅਛਿੰਦਾ *a.* Dear, darling,  
beloved; impertinent.

ACHHOH ਅਛੋਹ } *a. (H.)* Untouch-  
ACHHÚH ਅਛੂਹ } ed, unsusceptible  
of defilement from touch; of so rapid a  
motion as to elude the touch of any one.

ACHHÚHT ਅਛੂਹਤ *a. (H.)* Not cap-  
able of being defiled by touch.

ACHPAL ਅਚਪਲ *a. (H.)* Restless,  
uneasy, agitated, impatient; unsteady,  
wavering; irresolute; variable, inconstant,  
fickle, wanton, giddy, skittish; active,  
swift, brisk, sprightly, playful, frisky,  
vivacious; inconsiderate; careless; unruly,  
refractory, restive, headstrong, self-will-  
ed, obstinate, perverse, wayward.

ACHPALÁÍ ਅਚਪਲਾਈ *s. f. (H.)*  
Restlessness, inconstancy, playfulness,  
wantonness, &c.

ÁD ਆਦ *s. m.* Sanskrit *Adi.* Begin-  
ning, commencement, starting point; first,  
prior, primary, primæval:—*ád-ant, s. m.*  
The first and the last; the beginning and  
the end; from head to foot; throughout:  
—*ádjugád, a.* From eternity; eternal  
(an attribute of God):—*ádpurkh, s. m.*  
A title of God; the first cause; the First  
Being.

ÁD ਆਡ *s. f.* A garden aqueduct; a  
screen, shelter, protection; crookedness,  
a line across the forehead:—*ád khálqá*  
or *akhálag, v. a.* To clear the watercourse.

ADÁ ਅਦਾ *s. f. (P.)* Grace, beauty;  
elegance; graceful manner; charm, fasci-  
nation; amorous signs and gestures;  
blandishments, coquetry; habit;—(A.)  
The act of bringing to completion; ac-  
complishment, performance, (of obliga-  
tions); fulfilment; payment or discharge  
(of debts):—*ád hójdqá* or *hoqd, v. n.* To  
be paid, to be discharged (of a debt), to  
be fulfilled (an obligation):—*ád karná,*  
*v. a.* To pay, to liquidate, to discharge,  
to fulfil, to perform, (spoken of debts  
and obligations); to coquet:—*ád pai*  
*jáqá, or paigá, v. n.* The forming of a  
habit.

ÁDÁ ਆਡਾ *s. m.* Protection, shelter.

ADAB ਅਦਬ *s. m. (A.)* Respect, de-  
ference, honour; discipline, training; good  
manners; courtesy, politeness; urbanity;  
—*adab karná, v. a.* To respect, to behave  
politely.

ADAL ਅਦਲ *s. m. (A.)* Justice, equity,  
rectitude; *c. w. karná.*

ÁDAL ਆਦਲ *a.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Adil.* Just, equitable, up-  
right, sincere.

ADÁLAT ਅਦਾਲਤ *s. f. (A.)* Justice,  
law, equity; a court of law, justice or  
judicature; a tribunal, bench:—*ádlat*  
*ghur, s. m.* A court-house:—*ádlat karná,*  
*v. n.* To administer or dispense justice,  
to exercise judicial powers; to judge, to  
try a suit at law.

ADH ਅਢ *s. f. (M.)* A main irrigation channel.

ADHAK ਅਧਕ *a. Sanskrit Adhik.*  
More, greater, abundant, excessive, additional, augmented;—*ad.* Exceedingly, abundantly; greatly, very; in excess (of), too much; too great; over and above; in addition to; besides;—*s. f.* A diacritical mark (—) placed over the left side of a letter to denote a reduplication of sound:—*adhakkor*, *s. f.* (in geom.) An obtuse angle; *c. w.* *adhak karná*.

ADHAM ਅਧਮ *a. (S.)* Mean, vile, contemptible; very low; inferior; low, humble, wretched;—*s. m.* A low person; a vile wretch; the meanest or most unworthy person; a great sinner, offender:—*adham udhárā*, *s. m.* An epithet of the Deity (as He who gives support or salvation to the lowest and most unworthy.)

ADHÁN ਅਧਾਨ } *s. m. (S.)* Pregnancy,  
ADHÁN ਅਧਾਨ } conception:—*garbh*  
*adhán*, *s. m.* A ceremony performed on the first indication of pregnancy; one of the *sanskáras* or essential rites of Hinduism.

ADHÁR ਅਧਾਰ } *s. m. (H.)* Food,  
ADHÁR ਅਧਾਰ } aliment, victuals;  
support, nourishment, taking a light repast; satisfaction, comfortable state of mind, assurance, sufficiency:—*ik pal dí sharmidgi sáre din dá adhár*. A moment's shame, a day's food, i. e., by shamelessly demanding food for a moment, one gets his nourishment for a whole day, (a sarcasm on the shameless); a patron, a supporter; *c. w.* *honor*.

ADHARM ਅਧਰਮ *s. m. (S.)* Irreligion, unrighteousness; impiety; crime, sin, immorality, wickedness, iniquity, injustice.

ADHARMAN ਅਧਰਮਣ *s. f.* } An irre-  
ADHARMÍ ਅਧਰਮੀ *s. m.* } ligious  
or wicked person;—*a.* Unrighteous, impious; immoral, iniquitous, sinful, unjust, heartless, cruel; deprived of caste.

ADHARMTÁÍ ਅਧਰਮਤਾਈ *s. f.*  
Unrighteousness, wickedness, &c.

ADHELÁ ਅਧੇਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* Half a pice.

ADHER ਅਧੇੜ *s. (H.)* Middle aged, just past the prime of life, (applied most frequently to women).

ADHÍ ਅਧੀ *s. f.* A half.

ADHIL ਅਧਿਲ *s. f. (M.)* A half, a share in a well.

ADHÍN ਅਧੀਣ } *a. (S.)* Humble,  
ADHÍN ਅਧੀਣ } subject, submissive,  
obedient, dependent, obsequious, docile, meek, lowly:—*par adhíñ suñe sukh náh*. One dependent upon another is not happy even in dream.

ADHÍNÁÍ ਅਧੀਣਤਾਈ *s. f. (S.)*  
Humility, subjection, obedience, dependence, obsequiousness, submissiveness, meekness, servility.

ADHKÁR ਅਧਕਾਰ *s. m. (H.)* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Adhikár*. Authority, power; jurisdiction, rule, extent of dominion, a kingdom, office, appointment, possession, proprietorship; inheritance; right, title, privilege:—*adhkárdeṇá*, *r. a.* To give authority (to), to authorize; to invest with power or authority; to confer a right; to appoint:—*adhkár rakkhá*, *r. a.* To have authority; to have a right or claim; to hold an office or appointment:—*adhkár karná*, *r. n.* To exercise authority, to administer, to govern, rule, control, &c.:—*adhkár milá*, *v. a.* To obtain an office or appointment, to be invested with power or authority, to obtain a title.

ADHKÁRAN ਅਧਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* } Cor-  
ADHKÁRÍ ਅਧਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* } rupt-  
ed from the Sanskrit word *Adhiká-rí*. A proprietor, sovereign, ruler, an owner, one possessing authority (absolute or derived), right, title, privilege; one empowered; heir, agent.



ADHLĀPĀ ਅਧਲਾਪਾ } *s. f. (M.) A*  
 ADHLĀPI ਅਧਲਾਪੀ } contract  
 ADHLOPI ਅਧਲੋਪੀ } by which

a person becomes owner of half a well and half of an estate ; *e. g.* :—A sinks a well in B's land, clears the jungle, and brings the land under cultivation. A becomes proprietor of half the land and B of half the well. The estate, consisting of the well and land attached, becomes the property of A and B in equal shares. A is said to take and B to give *adhlāpi*. Sometimes (especially in lands near rivers, where wells are not necessary) clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation confer proprietorship of half or less, though a well is not sunk.

ADHMŪL ਅਧਮੂਲ *s. m.* Noise, uproar, disturbance ; *c. w.* *machāunā* or *chukhnā*.

ADHNA ਆਢਣਾ *v. a. (M.) To*  
 rub, to shampoo (the abdomen with oil, &c.)

ADHORAN ਅਧੋਰਨ } *v. a. To un-*  
 ADHORNA ਅਧੋਰਨਾ } stitch, rip, unstring.

ADHRĀJ ਅਧਰਾਜ *s. m.* Sanskrit *adhirāj*. A sovereign, an emperor, a superior lord, a suzerain, lord paramount :—*mahārāj Adhrāj*, *s. m.* King of kings, emperor.

ADHRAK ਅਧਰਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *adrak*. Fresh or undried ginger :—*bāndar ki jāne adhrak dā savād*. What does the monkey know of the taste of ginger, *viz.*, a low person cannot appreciate a noble sentiment.

ADHRANG ਅਧਰੰਗ *s. m.* Sanskrit *adhṅg*. Palsy, paralysis, hemiplegy.

ADHRANG-GAN ਅਧਰੰਗਣ *s. f.* }

ADHRANGGI ਅਧਰੰਗੀ *s. m.* }  
 (*H.*) One who is struck with the palsy, a paralytic.

ADHRAS ਅਧਰਸ *s. m.* A kind of thin cotton cloth.

ADHRĀTĀ ਅਧਰਾਤਾ *s. m.* Night-blindness.

ADHSĀLI ਅਧਸਾਲੀ *s. m. (K.) A*  
 person taking the landlord's share of grain and paying half the revenue.

ADHŪRĀ ਅਧੂਰਾ *a. (H.) Half ready,*  
 half done, half dressed, immature (as a foetus, &c.) ; unfinished, defective ; weak, feeble ; helpless ; *c. w.* *adhūrā karnā* or *rahnā*.

ADHŪT ਅਧੂਤ *s. m.* } Cor-  
 ADHŪTANĪ ਅਧੂਤਣੀ *s. f.* } rupted  
 from the Hindi word *Abdhūt*. See *Abdhūt*.

ADHUAR ਅਧੁਆੜ }  
 ADHWAR ਅਧਵਾੜ } *s. m.* The  
 half of a thing, generally applied to a bottle of small size ; one side of leather, or a piece of cloth.

ADHYARĀ ਅਧਯਾਰਾ *s. m.* See *Addhyārā* in *Addh*.

ADIST ਅਦਿਸਟ *a. Sanskrit adriṣṭ*. Invisible, unseen ;—*s. m.* Unforeseen danger, fortune, fate.

ADITTH ਅਭਿਠੱ *a. A, not, dīṭh, seen*. Invisible, unseen ; *i. q.* *Andīṭh*.

ADKAR ਅਦਕਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *adrak*. Fresh ginger ; *i. q.* *Adhrak*.

ADLĀ BADLĀ ਅਦਲਾ ਬਦਲਾ *s. m.* }

ADLI BADLI ਅਦਲੀ ਬਦਲੀ *s. f.* }  
 (*H.*) Exchange, alteration :—*adlī badlī karnā*, *v. a.* To exchange, to barter, to confuse, displace :—*adlā badlī karnā*, *adal dā badal karnā*, *adlā badlī lainā*, *v. a.* To take revenge ; *i. q.* *Adal badal*.

ADLI ਅਦਲੀ *a.* Just, equitable, upright. See *Adālātī*.

**ADLÚN ਅਡਲੂਨ** *s. m. (M.)* The reservoir or hole into which water from a well falls out of the *nivár* before passing into the *ád* or watercourse. Also called *kháqá* or *olú*.

**ĀDMĪ ਅਦਮੀ** *s. m. (A.)* A descendant of Ādam; a human being (man or woman), individual, people:—*ādmī anāj dā kīrā hai*. Man is the worm of grain, viz., man cannot live without food, or is wholly dependent upon nourishment and food; adult; a sensible, or honest man:—*ādmī nahā mildā*. An honest man is scarce; servant, attendant:—*terā ādmī kitthe hai?* Where is your servant?—*ādmī banāunā*, *v. a.* To humanize, civilize; to teach manners:—*ādmī honā* or *hojāunā*, *v. n.* To become a man, attain to manhood; to become civilized, learn manners, &c.

**ADNĀ ਅਦਨਾ** *a. (A.)* Inferior, little, low, mean; a person of no consequence:—*adnā lambardār*, *s. m.* Inferior *lambardār* (headman of a village):—*adnā mālāk*, *s. m.* Inferior proprietor.

**ADOL ਅਡੋਲ** *a. (H.)* Immovable, fixed, unshaken; steady.

**ADRĀK ਅਦਰਕ** *s. m. (H.)* Fresh ginger; *i. q.* *Adhrak*.

**ADRAS ਅਦਰਸ** *s. m.* A kind of cloth; lining of the cloth. See *Andras*.

**ADRASSĀ ਅਦਰਸਾ** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat made of rice, flour and sugar. See *Andrassā*.

**ADUĀIN ਅਦੁਆਇਣ** *s. f. (H.)*

**ADWĀIN ਅਦਵਾਇਣ** *s. f. (H.)* A bed.

**ADWĀN ਅਦਵਾਣ** *s. f. (H.)* cord, a cord inserted in the foot of a bedstead to tighten the bottom; *i. q.* *Dauṇ* or *Paṇḍ*.

**ADŪL ਅਦੂਲ** *s. m. (A.)* Declining, refusing, disobeying:—*adūl hukmī* or *hukam adūlī*, *s. f.* Disobedience to a positive order, receding, deserting, returning:—*adūl hukam hojānā* or *hojā*, *v. n.* To be refused, to be rejected, to be disobeyed:—*adūl hukam karnā*, *v. a.* To refuse, to reject, to disobey.

**AFĀT ਅਫਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *áfāt* (pl. of *áfat*). Evils, calamities, misfortunes, dangers; Satan, devil, evil spirit, mischievous imp.

**ĀFĀT ਅਫਾਤ** *(A.)* Evil, calamity, misfortune, danger; trouble, difficulty, disaster; pest, plague:—*āfat vichh phas-ṭā* or *phas-jōṭā*, *v. n.* To be involved in misfortune, trouble; to be overwhelmed, with misery, affliction, &c.; to be entangled in difficulties:—*āfat ṭunā*, *v. n.* To be overtaken by any calamity; to be smitten by Divine wrath.

**AFĪM ਅਫੀਮ** *s. f. (H.)* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *ahiphen*. Opium:—*afim deṇā*, *v. a.* To give opium; to poison, kill by poison.

**AFĪMAN ਅਫੀਮਣ** *s. f. (H.)* An opiumeater.

**AFLĀTŪN ਅਫਲਾਤੂਣ** *s. m. (A.)*

**AFLĀTŪN ਅਫਲਾਤੂ** *s. m. (A.)* Plato (so called by the Arabs), the renowned Greek philosopher; an epithet applied to a boaster:—*Aflātūn dā bachchā*, *s. m.* A person of overweening pride; an arrogant, disdainful man.

**AFRĀDAFRĪ ਅਫਰਾਦਫਰੀ** *s. f.*

**AFRĀTAFRĪ ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ** *s. f.* Insurrection, confusion, revolution, consternation, alarm; *c. w.* *paṇḍī*.

**AFRĀON ਅਫਰਾਓਂ** *a.* Surplus, superfluous;

**AFROĪ ਅਫਰੋਈ** *s. f.* worthless, useless.

**AFROIN ਅਫਰੋਈਂ** *s. f.* worthless, useless.

**AFRĪ ਅਫਰੀ** *inj.* Corrupted

**AFRIN ਅਫਰੀਣ** *s. f.* from the Persian

**AFRIN ਅਫਰੀਂ** *s. f.* word *áfrīn*. Bravo! well done;—*s. m.* Praise, applause; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**AFSOS ਅਫਸੋਸ** *s. m. (P.)* Sorrow, lamentation, concern, vexation, grief, regret;—*intj.* Ah! alas! ah me! what a pity! :—*afsos dunā, karnā, khānā, v. n.* To feel regret, sorrow, to regret, to grieve, sorrow, sigh, to lament, bemoan; to take to heart; to express sorrow or regret (for); to feel or express pity (for).

**IFTABĀ ਆਫਤਾਬਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A water jug of brass or copper with a spout.

**AFUĀH ਅਫੁਆਹ** } *s. f. (A.)*

**AFWĀH ਅਫਵਾਹ** } (pl. of *fuah*, *lū* months.) Rumour, doubtful news, fame, report :—*afwāh udhūnā, v. n.* To be spread (rumour).

**ĀG ਆਗ** *s. m. or f.* The tape of the sugarcane; fire.

**AGAD ਅਗਦ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *a'qd*. A knot; the marriage knot, marriage; a compact, agreement; *i. q.* *Aakd*.

**AGĀDH ਅਗਾਧ** *a. (S.)* Bottomless, unfathomable, very deep :—*agam agādh pār brahm so; jo jo kahe so muktā ho.* Unattainable, unfathomable is that supreme Brahman; whoever utters (his name) is emancipated.

**AGĀHĀN ਅਗਾਹਾਂ** *ad.* Before, forward, ahead, in front. Also *Gāhān*.

**AGAL BAGAL ਅਗਲ ਬਗਲ** *ad. (H.)* Aside, from side to side, near at hand, at one's side :—*agal bagal rakkhūnā, v. a.* To put one aside or away, put on one side.

**AGAM ਅਗਮ** *a. (S.)* Impassable, inaccessible, impervious, bottomless, deep, unfordable, unaccomplishable, incomprehensible; unlimited, unbounded.

**AGAMM ਅਗਮੰ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *agam*. Futurity, secrecy, something unknown, a future event; a Hindu Scripture dictated by Mahadevā; a shastra containing spells and incantations; a shastra or work on occult science; in (law) a voucher or document :—*agamm būchchūnā* or *vāchchūnā, v. n.* To determine the future, to foretell, to prophesy :—*agamm baktā* or *vaktā, s. m.* Foreteller, predictor;

one who tells the doctrines of *agamm* :—*aggam biddā or viddā, s. f.* The art or science of foretelling :—*agamm giyān, s. m.* The knowledge of secret and future events :—*agamm giyānān* or *giyānī, s. f.* or *m.* A prophet or prophetess; one who knows or predicts future events, a prognosticator.

**AGAN ਅਗਣ** *s. f. (H.)* Sanskrit *agni*.

Fire; the fire of the stomach; the digestive faculty, appetite :—*agan būn, s. m.* A kind of firework, a fire arrow; a term in astrology :—*Agan-bol, s. m.* A steamer :—*agan hom* or *hotar, s. m.* Sacrifice by fire, burnt sacrifices, offering, oblations to fire :—*agan kund, s. m.* Fire pit, a hollow for kindling fire in.

**AGAN ਅਗਾਂ** *conj.* But, nevertheless.

**AGĀNH ਅਗਾਂਹ** } *ad.* Before, forward,

**AGĀNHĀN ਅਗਾਂਹਾਂ** } in front :—*Agānh-honā, v. n.* To go before, to go on; to go away; *i. q.* *Agānhān*.

**AGANT ਅਗਣਤ** *a.* Sanskrit *agant*. Innumerable, incalculable.

**AGAR ਅਗਰ** *s. m. (H.)* Sanskrit *aguras*. Aloe-wood, a kind of fragrant wood.

**AGAR BAGAR ਅਗੜ ਬਗੜ**

**AGARAM BAGRAM ਅਗੜਮ ਬਗੜਮ** } *s. m. (H.)*

Trifling employment or talk, trifles, trash;—*a.* Promiscuous; composed of odds and ends; mixed.

**AGĀRE ਅਗਾੜੇ** *ad.* Before, ahead;

**AGĀRI ਅਗਾੜੀ** *s. f. (H.)* The rope or chain used for tying a horse's head or forefeet; the front; the forepart; forefeet;—*ad.* Before, forward, in front, onward; further on :—*agāri pichhārī, s. f.* The front and heel ropes with which a horse is fastened.

**AGĀS ਅਗਾਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *ākāś*. The sky, the firmament, the heavens; space; air; the fifth element of the Hindus, more subtle than air, æther :—*agās-bel, s. f.* The name of a vine or creeper (*Cuscuta reflexa*) that grows on trees not having its roots in the ground. For further information see *ākāś*.

**AGAST अगस्त** *s. m.* A thing formed of paper, somewhat after the fashion of an umbrella, and turned constantly over the head of a bridegroom, as part of the marriage ceremony; *i. q.* *Sargast*.

**ĀGAT अगत** *s. f. (H.)* Sanskrit *āgati*. Coming, arrival, income; attention, kind treatment, entertainment, courtesy, respect, consideration:—*āgat bhāgat, s. f.* Attention, a kind reception, entertainment:—*āgat bhāgat karnā* or *karnī, v. a.* To entertain, to show attention, (a friend):—*āgat honā, v. n.* To be received:—*āgat karnā, v. a.* To receive (money &c.):—*āgat painā, v. n.* To be acceptable (a present, &c.)

**AGĀU अगाऊ** } *s. m. (H.)* A fore-  
**AGĀUN अगाऊ** ) runner, a leader,  
a guide;—*a.* Going before, previous, prior;—*ad.* Beforehand, in advance, before:—*agāu jānā, v. n.* To go before, to go out to meet or receive any one:—*agāu denā, v. n.* To give in advance, to give as an earnest.

**ĀGE अगे** *ad. (H.)* See *Agge*.

**AGEDE PICHHEDE अगेडे पिछेडे**  
*ad.* See *Aggar pichchhar* or *Agge pichchhe* in *Agge*.

**AGERE अगेरे** *ad.* Before, in front.

**AGET अगेत** *s. f.* Doing a thing before the proper time.

**AGETA अगेता** } *a.* Being before  
**AGETARE अगेतरे** } the proper time;  
premature.

**AGG अग** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *āg*. Sanskrit *agni*. Fire, flame; heat, excessive heat; (met.) anger, passion; love, lust, hatred, jealousy; intense hunger;—*a.* Very hot, irritable, sharp, quick; scarce and dear; high-priced (*agg dā mull* or *bhā*):—*agg bhabolā honā, v. n.* (Corrupted from *āg babulā honā*) To be enraged:—*agg bhakhāunā* or *sulgāunā, v. a.* To inflame; to excite sedition; to foment quarrel clandestinely:—*agg bharkāunā, v. n.* To be stirred, blown or kindled (fire); to be inflamed, excited, roused:—*agg bhar-*

*kāunā* or *bālā, v. a.* To inflame; stimulate, excite:—*agg bujhānā* or *bujhāunā, v. a.* To extinguish a fire; to quench one's thirst, satisfy hunger, lust, appetite, &c.; to appease a tumult, to settle a quarrel, to still resentment:—*agg bujhānā, v. n.* To be put out (fire), to be quenched or satisfied (thirst or hunger, &c.):—*agg denā, v. a.* To apply the fire, to burn a Hindu corpse:—*agg lagāunā, v. a.* To apply fire (to), set on fire; to burn, consume; to kindle the fire of strife, sow dissension, make mischief, cause a quarrel, create a disturbance; to inflame, to excite, enrage:—*agg laggnā, v. n.* To take fire, to be enraged, to be very hungry:—*agg lain nūn āunā, v. n.* To come to get fire, spoken of a friend who goes to visit another, and leaves him quickly:—*agg lain āunā, ghar wālā ban-baiḥnā, v. n.* To come to get fire and become owner of the house; it is said of a person who gets possession of anything without any kind of privilege and right, or it is said of a person who comes for a certain purpose, and becomes successful in another, or of a person, who comes to take a part of a thing, and becomes the owner of the whole:—*agg lā ke pānī nūn bhajgnā, v. a.* (lit. to set on fire and run for water.) To play tricks, to deceive; to pretend to appease a quarrel, which one has purposely excited:—*agg lā tamāshā dekhgnā* or *vekhgnā, v. a.* (Lit. to set fire to a house and enjoy the sight.) To raise disturbance, foment a quarrel or do mischief simply to enjoy the fun:—*agg lāunā, v. a.* To set fire to, to inflame; to enrage, to raise disturbance:—*agg painā, v. n.* To be very hot, to feel the burning (of heat, grief, hunger, &c.):—*agg pānī dā vair honā, v. n.* To be completely antagonistic as fire and water are; natural antagonism, mortal enmity:—*agg phūknā* or *phūke jgnā, v. n.* To feel great heat (in the stomach) to be greatly excited, enraged, transported with rage:—*agg nūn phūk mārnnā, v. a.* To blow or stir the fire; to blow the coals:—*agg varhnnā, v. n.* To rain fire, (applied to the extreme heat of the sun or to a hot fire of canon or musketry in battle):—*agg vichch pānī pāunā, v. a.* See *agg bujhānā*.

**AGGĀ अगा** *s. m.* The front; fore part; foreground; the front (of the body); the private parts (of the body); the first

charge or assault; the future; the time to come, the morrow, hereafter:—*aggá bhári honá*, v. n. (lit. to be heavy in front.) To be pregnant:—*aggá bhári karná*, v. a. To commit sins:—*aggá dhakná*, v. a. To cover the private parts of the body:—*aggá mára jáná*, v. n. To have no descendant in future:—*aggá marná*, v. a. To attack or strike in front:—*aggá pichchá*, s. m. The private parts of the body; the cloth forming the fore and back part of a *jámá* from the neck to the waist:—*aggá pichchá dekhná* or *vekhná*, v. a. To look before and after; look all around; to be careful or cautious:—*aggá pichchá sochná*, v. n. To think about, deliberate, consider:—*aggá raur pichchá chaur*. Fast run fast lose, (the more haste the less speed).

**AGGALWANDHI** ਅਗੱਲਵਾਂਦੀ *ad.*  
Before, from before.

**AGGAR** ਅਗਰ *s. m.* (S.) The forepart of a thing;—*a.* Prior, first.

**AGGAR PICHCHHAR** ਅਗਰਪਿਚੱਚਰ *ad.*  
Before and after.

**AGGE** ਅੱਗੇ *ad.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *áge*. Before, in front, in the presence of, confronting; opposite, facing; in view, in sight; in the time; in advance; foremost; fore, beyond, onward, further, further on, more, more than this; in further; next in time or place, there, afterwards; thereupon, after that; formerly, in former times; already;—*prep.* Before, beyond:—*agge agge*, *ad.* (emphat. of *agge*.) In advance, before; ahead, later on, by and by, hereafter;—*agge áuná*, v. n. To come forward, come in sight; to advance, approach, draw near; to confront, face, defy, challenge; to come between, to interfere; to come to pass, happen, occur, befall, betide, to come upon (retributively); to reap what one has sown; to come to light, be discovered, —*agge dhar lainá*, v. n. To get before, to place, lay or put before; to cause (one) to go before, keep (one) in sight; to put forward; to outstrip, to surpass, to pass (as a horse in a race):—*agge honá*, v. n. To go before, advance:—*agge karná*, v. n. To bring forward; set forth; to place, sit or lay before one, to present:—*agge láuná*, v. a. To bring forward, advance, to bring before:—*agge*

*lagg challná*, v. n. To go before, to be defeated:—*agge nikkalná* or *nikal jáná*, v. a. To pass, or go before, to pass one:—*agge pichchhe*, *ad.* One after another, successively, in succession, in a line; before and behind; front and near; in the absence of; behind; one's back; again:—*agge pichchhe challná*, v. n. To move in a line or row; to follow one after the other:—*agge rakkná*, or *sull lainá*, v. a. To throw one under, to subdue, to place or lay before:—*agge ton halná*, v. n. To give way, go back:—*agge vadh jáná*, or *vadhná*, v. n. To go before, advance, go forward, ahead, to go forward to meet and escort a visitor; surpass, exceed; to challenge:—*agge vekh ke challná*, v. n. To walk looking before; to go with the eyes open; to be careful:—*agge vekhná*, v. n. To look before, keep the eyes open, take care; to look the future.

**AGGION** ਅਗਿੱਓਂ } *ad.* Beforehand,  
**AGGON** ਅੱਗੋਂ } before; previously;  
in anticipation; from before.

**AGGYA** ਅਗੱਯਾ *s. f.* (S.) A command, order, instruction, direction; permission, leave; authority, edict:—*ágyá bhang*, s. f. Disobedience, insubordination:—*ágyá kár*, a. Subject, obedient to orders:—*ágyá kári*, s. f. Obedience:—*ágyá karná*, v. a. To give orders, to command; to instruct, direct, to permit, allow:—*ágyá mán*, a. Subject, obedient to orders:—*ágyá man-ná* or *vichch rahná*, v. n. To obey, submit:—*ágyá pálná*, v. n. To continue to obey orders for a length of time:—*ágyá patrá*, s. m. Written order or authority, warrant, edict:—*ágyá vichch láuná*, v. a. To bring under authority; control, to obey:—*ágyá vichch rakkná*, v. a. To keep under authority, i. q. *Aggyá*.

**AGGYAN** ਅਗੱਯਾਨ *s. m.* (S.) Ignorance, especially ignorance of divine things; foolishness, folly, stupidity.

**AGGYANAN** ਅਗੱਯਾਨਣ *s. f.* } (H.)  
**AGGYANI** ਅਗੱਯਾਨੀ *s. m.* }

An ignorant person, one who has not the knowledge of God;—*a.* Unknowing, foolish, thoughtless, inconsiderate; i. q. *Agyáni*.

**AGGYĀNTAI ਅਗੰਯਾਨਤਾਈ** *s. f.*  
Ignorance, foolishness, folly.

**AGH ਅਘ** *s. m. (M.)* The price current, the market price:—*agh bhannan*, *v. n.* To fix (lit. to break) the price current:—*kanyā kiya agh bhanni hai?* What was the price fixed for wheat?—*agh mārṇā*, *v. a.* To reduce the current price.

**AGHĀLAN ਅਘਾਲਣ** } (*M.*) *v. a.* To  
**AGHĀLṆĀ ਅਘਾਲਣਾ** } rise; *i. q.*  
*Haṅgālanā.*

**AGHARĀ DUGHARĀ ਅਘੜਾ ਦੁਘੜਾ**  
*a.* Fat, partly rough, unseemly.

**AGHARAN ਅਘੜਣ** *s. f.* A high-minded woman, one jealous of her honour.

**AGHARĪ ਅਘੜੀ** *s. m.* A person of high spirit, one jealous of his honour.

**AGHARPUNĀ ਅਘੜਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* High-mindedness, jealousy of one's honour.

**AGHĀWAN ਅਘਾਵਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To fetch a good price. From *agh*, the price current:—*jaiṇdī khārī aghāve un kūr bār karan nāl kiya hai?* Why should he whose standing crop sells well trouble himself to prepare heaps of cleaned corn?—*Proverb.*

**AGLĀ ਅਗਲਾ** *a. (H.)* Prior, preceding, former, the foremost, the first, late, recent; old, belonging to a past age or time; other, second, next, coming.

**AGLERĀ ਅਗਲੇਰਾ** *a.* (The month)  
After the next, more, additional

**AGLERĪ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ** *a. Fem. of Aglērā*

**AGLĪ ਅਗਲੀ** *a. Fem. of Aglā.*

**AGLĪ ਅਗਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A piece cut from an arundinaceous plant, like sugarcane or *jowār*, from one knot to another, for eating.

**AGMĀN ਅਗਮਾਨ** *s. m.* One who goes before, a guide.

**AGOCHAR ਅਗੋਚਰ** *a. (S.)* Imperceptible, unseen, unknown, invisible; independent (Supreme Being).

**AGOLNĀ ਅਗੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *agornā*. To watch; take care of.

**AGRĀHEJANĀ ਅਗਰਾਹੇਜਾਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To be seized, to be hindered, to be encompassed with trouble or debt.

**AGRĀHUNĀ ਅਗਰਾਹੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To get before and hinder one's progress, to prevent, to press a demand (especially in case of debt), to seize.

**AGRAM BAGRAM ਅਗੜਮ ਬਗੜਮ**  
*s. m.* Trifling employment, or talk; trifles, trash; *i. q.* *Agar bagar.*

**AGŪ ਅਗੂ** *s. m. (H.)* A guide, leader;—*ad.* Forward, before, ahead, heretofore:—*āgū paṇā or laṇā*, *v. n.* To go before to flatter, to wheedle.

**AGWĀHĀ ਅਗਵਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* A guide,  
**AGWĀN ਅਗਵਾਨ** } a leader.

**AGWĀRĀ ਅਗਵਾਰਾ** *s. m. (H.)* The

**AGWĀRĪ ਅਗਵਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } front, the  
fore part; the space in front of a house; a guide:—*agwārī bhannāṇī or laṇī*, *v. a.* To gush, to show the teeth (as a tiger); to gape, to yawn.

**AGYĀN ਅਗਯਾਨ** *s. m. (S.)* See *Aggyān.*

**AGYĀNĪ ਅਗਯਾਨੀ** *s. m. (H.)* See *Aggyānī.*

**AH ਅਹ** *pron.* This.

**AH ਅਹ** *s. f. (P.)* A sigh:—*āh karnī khānī, mārṇī*, *v. a.* To sigh:—*ad.* Yes;—*intj.* Alas!;—*pron.* This.

**AHĀ ਅਹਾ** *v. n. (M.)* "Was" is the third person singular and masculine of an aorist of a substantive verb the rest of which is lost:—*sayad āh mukhtār tihān vichh pesh Alī Gohar de.* The Sayad was agent for them in Ali Gohar's presence. Story of *Saifal*:—*luhchī āhī lak kūs nikāl gāmb.* She wished for a slim waist, but a pot belly came.—*Proverb*; *i. q.* *Sā, Sī* from *honā*.

AHĀ AHĀ ਅਹਾ ਅਹਾ } *intj.* Bravo !  
 AHĀHĀ ਅਹਾਹਾ } Well done !

AHĀ JAHĀ ਅਹਾ ਜਹਾ *pron.* (Used chiefly in the plur.) Such like.

AHAL ਅਹਲ *s. m. (M.)* Manure ; *c. v.* ਪਾਸ਼ਾ.

AHALĪ ਅਹਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* The price paid to a shepherd for tethering his sheep or goats in a field during the night in order to manure it. The usual rate per night is one *paṛ* (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer) of wheat per score of sheep or goats ; a village scavenger.

AHĀLĪ ਅਹਾਲੀ *s. m. (M.)* The bullock which carries the scavenger's muck.

AHĀN ਅਹਾਂ *ad. (H.)* *A*, not *hān*, yes. No don't ;—*intj.* O ! hearken ! not so ! on no account ! by no means !

AHAN ਅਹਣ *s. m. or f.* Hail :—*āhan* ਪਾਇ, *v. n.* To hail ; *i. q.* *Ahiṇ*, or *Aiban*.

AHANGKĀR ਅਹੰਕਾਰ *s. m. (H.)* Pride, egotism, conceit, arrogance, haughtiness ; *i. q.* *Haṅkār*.

AHANGKĀRAN ਅਹੰਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* }  
 AHANGKĀRĪ ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* }  
 (*H.*) Proud, conceited, arrogant, haughty person ; an egotist ; *i. q.* *Haṅkāraṇ*, *Haṅkāri*.

AHĀR ਅਹਾਰ *s. m.* Sanskrit word *dhār*. Aliment, food, victuals ; provision, sustenance :—*ahār karnā*, *v. n.* To dine ; eat ; make a meal.

AHAR ਅਹਰ *s. m.* Occupation, engagement, effort, exertion, continuance ; care, anxiety ; stooping of one end of a bag, or sack thrown over a beast of burden.

AHARĪ ਅਹਾਰੀ *s. m.* An anxious or engaged person.

AHĀRĪ ਅਹਾਰੀ *s. m. (H.)* One who eats :—*ek ahārī*, *s. m.* One who eats once a day :—*ek ahārī sadā bartī ek nārī sadā jatī*. He who takes food once a day is

always considered to deserve the merit of observing a religious fast, and he who is true to one wife always deserves the merit of a celibate.

AHBHŪ ਅਹਭੂ } *s. m.* Unripe wheat  
 AHBŪ ਅਹਬੂ } or barley half roast-  
 AHBŪ ਅਹਬੂ } ed in the ear :—  
*āhbū karnā*, *v. n.* To roast &c. ; *i. q.* *Ābhā*.

AHĪĀ ਅਹਿਯਾ } *s. m.* Conflict, quar-  
 AHDĀ ਅਹਯਾ } reling, opposition,  
 hostility, animosity, enmity.

AHE ਆਹੇ *v. n. (M.)* "Were"—the third person plural masculine of an aorist of a substantive verb the rest of which is lost.

AHI ਆਹੀ *v. n. (M.)* "She was"—See *Ahe*.

AHĪTAHĪ ਅਹੀਤਹੀ *s. m.* }  
 AHĪATAHĪĀ ਅਹੀਆਤਹੀਆ }  
*s. f.* A phrase used to denote the privities of the sexes or rather as pointing at them, (language of abuse).

AHIN ਅਹੀਂ *s. f. (M)* "They were"—the third person plural and feminine of an aorist of a substantive verb the rest of which is lost.

AHIN ਆਹਿਣ *s. f.* A locust ; small hail.

AHLAK ਅਹਲਕ } *s. f.* Laziness,  
 AHLAK ਆਹਲਕ } negligence, indolence, sluggishness.

AHLAKAN ਅਹਲਕਣ *s. f.* } Lazy, in-  
 AHLAKAN ਆਹਲਕਣ *s. f.* } dolent,  
 AHLAKĪ ਅਹਲਕੀ *s. m.* } sluggish  
 AHLAKĪ ਆਹਲਕੀ *s. m.* } person ;  
 a sluggard.

AHLANĀ ਅਹਲਣਾ *s. m.* A bird's nest.

**AHLŪWALIA** ਅਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆ *s. m.*

A man belonging to a particular tribe of Sikhs; a native of *Ahlūwāl* in the Kapurthala State; the family designation of the Raja of Kapurthala.

**AHMAD** ਅਹਮਦ *s. m. (A.)* The name of Muhammad the prophet of Islam.

**AHMANĀ SĀHMANĀ** ਅਹਮਣਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ } *a.*  
**AHMAN SĀHMANA** ਅਹਮਣ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ }

Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

**AHMNION SĀHMNION** ਅਹਮਣਿਉਂ

**ਸਾਹਮਣਿਉਂ** *ad.* From the opposite side.

**AHMO SĀHMNĀ** ਅਹਮੋ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ

*a.* Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

**AHŌ** ਅਹਣਾ *v. n.* To say.

**AHO** ਅਹੋ *ad.* Yes.

**AHRAN** ਅਹਰਣ } *s. f. (P.)* A

**AHRAN** ਅਹਰਣ } Blacksmith's anvil; a locust.

**AHRAT** ਅਹਰਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted from

**AHRAT** ਅਹਰਤ } the Hindi word *ārat*. Partnership in trade, selling goods on commission, percentage; mutual dealing, connection, agency.

**AHRATAN** ਅਹਰਤਣ *s. f.*

**AHRATAN** ਅਹਰਤਣ *s. f.*

**AHRATI** ਅਹਰਤੀ *s. m.*

**AHRATI** ਅਹਰਤੀ *s. m.*

**AHRATIĀ** ਅਹਰਤੀਆ *s. m.*

**AHRATIĀ** ਅਹਰਤੀਆ *s. m.*

A partner in trade, one who sells on commission, one who has dealings of any sort with another.

**AHTARĀFI** ਅਹਤਰਾਫੀ *s. f. (M.)* A tax on shopkeepers

**AHULĀ** ਅਹੁਲਾ *s. m.* A second opening in a fire-place on which an extra pot may be set; *i. q.* *Auhlā*.

**AHŪLAHNA** ਅਹੁਲਾਹਣਾ *v. n.* To be destroyed, to be wasted, to be spoiled.

**AHŪLAHUNA** ਅਹੁਲਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To destroy, to waste, to spoil,

**AHUR** ਅਹੁਰ *s. f. (M.)* Mustard; *i. q.* *Arhiun*.

**AI** ਐ *intj.* O! (used in address or calling out to one);—*pron.* These; *i. q.* *Eh*.

**ĀI** ਐ *s. f.* Death, calamity:—*āi chālāi*, *s. f.* Receipts and disbursements.

**AIB** ਐਬ *s. m. (A.)* Fault, defect, a vice, blemish, sin, disgrace, infamy:—*aib lagāunā*, *v. a.* To impute fault, to find fault with; to speak ill of; decry:—*aib kaḍḍhanā* or *vekhunā*, *v. a.* To find fault with, to pick out faults:—*aib dār*, *a.* Immoral, faulty, unprincipled.

**AIBAN** ਐਬਣ *s. f.* } A faulty, vicious,

**AIBI** ਐਬੀ *s. m.* } blame-worthy, immoral person; a person of bad character;—*a.* Faulty, immoral, vicious.

**AID** ਐਡ *a.* So large, so great.

**AIDĀ** ਐਡਾ } *a.* Of this

**AIDĀ KAIĀ** ਐਡਾ ਕੈਡਾ } height, of

**AID KAI** ਐਡ ਕੈਡ } this size,

**AID KAI** ਐਡ ਕੈਡ } so large, of such an age.

**AIDHAR** ਐਧਰ *ad.* Here, hither, this side.

**AIDHARDIN** ਐਧਰਦੀਂ } *ad.* By

**AIDHARDION** ਐਧਰਦਿਓਂ } this way,

**AIDHARDON** ਐਧਰਦੇਂ } by way of this place.

**AIDON** ਐਓਂ } *ad.* Hence, henceforth,

**AIDŪN** ਐਊਂ } from this, from this time.



AIHAN ਐਹਣ } *s. f.* Hail, a locust.  
AIHIN ਐਹਿਣ }

AIHRAN ਐਹਰਨ *s. f.* A blacksmith's anvil.

AI ਐਈ *pron.* These very, the same,  
only these:—*ais ais, s. f.* The act of grinning.

AIN ਐਂ *ad.* Thus, in this way.

AIN ਐਣ *s. m.* Hole in bottom of a *pold* or *bha. olá* to let grain out.

AIN ਐਨ *pron.* He, she, it; *i. q.* *Eh ne*;—*a.* Exact;—*ad.* Exactly, quite;—*s. m.* (*Main Duáb*) Summer and winter, solstitial day.

AIN ਐਣੀ *ad.* Thus, in this way:—*ais* only, *s. f.* Supplications, beseeching; *c. w.* *larná*.

AINAK ਐਨਕ *s. f.* Spectacles, glasses to assist the sight.

AINAN ਐਨਾਂ } *a.* So Much, this  
AININ ਐਨੀਂ } much.

AINION ਐਇਓਂ } *ad.* By this way,  
AINDON ਐਇੱ } by way of this.

AINS ਐਸ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
AINSH ਐਸ਼ } the Arabic word *Aish*.

Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness; luxury, animal satisfaction; sexual intercourse; *c. w.* *karná, manáuná*.

AINT ਐਂਟ } *s. f.* A coil, a twist,  
AINTH ਐਂਠ } a convolution, a wrench,

stiffness; obstinacy, pride, arrogance, affectation, cramp, self-importance, airs, strut; *c. w.* *ain! ke challná*.

AINTHNA ਐਂਠਣਾ *v. n.* To writhe, to cramp, to twist, to put on an air of consequence, to walk affectedly.

AIPAR ਐਪਰ *conj.* But, except, nevertheless.

AIRĀ ਐੜਾ *s. m.* The name of the second letter of the Gurmukhí Alphabet.

AIRĀ ਐਇਰਾ } *s. m.* An old and  
AIRĀ ਐਰਾ } rotten cloth; an embankment made to hold up rain; a stock of wheat chaff the outside of which is plastered over with clay;—*s. m. (M.)* A foundation:—*jihín má tihín mási; kadh aire te ási*. As is the mother so is the aunt; the wall will return to its foundation.—Proverb:—*airá or airá gairá or air gair, a.* Other, foreign, strange.

AIRAN ਐਰਣ *s. f.* See *Ahran*.

AIR GAIR ਐਰ ਗੈਰ *s. m.* A foreigner, a stranger, an alien.

AIRI AIRĀ ਐਰੀ ਐਰਾ } *s. f.* Twi-  
AIRO AIR ਐਰੋ ਐਰ } light:—*airo* *air mildiyán or raldiyán, ad.* In the mingling of light and darkness, at twilight.

AIS ਐਸ *pron.* This, &c.; *i. q.* *Eh*.

AISĀ ਐਸਾ *a. (H.)* Such; similar, resembling;—*ad.* Thus, so, &c.:—*aisá laisá, ad.* Such and Such, so—so;—*s. m.* Such a one, a scoundrel; one accused:—*aisé aisé, ad.* Thus:—*aisá waisá, waisí, a.* So—so, indifferent, insignificant, worthless, inferior, poor, bad;—*ad.* indifferently.

AISH ਐਸ਼ *s. m. (A.)* Pleasure, joy, delight, happiness; *i. q.* *Ains*.

AISI ਐਸੀ *a. (H.)* Feminine of *aisá*:—*aisí taisí, s. f.* Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, ignominy; a polite way of expressing anything unmentionable; *c. w.* *karná, marná, maráuná*.

AISO ਐਸੋ *a.* Such;—*ad.* Thus.

AIT ਐਤ *pron.* This:—*ait kī, ad.* Now, this time, the present year:—*ait kī wári, ad.* In this time:—*aitkion or aikkion, ad.* From the present time or year. Also corruption of *Aitwár*.

**AITHE** ਐਥੇ *ad.* Here; *i. q.* *Ethe.*

**AITHON** ਐਥੋਂ *ad.* Hence; *i. q.* *Ethon.*

**AITNA** ਐਤਨਾ } *a.* Corrupted from the  
**AITNI** ਐਤਨੀ } Hindī word *Itā*. So  
 much, this much; thus much; so many;  
 so:—*aitne vichch*, *ad.* At this moment;  
 in the meantime; meanwhile; upon this.

**AITWĀR** ਐਤਵਾਰ *s. m.* Corruption of  
 the Sanskrit word *Ādityāwār*. Sunday,  
 Sabbathday.

**AIUN** ਐਓਂ *ad.* Thus.

**AIVEN** ਐਵੇਂ *ad.* Thus, in this way;  
 gratuitously, in vain:—*aiven kaiven*, *ad.*  
 In vain.

**AJAB** ਅਜਬ *s. m.* (A.) Wonder, aston-  
 ishment; admiration;—*a.* Wonderful,  
 astonishing, marvellous, strange, extraor-  
 dinary, rare; droll.

**AJĀB** ਅਜਾਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Azāb*. Pain, torment, misfor-  
 tune, martyrdom, punishment, difficulty:  
 —*ajāb vichch phasnā*, *v. n.* To be involved  
 in trouble, to be entangled in difficulties.

**AJADPH** ਅਜਢੱ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Hindī word *Ujāḍ*. Very stupid,  
 ignorant, &c.:—*s. m.* A fool, a very stupid  
 fellow.

**AJĀIN** ਅਜਾਈ *ad.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Zāiā*. Worthlessly, unneces-  
 sarily, suddenly, unexpectedly, unawares.

**AJAJ** ਅਜਜ *a.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Ajiz*. Incapable, unable,  
 weak, exhausted, humble, dejected, help-  
 less; *a. w.* *honā* or *karnā*.

**AJAJI** ਅਜਜੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the  
 Arabic word *Ajiz*. Weakness, meekness,  
 humility, inability, submissiveness, supplica-  
 tion, dejection, helplessness; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**AJAL** ਅਜਲ *s. m.* (A.) Death, the  
 predestined time of death; natural death;  
 fate; (*met.*) a creditor who peremptorily

demands the repayment of a debt at the  
 appointed time.

**AJĀN** ਅਜਾਂ *ad.* Yet, hitherto.

**AJAN** ਅਜਨ *ad.* (M.) Till today, yet

**AJĀNĀ** ਆ ਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To come, to be  
 fall, to happen.

**AJAPP** ਅਜਘੱ *a.* A not, *jap* worship  
 Not suitable for the kind of worship  
 called *jap*.

**AJĀR** ਅਜਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Azār*. Sickness, disorder,  
 disease; trouble, affliction, outrage, in-  
 jury.

**AJARA** ਅਜਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Arabic word *Ijārah*. Hire, rent, privilege  
 or income sold or let for a fixed sum, the  
 farming of revenue:—*ajārā dār* or *ajār  
 dār*, *s. m.* A lease holder, a farmer of land  
 or of revenue, one that has purchased the  
 labour of another; the holder of monopoly  
 contractor:—*ajārā dīran* or *ajāre dīran*,  
*s. f.* The same as the preceding, as far as  
 applicable to a woman, the wife of *ajārā  
 dār*:—*ajārā dīri* or *ajāre dārī*, *s. f.*  
 Farming or contracting for rent or revenue  
 lease holding, &c.

**AJĀRAN** ਅਜਾਰਨ *s. f.* } Corrupted  
**AJĀRI** ਅਜਾਰੀ *s. m.* } from the  
 Persian word *Azārī*. A sick or afflicted  
 person, a patient.

**AJARI** ਅਜਜੀ *s. m.* A shepherd or  
 goat-herd.

**AJĀT** ਅਜਾਤ *a.* (H.) A not, *jāt* race  
 Out caste, expelled from one's caste;  
 low caste.

**AJĀYA** ਅਜਾਯਾ *a.* (M.) Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Zāiā*. Vain, useless,  
 unnecessary; lost, perished:—*nā kam dā  
 nā kār dā*, *ajāyā chughā jāl dā*. Of no  
 use and of no good—a worthless log of  
 jāl wood.—Proverb:—*nā deve nā khāvā  
 ajāyā shāh sādā*. He would neither lend  
 money, nor advance grain for food; it is  
 absurd his calling himself a *shāh*.—Proverb

AJE ਅਜੇ *ad.* Yet, hitherto;—*aje tik* or *tikar*, *ad.* To this day; as yet, till now, up to this time.

AJEHĀ ਅਜੇਹਾ *a.* Such;—*ad.* In such a manner, thus, &c :—*Fem.* *Ajehī*.

AJGAIB ਅਜਗੈਬ *ad.* Corrupted from the Persian words *Az gaib*. Hiddenly, mysteriously.

AJGAR ਅਜਗਰ *s. m. (H.)* *Aj* a goat gar eater, lit. a goat eater. Species of serpent, the boā-constrictor, a dragon.

AJHAK ਅਝਕ *s. f.* Hinderance, obstruction; *c. w.* *jānā*

AJHAKNĀ ਅਝਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be hindered, to be obstructed, to stand still through shame.

AJIHĀ ਅਜਿਹਾ *a.* Such;—*ad.* In such a manner, thus, so.

AJJIRAN ਅਜੀਰਨ *s. f. (S.)* indigestion, flatulence;—*a.* Indigestible, unwholesome.

AJJIT ਅਜੀਤ *s. f.* *A* not, *jī* conquer. Invincible, unsubdued, unconquered, unsurpassed.

AJJITAN ਅਜੀਟਨ *s. m.* Corruption of the English word "adjutant"

AJICKA ਅਜੀਕਾ } *s. f. (H)* Sanskrit  
AJICKĀ ਅਜੀਕਾ } *Upajivikā*. Sub-

sistence; ; livelihood; means of supporting life; victuals; food.

AJIV ਅਜੀਵ *a. (H.)* Sanskrit *Ajīva*. Lifeless, deprived of life, inanimate.

AJJ ਅਜ *ad.* To day :—*ajj pajj*, *ajj kall* or *bhakk*, *ad.* To day or to morrow, soon, in a few days :—*ajj tik* or *tikar* or *tak*, or *talk*, *ad.* Hitherto; to this day; as yet; till next; up to this time :—*ajj kall karnā* or *dasanā*, *v. n.* To put off (fulfilment of a promise) from day to day; to delay, to procrastinate.

AJJAR ਅਜੜ *s. m.* A flock of sheep or goats.

AJJO ਅੱਜੋ *ad.* This very day.

AJJON ਅੱਜੋਂ *ad.* From this day.

AJMAUNĀ ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To try, to prove, to test; to examine.

AJOG ਅਜੋਗ *a. (H.)* A not *jog* fit. Unsuitable, unfit, improper; inadequate.

AJOR ਅਜੌੜ *s. m. (H.)* lit. not joined. Disagreement, dissension, disunion;—*a.* Without an equal, not connected; unpaired, unsuitable.

AJWAIN ਅਜਵਾਇਣ *s. m. (H.)* Caraway, the seed of a plant of the dill kind, (*Ligusticum Ajowan*). A kind of aniseed.

AKĀ DENĀ ਅਕਾ ਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To displease, to offend, vex.

AKADSI ਅਕਾਦਸੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ekādsī*. The eleventh day of the lunar month, on which Hindus generally keep fast; *i. q.* *Akātsī*.

AKĀHAT ਅਕਾਹਟ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Ek khashṭ*. Sixty one.

AKAHR ਅਕਹਰ *s. f.* First ploughing.

AKAHRĀ ਅਕਹਰਾ } *a.* Single, of one  
AKAHRĪ ਅਕਹਰੀ } fold only;—*s. m.*  
or *f.* A single thing.

AKĀJ ਅਕਾਜ *a. (H.)* Useless, vain, good for nothing;—*ad.* Uselessly, worthlessly, in vain.

AKĀL ਅਕਾਲ *a. (S.)* *A* prio. *kāl* time; also death. Out of time, untimely, unseasonable, immortal, (a title of God):—*Akāl Bunggā*, *s. m.* (lit, pavilion of immortality.) A place of the 6th Gurú of the Sikhs at Amritsar opposite to the entrance of the Golden Temple, where the *pauhal* the Sikh rite of baptism is administered to converts:—*akāl mauṭ* or *miri*, *s. f.* An untimely death, unnatural

death; sudden death:—*akāl mirtī*, *s. m.*  
One who dies an untimely death:—*akāl mūrat* or *purkh*, *s. m.* The immortal one, (God.):—*Akāl purkh ko chhāṭ, ke bhaje dev ko aur; junam junam bharmat phire lai nū sukh ki thaur.* One who worships another god save the immortal one, (i.e. God), falls into transmigration of souls and finds no place of rest.

AKĀLAN ਅਕਾਲਣ *s. f.* An immortal one; a female devotee of the *Akālī* class.

AKĀLI ਅਕਾਲੀ } *s. m.* An im-  
AKĀLIĀ ਅਕਾਲੀਆ } mortal one; the  
name of a class of Sikh devotees, who wear blue dress and iron weapons over their persons; a male devotee of the *Akālī* class.

AKALL ਅਕਲ } *a.* Corrupted from  
AKALLĀ ਅਕਲਾ } the Hindī word *Akalā*.

Free from complexity, simple, single, sole, solitary, lonely:—*akallā, akallā, ad.* Alone, by one self, singly, apart:—*akallā dukallā*, *a.* lit. single or double; single, solitary, entirely alone:—*akall khurā, s. m.* One who eats alone.

AKĀNWEN ਅਕਾਨਵੇਂ *s. m.* Ninety one.

ĀKAR ਅਕੜ } *s. f.* Crookedness,  
ĀKAR ਅਕਰ } affectation, strutting,  
AKAR ਅਕੜ } moving with an air of  
consequence, vanity:—*ākar bāj, s. f.* An affected person; fop; swaggerer;—*a.* Vain, conceited, proud.

ĀKAR ਅਕਾਰ } *s. m.* (S.) Appearance,  
ĀKAR ਅਕਾਰ } form, aspect, shape,  
statue, likeness, hint, sign, token.

AKĀRĀ ਅਕਾਰਾ *a.* Single, sole, lonely:—*akārā dukārā, a.* Single or two.

ĀKARĀ ਅਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Hard, stiff.

AKĀRATH ਅਕਾਰਥ *a.* (S.) Answering no purpose, fruitless, unprofitable, vain, useless;—*ad.* Without design, in vain:—*akārath jāṃṃ, v. n.* To be wasted, to be turned to no account:—*kiss dā dhan okī khās pāpī dā māl akārath jāṃ.* One

uses the wealth of another but the sinner's (miser's) wealth is useless.

AKARKARA ਅਕਰਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of medicine. For English or Latin name see Powell's Panjab Products and Stewart's Panjab Plants.

AKARNA ਅਕੜਨਾ } *v. n.* To writhe  
AKARNA ਅਕੜਨਾ } to cramp, to be  
AKARN ਅਕੜਨ } cramped, to be-  
come stiff or dis-  
torted, as once's limbs; to strut affectedly, to stretch one's self on awaking from sleep, to defy openly; wrangle, quarrel, fight.

AKĀS ਅਕਾਸ } *s. m.* (S.) The sky,

AKĀS ਅਕਾਸ } the firmament, the  
heavens; space; air; the fifth element of the Hindus more subtle than air; æther:—*Akās bānī, s. f.* A revelation, a voice from heaven, oracle:—*akās bel, s. f.* A parasite vine or creeper that grows on trees, which has neither roots nor leaves:—*akās birt, s. f.* Precarious living, living on what Providence may send from day to day; depending for subsistence on Providence alone, without using means to procure food:—*akās birtī, s. f.* One whose subsistence is fortuitous:—*akās dīp or dīwā, s. m.* A lamp which the Hindus hang aloft on a bamboo, in the month *Kātak*, an elevated lantern, a beacon:—*akās māṃṃṃ, s. f.* The atmosphere; the celestial sphere; the heavens:—*akās paun, s. f.* A wind in the upper region; inhaling and holding the breath, (a practice of *Jogis*).

AKĀSĪ ਅਕਾਸੀ *s. f.* Hindi word *Ekāśī*. Eighty one.

AKĀTSI ਅਕਾਤਸੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ekādśī*. See *Akādśī*.

AKATTAR ਅਕਤੱਰ *a.* Agreeing, conspiring; united, unanimous.

AKATTH ਅਕਥੱ *a.* (S.) Not to be spoken, unfit to be mentioned, inexpressible, unutterable, obscure.

AKATTH ਅਕਥੱ *s. m.* (H.) Gathering together, collection, union; gathering together of relatives and friends to a feast given in commemoration of one's near relative

one year after his death.

**AKATTHĀ ਅਕਠਾ** *a. (H.)* Assembled together; collected in one and the same place, united, not separate;—*ad.* All together; *c. w.* *honā* and *karnā*.

**AKATTI ਅਕਤੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ikṭis*. Thirty one.

**AKAUNA ਅਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To displease, to offend, to vex.

**AKBAL ਅਕਬਾਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ikbāl*. Admission, confession, acknowledgment; acceptance (of a bond, bill, &c.,); acquiescence, assent (in law); prestige, prosperity, good fortune; *s. w.* *karnā*.

**AKBALI ਅਕਬਾਲੀ** *s. m.* One who admits; accepts (a bond, bill, &c.)

**AKBAT ਅਕਬਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Aqbat*. The next world, the world to come; future state:—*akbat* *maqārā* or *kharāb karnā* or *kar laingā*, *v.* *a.* To risk heaven.

**AKD ਅਕਦ** Arabic word *Aqd*. A knot; the marriage knot, marriage; a compact, agreement.

**AKE ਅਕੇ** *conj.* Or.

**AKERIN ਅਕੇਰੀ** *ad.* Once.

**AKHAI ਅਖੇ** *a.* Sanskrit *Akshay*. Everlasting, not liable to decay, imperishable, permanent, durable.

**AKHALAN ਅਖਾਲਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To clean out a watercourse.

**AKHAN ਅਖਣ** *s. m.* A word, a saying:

—*(M.) v. a., n.* To say, to tell, to inform:—*waki ākhan de nā ākhan te nā ākhan de waki ākhan ākham dā kam hai*. Not to speak when one should and to speak when one should not, is the act of a fool.—Proverb.

**AKHAN ਅਖਾਣ** *s. m.* A saying, an adage, a proverb, something made up.

**AKHAND ਅਖੰਡ** *a. (S.)* Unbroken, entire, whole, indivisible, indestructible;—*s. m.* The Deity, Supreme Being:—*akhand pāth*, *s. m.* The reading of the whole Granth (Sikh Scripture) uninterruptedly, and unceasingly.

**AKHAR ਅਖਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Akhir*. The last, the end, the end of time;—*s. f.* The last day;—*ad.* At last, finally, at length:—*ākhar āwāḍ* or *āwāḍī*, *v. n.* To be the extreme degree of heat, cold, disorder, injustice, tyranny or cruelty:—*ākhar chuknā* or *chuknī*, *v. a., n.* To oppress, to be cruel:—*ākhar honā*, *v. n.* To be over; to come to an end; to expire; die out; to breath one's last.

**AKHARĀ ਅਖਾਰਾ** *s. m. (H.)* A place of wrestling or fencing, any place of assembling for sport or other purpose; also court circus; a court:—*Indar dā ākhārā*, *s. m. lit.* Indra's court; a place of gaiety:—*sādhān dā ākhārā*, *s. m.* A class of Hindū or Sikh *sādhūs* who do not settle in one place; the head assembly of the order of Hindu and Sikh devotees that travel from one place to another; a house and place of Hindu or Sikh *sādhūs* like an abbey:—*ākharā jamāunā*, *v. a.* To collect a crowd; to form an assembly.

**AKHARHĀ ਅਖਾਰਹਾ** } *s. m. (M.) lit.*  
**KHARHĀ ਖਾਰਹਾ** } An arena, a

court. An indigo ground consisting of one or more sets of indigo-vats; the hole into which the water from the vats runs out, and the place where the indigo is dried. In Dera Ghāzī Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts *khārḥā* is also used for a cattle-road; the arena where cattle jostle one another.

**AKHARI ਅਖਰੀ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**AKHIRI ਅਖੀਰੀ** } the Arabic word

*Akhirī*. Last, late, or belonging to the end, final, ultimate:—*ākharī chār shanbhā*, *s. m.* The last Wednesday that falls annually in the month *saḡar*, which is observed as a festival by the Muhammadans with much solemnity and rejoicing, their prophet having found himself on that day well enough to walk abroad for the first time after a very severe illness.

AKHAT ਅਖਤ *s. f.* A word, a saying something spoken.

AK-HATTAR ਅਕਹਤਰ *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Ik, hattar*. Seventy one.

AKHAUT ਅਖਉਤ *s. f.* Hindī word *Kahavat*. A word, a saying, a report.

AKHE ਅਖੇ *conj.* Or.

AKHI ਅਖੀ *s. f.* } A saying, a  
AKHYĀ ਅਖਯਾ *s. m.* } word,

AKHIR ਅਖੀਰ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Akhir*. See *Akhar*.

AKHNA ਅਖਣਾ *v. a, n.* To tell, to command, to say.

AKHONĀ ਅਖੋਨਾ *s. m. (Pot.)* The cavity of the eye.

AKHRAT ਅਖਰਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Akhirat*. The next world, the world to come; a future state—*akhrat sarwārā, v. a.* To do good deeds that may procure salvation.

AKHROT ਅਖਰੋਟ *s. m.* A walnut.

AKHSAR ਅਖਸਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Aksar*. Many, much, most;—*ad.* Mostly, often, usually, generally; at length, finally, frequently :—*akhsar hoyā kardā hai*. This is frequently the case; it frequently occurs; it often happens; *i. q.* *Aksar*.

AKHTĀ ਅਖਤਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Akhtā*. A castrated animal (specially a horse); a gelding :—*akhtā honā, v. n.* To be castrated, gelded;—*akhtā karnā, v. n.* To castrate, geld.

AKHTYĀR ਅਖਤਯਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ikhtyār*. Choice, will, pleasure, discretion; disposal, management, control, power, authority; right; privilege; liberty; official position or power, jurisdiction :—*akhtyār honā, v. n.* To have or hold a right or title (to); to have the power; to be at liberty, to be

privileged, authorized, &c., to have it in (one's) power, to be able :—*akhtyār milnā, v. n.* To be invested with power or authority :—*akhtyār vichh honā* or *rahnā, v. n.* To be in (one's) power, to be subject to the authority (of), to be dependent (on.)

AKHUTT ਅਖੁਟ *a.* A not, *khull* exhausted. Inexhaustible :—*akhull bhaṇḍār, s. m.* Inexhaustible storehouse.

AKHWANNA ਅਖਵਾਨਾ *s. m.* The cavity of the eye.

AKI ਅਕੀ *a. (A.)* Rebellious, self-willed, disobedient;—*s. m.* An insurgent;—*āki honā, v. n.* To rebel :—*āki thānā, s. m.* A station of rebels :—*āki thānā pāunā, v. a.* To appoint a station or place for rebels.

AKIRT GHAN ਅਕਿਰਤ ਘਣ *a. Sanskrit kṛitghan*. Ungrateful, wanting in gratitude, unable to appreciate favour.

AKK ਅਕ *s. m.* The name of a plant (containing an acrid milky juice), which grows abundantly in sandy jungles :—*akk tidā, s. m.* A kind of large green grass hopper :—*akk-jānā, v. n.* See *Akknā*.

AKKĀ BAKKĀ ਅਕਾੱ ਬਾਕਾੱ *s. m. A* play thing of clay made by children; (*met.*) an ugly person.

AKKALKAN ਅਕੱਲਕਾਨ *a.* Bewildered, confused, perplexed, confounded, astounded, distressed, non-plused :—*merā jī akkal-kān ā giyā hai*. My mind is confounded.

AKKE KAR ਅਕੇ ਕਾਰ *ad.* Certainly; probably.

AKKH ਅਖ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Aksh*. Eye, organ of sight; sight; look, glance, regard, observation; judgment, sense :—*akkh āunī* or *ājūnī* or *dukhñī āunī, v. n.* To have an inflammation of the eyes, to be bleary-eyed :—*akkh bachā ke, ad.* Secretly, stealthily :—*akkh bachā ke āunā, v. n.* To come in secretly or by stealth, slink or steal in :—*akkh bachāunā, v. n.* To avoid the eye (of), to

elude the observation (of); to avoid seeing or noticing, to pretend not to know (one); to turn the eyes aside, to steal away secretly and hiddenly:—*akkh bachná*, *v. n.* To take off one's eyes; to have one's attention taken off:—*akkh badalná* or *badal lainá*, *v. n.* To regard with altered looks; to view with variable regard, to be fickle or inconstant; to be changed, to withdraw one's favour or affection from anyone:—*akkh band honí*, *v. n. lit.* The eyes to be closed; to die; to be blind:—*akkh band kar lainí*, *v. n.* To shut the eyes, to close the eyes; fall asleep; die; to turn away, to take no notice, to turn from another, to treat one with neglect:—*akkh barab-bar karná* or *rakhná*, *v. n.* To preserve (one's) look or regard unaltered, to keep friendship or regard unaltered; to look in another's face steadfastly; not to be ashamed:—*akkh barab-bar ná kar* or *rakh sakná*, *v. n.* (Not to be able to look steadfastly in another's face), to be ashamed:—*akkh bhar ke vekhná*, *v. n.* To look (at) till (one's) curiosity is fully satisfied; to stare steadily on, long at; to bestow a full gaze (upon); to cast angry looks (at); to cast amorous glances (at):—*akkh bhar lainí*, *v. n.* To have eyes full of tears, to be ready to weep or cry:—*akkh charháuná*, *v. n.* To raise the eyes (in anger, &c.). to look angry; to be intoxicated:—*akkh charhná*, *v. n.* To have eyes heavy or drowsy (from intoxication or want of sleep or head-ache); to have eyes marked up by debauch; to have the eyes turned up (in death), to be dying:—*akkh choráná*, *v. n. lit.* To steal eyes; not to attend to, to avert eyes through shame or dislike, &c.; to avoid the sight of any one, to pretend not to know:—*akkh dabbná*, *v. n. lit.* To shut one's eyes; to forbid by signs:—*akkh dakháuná* or *vakháuná*, *v. n. lit.* To show one's eyes; to frighten, to menace, to look angry or threatening; to restrain, to brow beat:—*akkh dí kofhí*, *s. f.* The cavity of the eye, the socket of the eye ball:—*akkh dí lukri*, *s. f. (M.)* A play common among children being a kind of hide and seek:—*akkh ghurná*, *v. n.* To look at with anger:—*akkh jhamkná*, *v. n. lit.* To have the eye lids joined, to wink, to fear:—*akkh jorjá*, *v. n.* To look steadfastly:—*akkh kaqáhní*, *v. n.* See *akkh nakální*:—*akkh kholná*, *v. n.* To open one's eyes; to wake from sleep; to be awake; to be aware; to be wise and

prudent, to discriminate, to discern, to be judicious; to revive, to recover new strength or life:—*akkh lagáni* or *lagáuní*, *v. n.* To fix the eyes (on), to contract friendship or affection for anyone, to fall in love, to sleep:—*akkh lagní*, *v. n. lit.* The eyes to close; to fall sleep, to doze; to have the eyes fixed on another (as object of affection), to be enamoured (of); to sleep:—*akkh lál karní* or *kar lainí*, *v. n.* To turn red with rage; to be angry:—*akkh laráuná*, *v. n.* To look steadfastly (at), meet stare with stare; to wink as a hint; to interchange glances; to cast amorous glances; make love with the eyes; to communicate secret by signs:—*akkh larná* or *larní*, *v. n.* To encounter the eyes of another; to exchange love glances; to meet with one's lover unexpectedly:—*akkh lokáni* or *chhapáni*, *v. n. lit.* To hide one's eyes; to be ashamed of an improper act; to be proud, to ignore one's old acquaintance:—*akkh marná*, *v. n.* To wink; to stop any one by a sign, to make amorous signs with the eyes:—*akkh mařakká*, *s. m.* Ogling, an amorous look or gesture:—*akkh miláni*, *v. n.* To look (one) in the face, gaze full in the face (of); to exchange looks or glances; to contract friendship:—*akkh milní*, *v. n.* To look steadfastly. See *akkh larní*:—*akkh míl* or *mích jání*, or *lainí*, *v. n.* To close one's eyes; to die, to perish:—*akkh nakální* or *níli píli karná*, *v. n.* To change the colour of the eyes and the face from excess of anger, to turn red with rage; to look angry:—*akkh pharkná* or *phurkná*, *v. n.* To feel a pulsation in the eye, considered as an omen of some desirable event, as the meeting of friends and relatives; a pulsation in the right eye of a man or the left of a woman, is a favourable omen, the reverse disastrous:—*akkh pherná* or *pher lainí*, *v. n.* To turn the pupil of the eye in agony (as in death); to show aversion after friendship; to withdraw one's favour, affection, kindness; to turn away the eyes (as from grief or displeasure):—*akkh phuláuná*, *v. n.* To have one's eyes knocked out or put out; to lose an eye; lose one's sight:—*akkh sílmne karná*. See *akkh barabbar karná*:—*akkh uchchí ná kar sakná* or *karná*, *v. n.* To be unable to raise the eyes (through shame, &c.):—*akkh vichch rařakná*, *v. n.* To get a mote into the eye; to be seen with envy and dislike:—*akkh vichch tip*

**honá, v. n.** To have a speck on the eye-ball ; to be seen with envy and dislike :—**akkhán agge saron phulnā, v. n.** To see spectral illusions ; to become suddenly blind, as by fainting, &c. :—**akkhán agge phirná, v. n.** To be always before (one's) eyes ; to be ever in (one's) mind :—**akkhán vichh charbī āunī, v. n.** To have a film over the eyes ; to be wilfully or intentionally blind ; to pretend from pride not to know one's old acquaintance :—**akkhán vichh dore paine, v. n.** To have red lines in the eyes caused by drink or joy and considered as a feature of beauty ; also caused by disease :—**akkhán vichh ghaṭṭā ghaṭṭnī, v. n. lit.** To throw dust into the eyes ; to pilfer or snatch away anything quickly and privately, to cheat, to deceive :—**akkhán pak-jānā, v. n.** To become dim (the eyes) from long expectation ; to look out anxiously for anyone :—**akkhán vichh rarak painī, v. n.** To have a pain in the eyes :—**akkhán vichh rāt kaṭnī, v. n.** To pass the night awake ; not to sleep :—**akkhán te baithnā, v. n. lit.** To sit on the eyes ; to sit on a elevated place ; to become dignified ; to be treated with great consideration :—**akkhīn suk honā, v. n.** To have consolation by meeting friends, to be glad :—**akkhīn suk kaleje thanā honā, v. n. lit.** To have consolation in the eyes and comfort in the heart ; to console oneself.

**AKKHĀ अक्खा s. m.** One end of a bag or sack thrown over a beast of burden :—**(M.) s. m.** One side of a pair of camel panniers (*kajōwā*).

**AKKHĀ आखी s. m.** A saying, a word, a riddle.

**AKKHAR अक्षर s. m.** Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Akshar*. A letter of the Alphabet. See also *Ach, chhar*.

**AKKHAR KHAN अक्षर खाਣ a.** Very stupid ; very impertinent ; very conceited.

**AKKNĀ अक्कना v. n.** To be offended, to be displeased, to fret, to be vexed.

**AKL अकल s. f. (A.)** Wisdom, intelligence, sense, reason, intellect, understanding, mind, knowledge, opinion :—**akl chakkar khānā, v. n.** To be at one's wit's end ; to be confused or distracted :—**akl dā annhā,**

**s. m. lit.** Blind to sense, a fool, block head :—**akl dā pūrā, s. m. (Ironie.)** A fool blockhead :—**akl de dambh lagāunā o ghore dorāne, v. n.** To use one's sense ; to form vain fancies or theories ; to theorize :—**akl denā, v. n.** To give sense to, to instruct, counsel :—**akl de nauṇh lahāunā d lit.** To cut or pare the nails of under standing ; to act carefully and judiciously to sharpen wits :—**akl dorāunā or kharc karnā, v. n.** To use one's sense ; exercise one's powers, to act wisely ; to consider think :—**akl māre jānā, v. n.** To lose sense or understanding ; to be out of one's wits ; to act carelessly :—**akl band or akl mand or akl wand, a.** Wise, sensible, intelligent, having a good understanding :—**akl bandī or akl mandī or akl wandī, s. f.** Wisdom, sound sense, good understanding, sagacity, discretion ingenuity, cleverness.

**AKLAPĀ अकलापा a.** Being alone having no one to depend on, single ; **i. g. Iklāpā.**

**AKLIĀ अकलीआ } a. Wise, hav-**  
**AKLIYA अकलीया } ing a good**  
**sense.**

**AKOTARSAU अक़तरसौ a.** One hundred and one.

**AKRA अक्रा a.** Stiff, (usually applied to flour) :—**(M.) s. m.** A kind of disease which occurs in November and December. The front legs of animals get stiff and are moved with difficulty. It seems a sort of of rheumatism.

**AKRAIND अक़रैंद } s. f. Stiffness,**  
**AKRAINDH अक़रैंद } strut, &c.; i. g.**  
**AKRĀO अक़राउ } Akar.**

**AKRAUNĀ अक़राउणा v. a.** To make stiff, to cramp, &c.

**AKSAR अक़सर a. (A.)** Most, many, much ; a great many ;—**ad.** Often, usually, for the most part, generally.

**AKTALI अक़ताली s. f. Hindi word**  
**Iktālī. Forty one.**



AKWAK ਅਕਵਾਕ *s. m.* Union, concord; a confederacy.

AKWANJJA ਅਕਵੰਜੀ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Āk-paṇṇasat*. Fifty one.

AKWASSI ਅਕਵਾਸੀ *s. f.* Bread baked on one side only.

AL ਮਾਲ *s. f.* The mane of a horse; progeny; descendant; the name of a tree from the root of which a red colouring matter is extracted for staining leather, the name of the colour itself;—*āl-ulād*, *s. f.* lit. *āl* signifies the issue born to the daughter, and *ulād*, the issue of a son. Offspring; children, progeny, descendants, family, dynasty.

ĀLĀ ਮਾਲਾ *s. f. (H.)* A small recess in a pillar or wall for holding a lamp, &c., a niche in a wall:—(*Pot.*) *s. f.* Calling, a call:—*ālā bhōlā*, *a.* Simple, artless, free from guile, open, sincere, stupid.

ĀLĀ ਮਲਾ *s. f. (M.)* A voice, a cry:—*mei kanūs alā nahin nakalī*. No sound or cry came from me. Story of the Three Fools.

ALABBH ਮਲੱਭ *a.* A not, *labh* obtainable. Unobtainable.

ALAGG ਮਲਗੱ *a.* A not, *lag* to adhere. Unattached, unconnected, disconnected, separated, disjointed, dislocated; separate, distinct; lonely, solitary; excluded; liberated, disengaged; free, independent; placed apart or aside;—*ad.* Apart, aloof, asunder; alone; at a distance, at liberty:—*alagg alagg*, *a.* Holding aloof;—*ad.* Separately, individually; *a. w.* *honā*, *hojānā*, *denā*, *karnā* and *rakṇā*.

ALĀHĪ ਮਲਾਹੀ *ad.* Divine, Supreme;—*invoc.* O! God.

ALĀHNI ਮਲਾਹਣੀ } *s. f.* A dirge, a  
ALĀHUN ਮਲਾਹੁਣ } mournful song  
ALĀHUNI ਮਲਾਹੁਣੀ } which is sung  
by the woman, the wife of a barber or *nirāś*, who leads a company of mourners;

*i. q.* *Alāwanf*.

ALĀJ ਮਲਾਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word, *Ilāj*. Healing, remedy, cure, medicine; medical treatment; punishment:—*alāj karnā*, *v. n.* To heal, to cure; to remedy; to correct; to chastise.

ALĀJJ ਮਲੱਜ *a.* Free from shame.

ALĀKA ਮਲਾਕਾ *s. m. (A.)* Attachment, dependence, connection, relation, affinity; concern, interest; part, reference; intercourse; a province, division (of territory), district, parish; a tenure, an estate, a manor; business:—*alāke dār*, *s. m.* The person who becomes responsible for the payment of a village rate:—*alāká* or *alāke dārī*, *s. f.* Responsibility for the payment of a village rate:—*alāká rakṇā*, *v. n.* To be connected (with), to be dependent (on), to be related (to); to have to do (with), to have concern or interest (in).

ALAKKH ਮਲੱਖ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Alakṣh*. Indefinite, invisible, imperceptible;—*s. m.* One of the titles of God; a form of salutation among a class of mendicants (*jogīs*):—*alakkh jōge*. Lit. the invisible, May one watch over thee; or may God spring up in your hearts, (a cry uttered by *jogīs* in begging:—*alakkh jagāunā*, *v. a.* lit. to invoke the invisible; to utter the cry (*alakkh jōge*); to ask alms in the name of God:—*alakkh dhārī* or *dhāran*, *s. f.* A person who acknowledges no deity but *Brahm*.

ĀLAM ਮਲਾਮ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ālim*. Learned, sage, intelligent;—*s. m.* A learned man; the world, the universe; the public; scene, time, period:—*ālam fājal*, *s. m.* A man of learning.

ALANG ਮਲੰਗ *s. m. or f. (M.)* A heap, a wall, a rampart.

ĀLANG ਮਲੰਗ *s. f.* Sexual desire (of a mare).

ALANGGNA ਮਲੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To lust (a mare).

ALANKAR ਮਲੰਕਾਰ *s. m. or f. (S.)*

lit. ornament, jewels. Rhetoric, ornate composition; figure of speech, sounding notes (in music) :—*alangkar bharni*, v. n. To sound.

ALANMBHA ਅਲੰਭਾ } s. m. Blaze,  
ALANBHĀ ਅਲਾਂਭਾ } light, flash :—

*kiyā jānān tūn haun koī haīn.ghar mere vichh āyā; jisne tan man mere tāin isk alāmbhā lāyā.* How do I know who you are who came into my house and kindled a blaze of love in my body and mind.

ALĀP ਅਲਾਪ } s. f. (S.) Tuning the  
ĀLĀP ਆਲਾਪ } voice for singing, prelude to singing, taking the pitch, running over the different notes previous to singing; intercourse, conversation, association.

ALĀPNĀ ਅਲਾਪਣਾ } v. a. (S.) To  
ĀLĀPNĀ ਆਲਾਪਣਾ } take the pitch of a tune, to sing by note, to run over the different notes previous to singing; to sing, to tune.

ĀLAS ਅਲਾਸ s. m. (H.) A not, las to move, to labour. Inactivity, lack of energy, indolence, laziness, idleness, sloth, drowsiness, sluggishness; i. q. *Alkas*.

ĀLASAN ਅਲਾਸਣ } a. (H.) Inac-  
ĀLASI ਅਲਾਸੀ } tive, lazy, indolent, slothful; drowsy, weak :—s. f. or m. A lazy person, a sluggard; i. q. *Alkasi*.

ALĀS ਅਲਾਸ } s. f. Corrupted  
ALĀIS ਅਲਾਇਸ } from the Persian word *Ālāish*. Filth, pollution, contamination.

ĀLAT ਅਲਾਤ s. m. (A.) A tool, implement, instrument; utensil, apparatus; *membrum virile*; penis.

ALĀWAN ਅਲਾਵਣ v. n. (M.) To speak; to make a noise, as an animal :—*chith khāwan te samajh alāwan siyānen ādmī dā kamm hai* To ruminate and to talk with discretion is the duty of a wise man. —Proverb.

ALĀWANI ਅਲਾਵਣੀ s. f. (M.) See *Ālāhuni*.

ALBELĀ ਅਲਬੇਲਾ } s. m. A fop, a beau  
ALBELI ਅਲਬੇਲੀ } —a. Simple, innocent,

cent, artless :—*jinde nīn albelie bichārie pa hain awallare rūh.* Oh artless, poor soul thou art going astray from the right path. *Bhajans of Lala Bihārī Lall.*

ĀLEDUĀLE ਆਲੇਦੁਆਲੇ ad. On all sides, round about.

ALEL ਅਲੇਲ s. m. A colt which has never been ridden;—a. Not broken to work (as a horse).

ALETI ਅਲੇਤੀ s. f. (M.) A low lying grass, it is very hardy, and useful in seasons of drought. It is dug up and given to cattle. Sheep and goats graze on it.

ĀLE TOLE ਆਲੇ ਟੋਲੇ s. m. A false promise, deception.

ALGAN ਅਲਗਣ } s. f. A line or pole  
ALGANI ਅਲਗਣੀ } to hang clothes on.

ALGARJ ਅਲਗਰਜ a. Careless, indifferent.

ĀLHNĀ ਅਲਹਣਾ s. m. (M.) A bird's nest—*ushnāk chiri te dhuānk vich ālhnā.* A clever sparrow; why, it built its nest in the *dhuānk*, (that part of a chimneyless native house in which the smoke collects and soot forms).

ĀLHŪWĀLIਆ ਅਲਹੁਵਾਲੀਆ s. m. A particular tribe of Sikhs. See *Āhlūwāliyā*.

ĀLĪ ਆਲੀ s. f. A small niche in a wall :—*ālī bhōlī*, a. Simple, artless, free from guile, open, sincere, stupid.

ĀLĪ ਅਲੀ s. f. (A.) The name of Muhammad's son-in-law, (he was, accord-

to the *Dunnis*, the fourth *khalifā* or successor of Muhammad, but *Shias* make him the direct successor, not acknowledging the other three *khalifas*.)

**ALIS** अलीस *s. f.* The name of a tree ; called also *Anumbaltās*, (*Cassia fistula*) :—*alis phali*, *s. f.* The fruit of the *alis*.

**ALJANJAL** आलजंजल *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindī word *Aljīnjāl*. Care and trouble.

**ALJHANA** अलझटा *v. n.* Corrupted from the Hindī word *Uljhanā*. To be entangled, to be involved in a quarrel or difficulties ; to quarrel, to debate.

**ALJHAU** अलझाउ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindī word *Uljhāu*. Entanglement, perplexity.

**ALJHAUNA** अलझाउटा *v. n.* Corruption of the Hindī word *Uljhāunā*. To entangle, to ravel or entwist (as thread), to involve, to embroil, to cause a quarrel.

**ALKA** अलक *s. m.* A young bullock not broken to yoke.

**ALKAS** अलकस *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindī word *Alkas*. Laziness, sloth, idleness, idleness. See *Alas*.

**ALKASAN** अलकसट } Corruption  
**ALKAST** अलकसी } of the Hindī  
**ALKASIA** अलकसीआ } word *Alkasi*.  
A lazy, slothful, drowsy, idle person.  
See also *Alasī*.

**ALL** अल *s. f.* A name of a vegetable, a kind of squash, (i. q. *baḡḡ*), a kind of gourd ; a surname, a title (either honourable or dishonourable) :—*all-pāl*, *s. m.* Knick-knack.

**ALLA** अल्ला *a.* Unripe (fruit), half parched (grain), imperfectly healed (a wound).

**ALLAH** अल्लाह *s. m.* (A.) God ; the Supreme Being :—*Allāh ! allāh ! intj.* An exclamation of surprise and approbation :

—*Allāh ho akbar*. God is great ; recited when standing, sitting and kneeling at prayer, and also when slaughtering an animal ; an exclamation of surprise and resignation, &c. :—*Allāh belī, allāh wālī ; lit.* God the preserver. Farewell ; adieu ! God speed ! good bye !

**ALLAM GALLAM** अल्लम गल्लम *s. m.* Vain talk or business, trifling, toying, vanity ; idle excuse :—*allam gallam bakknā, v. n.* To talk absurdly, foolishly, to talk nonsense.

**ALLAN** अल्लन *s. m.* A name given to pulse or meal of Indian corn cooked with greens.

**ALLAR PALLAR** अल्लर पल्लर *s. m.* Knick-knack.

**ALLHAR** अल्लह *a. (H.)* Young, uninitiated, uninstructed or untaught in business, not broken to work (as an animal), unskilful :—*allhar hasāb, ad.* Arabic word *al-al-hisāb*. Suspense account :—*allhar hasāb denā, v. a.* To make advances to be adjusted afterwards ; to make payments on account.

**ALLON** अल्लो *s. f.* An uneasy sensation in any part of the body ; irritation.

**ALL WALALLA** अल्ल वल्लला *a.* Simple minded.

**ALMAL** अलमल *s. f.* Dirt.

**ALMARI** अलमारी *s. f.* A chest of drawers, a book case.

**ALOP** अलोप *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lūp*. Invisible, unseen, concealed, defaced, retired, run out, destroyed ; latent :—*alop honā or hojānā, v. n.* To be concealed, become invisible ; to vanish, disappear, to be out of sight ; to cease to be, to be extinct.

**ALP** अल्प *a. (S.)* Little, small, of little value, insignificant, few, short, feeble :—*alp-bal or saktī a.* Of little strength, weak :—*alp-buddhī s. f., a.* Weak-minded, unwise, ignorant, silly :—*alp hār, s. m.* Moderation in eating, abstinence :—*alp-hārī,*

a. Taking little food, moderate in eating, abstemious, abstinent;—s. m. Moderate eater.

ALPAGG ਅਲਪੱਗ a. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Alpaghya*. Knowing little, ignorant;—s. m. A person of defective, meagre, limited knowledge.

ALPATA ਅਲਪਤਾ s. f. (S.) Smallness, insignificance.

ALSAN ਅਲਸਣ s. f. See *Alasan*.

ALSANĀ ਅਲਸਾਨਾ a. Sleepy; (used chiefly with *nain*, as *alsāne nain*, sleepy eyes), sleepy headed, drowsy :—*alsānā*, v. n. To be drowsy, to slacken.

ALSET ਅਲਸੇਟ s. f. (H.) Sham, humbug; deception, fraud, double dealing, duplicity; unlawful attachment; difference, discrepancy (in accounts); a confused and unsettled state (of accounts).

ALSETAN ਅਲਸੇਟਣ s. f. } (H.) De-  
ALSETI ਅਲਸੇਟੀ s. m. } ceptive,  
artful, crafty person.

ALSETIYA ਅਲਸੇਟੀਯਾ s. m. A person who leaves his accounts in an unsettled and confused state and is slow in paying his debts.

ALSI ਅਲਸੀ s. f. Flax, linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).

ALSI ਅਲਸੀ s. m. See *Alasī*.

ALTA ਅਲਤਾ s. m. A farinaceous powder dyed red and yellow, which the Hindus throw on each other's clothes during the *Holi* festival.

ALU ਅਲੂ s. m. (H.) An esculent root, a potato, (*Solanum tuberosum*):—*alū būthārā*, s. m. (P.) Dried plum, prune (*Prunus Bokharica*).

ALUCHĀ ਅਲੂਚਾ s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Alūchā*. A kind of

small plum (*Prunus onalifolia*).

ALUNĀ ਅਲੂਣਾ a. A not, without, salt. Without salt, deficient in saltness, tasteless, insipid.

AM ਅਮ a. (A.) Common, public, general, ordinary, plebeian;—s. m. The common people, the vulgar:—*ām khāsh* or *khādm*, s. m. The nobles and the plebeians, high and low, peculiar and popular.

AMALAN ਅਮਲਣ s. f. } A person who  
AMALI ਅਮਲੀ s. m. } uses intoxicating drinks and drugs, especially opium and poppy heads.

AMALLAK ਅਮੱਲਕ } ad. Slow  
AMALLKE ਅਮੱਲਕੇ } without  
AMALLKARE ਅਮੱਲਕੜੇ } making a noise, or perceptible motion.

AMĀM ਅਮਾਮ s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Imām*. A priest, a leader of religious matters among the Muhammadans, one who leads in prayer (*nimāz*), patriarch, prelate, chief; a large bead, the head of a rosary (which remains fixed in the hand, is not turned over in counting):—*amām bārī* or *bārī*, s. m. or f. A kind of temple in which the festival of the *Moharum* is celebrated, and service held in commemoration of *Alī* and his son *Hasan & Husain*, and where offerings are made to the dead; it is generally a square building with a cupola on the top:—*amājādā*, s. m. Descendant of an *amām*, commonly used in reference to *Hasan* and *Husain*.

AMĀMĀ ਅਮਾਮਾ s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imāmāh*. A sheet wrapped round the head as a turban; turban.

AMĀN ਅਮਾਨ s. f. (A.) Safety, security, protection, deposit, charge, anything given in trust;—s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imān*. Faith, religion:—*amān-dār*, a. conscientious, faithful, honest, true, upright, just; trustworthy:—s. m. A trustee or depository:—*amāndārī*, s. f. Faithfulness, truth, honesty.

trust, charge :—*amán gaduná*, v. n. lit. To lose one's conscience. To break one's word, faith; to forfeit one's integrity, to prove faithless or dishonest, play false :—*amán leáuná*, v. n. To believe, to have put faith in, to be converted to a faith :—*amán vakkhá*, v. n. To consign or deposit.

AMAN ਅਮਣ s. m. (A.) Security, safety:

—*aman amán* or *aman chain*, s. m. Peace, tranquillity; c. w. *aman vich rānā* or *rakkhā*.

AMANA ਅਮਨਾ s. m. Belief, trust.

AMAR ਅਮਰ a. (S.) Undying, immortal, long-lived, perennial, everlasting; an epithet of the Deity; a title given to gods :—*amar lāl*, s. m. Eternal, undying, applied only to the unceasing flow of large rivers :—*amar lok*, s. m. Heaven; the region of immortals or gods; paradise :—*amar honā* or *hojānā*, v. n. To become immortal; to live for ever; to enjoy everlasting life.

AMARAT ਅਮਾਰਤ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imarat*. A public edifice, a building; a habitation; fortification :—*amarālī gāj*, s. m. A mason's yard or rule; i. q. *Ambārat*.

AMARI ਅਮਾਰੀ s. f. (A.) The litter in which people sit on an elephant; when it has no canopy it is called a *haudā*; an arched canopy, a dome; i. q. *ambārī* or *amārī*.

AMASSIA ਅਮੱਸਿਆ } s. f. Corruption of the

AMBUS ਅਮਾਉਸ }  
Sanskrit word *Amāvās*. The day when the sun and moon are in conjunction; the 15th day of the last half of the moon; the day of new moon.

AMB ਅੰਬ s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Am*. A mango; the mango tree, (*Mangifera Indica*) :—*amb-chūr*, s. m. Prings of mangoes dried in the sun :—*amb-ra*, s. m. Juice of the mango; mango syrup :—*pāl dā amb*, s. m. A mango

ripened in straw :—*lapke dā amb*, s. m. A ripe mango dropped from the tree; i. q. *Amb*.

AMBAH ਅੰਬਾਹ s. m. (Pot.) The breaking of a fastening (as of a well), See *Apbāh* or *Kar*.

AMBAKHRI ਅੰਬਾਖਰੀ s. f. Mangoes cut and dried in a green state.

AMBLI ਅੰਬਲੀ s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Imblī*. The tamarind tree; also its fruit; i. q. *Ambli* or *Imblī* or *Imli*.

AMBALTAS ਅੰਬਲਤਾਸ s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Amaltās*. The name of a tree, (*Cathartocarpus fistula*), the seed of which is much used in medicine, as a cathartic; also the fruit of the tree; (called *alīs* or *alīh*); i. q. *Ammaltās*.

AMBAR ਅੰਬਰ s. m. (H.) The sky; the heavens; the atmosphere :—*ambar vall* or *vel*, s. f. A vine or creeper (*Oscuta reflexa*) that grows on trees, having no roots or leaves.

AMBARAT ਅੰਬਾਰਤ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imarat*. See *Amarat*.

AMBARI ਅੰਬਰੀ a. Corruption of the Hindi word *ambar*. Pertaining to the sky, depending on rainfall (the condition of certain lands which cannot be artificially watered; also of the people owning those lands.)

AMBRI ਅੰਬਰੀ s. f. Mother, (used as an exclamation of distress or in the language of affection, as *hāe nī merī ambarīe*! alas, my poor mother! :—*āu nī merī ambarīe*! Come my dear mother); i. q. *Amrī*.

AMBARI ਅੰਬਾਰੀ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Amārī*. See *Amārī*.

AMBAT ਅੰਬਾਟ } s. m. Chafing, inflammation caused

AMBAU ਅੰਬਾਉ }

by rubbing.

AMBAUNA ਅੰਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To chafe, to inflame by rubbing.

AMBI ਅੰਬੀ *s. f.* A green mango half grown.

AMBIĀ-HALDI ਅੰਬੀਆਹਲਦੀ *s. f.* A kind of turmeric.

AMBIR ਅੰਬੀਰ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Amir*. See *Amir*.

AMBIRI ਅੰਬੀਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Amirī*. See *Amirī*.

AMBJĀNĀ ਅੰਬਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
AMBNA ਅੰਬਣਾ } chafed, to  
become inflamed by rubbing; *s. q.* *Aṣṣ jānā* and *Aṣṣnā*.

AMBOH ਅੰਬੋਹ *s. m.* } (*P.*) A crowd,  
AMBOHI ਅੰਬੋਹੀ *s. f.* } multitude,  
mob.

AMBRAT ਅੰਬਰਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
AMBRIT ਅੰਬਰਿਤ } from the Hindi  
word *Amrat*. See *Amrat*.

AMBRATI ਅੰਬਰਤੀ } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
AMBRITI ਅੰਬਰਿਤੀ } ed from the  
Hindi word *Amirati*. See *Amirati*.

AMBŪĀ ਅੰਬੂਆ *s. m.* A mango tree;—*a.* Of the colour of tender mango leaves, green with a tinge of yellow.

AMET ਅਮੇਟ *a.* Which cannot be obliterated.

AMHNĀ SĀMHNĀ ਅਮਣਾ ਸਮਣਾ }  
AMHAN SĀMHNĀ ਅਮਣ ਸਮਣਾ }

*a.* Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

AMHNĪON SĀMHNĪON ਅਮਣਿਓਂ )  
ਸਮਣਿਓਂ )  
*ad.* From opposite sides.

AMHO SĀMHNĀ ਅਮੁਸਾਮਣਾ *a.*  
Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

AMH SĀMH ਅਮੁ ਸਾਮੁ *s. f.* Protection.

ĀMIĀN ਅਮੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Unripe wheat or barley roasted in the ear.

AMIN ਅਮੀਂ *intj.* (*A.*) Amen, so be it.

AMIN JAMIN ਅਮੀਂ ਜਮੀਂ *ad.* Safely, safe and sound.

AMIR ਅਮੀਰ *s. m.* (*A.*) A grandee, ruler, lord, prince, noble, chief; a person of rank or distinction; liberal, open-hearted or large-hearted person; a gentleman.

AMIRI ਅਮੀਰੀ *s. f.* (*A.*) A principality, the rank or dignity of an *amir*, nobility, rule.

AMIT ਅਮਿਟ *a.* (*H.*) Indelible, undying, indestructible, imperishable, unchangeable, undefaced.

AMKA ਅਮਕਾ *a.* (*H.*) Such a one or thing :—*amkā dhamkā*, *s. m.* Trifle, trifling, a person of little estimation.

AMLĀ ਅਮਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Amlah*. Establishment, office, clerk, official.

ĀMLĀ ਅਮਲਾ *s. m.* The name of a medicinal plant (*Phyllanthus emblica*).

AMMĀ ਅੱਮਾ } *s. f.* Mother ;—*intj.*  
AMMĀN ਅੱਮਾਂ } Oh! mother :—*ammā-*

*mahīṭar*, *s. m.* An orphan, motherless :—*ghar nahīn dāne ammān pihan chali!* No grain in the house and mother going to grind :—Proverb used of a person who pretends to do what is beyond his power or position.

AMMALTĀS ਅੱਮਲਤਾਸ *s. m.* See *Amballās*.

**AMNA** ਅਮਨਾ *s. f.* Service, order, (used only with *manná*):—*ámnná manná*, *c. m.* To be subject, to be compelled, to serve, to obey, to wait upon, to treat with consideration or attention.

**AMOL** ਅਮੋਲ } *a. (H.)* Corrupted  
**AMOLAK** ਅਮੋਲਕ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Amulya*. Priceless, of great value, precious, inestimable, invaluable.

**AMBAT** ਅਮਰਤ } *s. m. (S.)* The food  
**AMRIT** ਅਮਰਿਤ } of the gods, the water  
of life, nectar, anything sweet; ambrosia, antidote, water; wine, (title given to wine by drunkards); immortality:—*amrat bání*, *s. f.* Sweet and holy language:—*amrat phal*, *s. m.* Sweet and pleasant fruit:—*amrat ras*, *s. m.* Sweet juice or syrup; *i. q.* *Ambrat*.

**AMBI** ਅਮੜੀ *s. f. (M.)* A mother, affectionate, diminutive, from *ammán*, a mother:—*mási mán jihin bhal hán ná amri jhán*. An aunt is like a mother, but her heart is not like a mother's heart.—Proverb; *i. q.* *Ambrí*.

**AMRITI** ਅਮਰਿਤੀ *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**AMÚHR** ਅਮੂਹੜ } *a.* Ignorant, stu-  
**AMÚHUR** ਅਮੂਹੜ } pid, heedless, reck-  
less:—*amúhrpuná*, *a.* Ignorance, stupidity, recklessness; *i. q.* *Múhar*.

**AMUKK** ਅਮੁੱਕ *a.* Inexhaustible, unending.

**AMUL** ਅਮੂਲ *a. (S.)* Destitute of root or origin, without capital.

**AMULL** ਅਮੁੱਲ *a.* Priceless, inestimable.

**AMURADI** ਅਮੂਰਾਦੀ *ad. (M.)* Unnecessarily, uselessly.

**AN** ਅਨ *s. f.* Shame, modesty; affection:—*án addá*, *s. f.* A nod, a sign, a mysterious allusion, affectation; manner,

modesty:—*án kán*, *s. f.* Shame.

**ANADAR** ਅਨਾਦਰ *s. m. (H.)* Disrespect, disregard, irreverence, indignity, affront, slight; *c. w.* *karná*.

**ANAI** ਅਨਾਈ *s. f. (M.)* Failure of rain or of the rising of a river or canal; drought.

**ANAJ** ਅਨਾਜ *s. m.* Corn, grain, food, (incorrectly pronounced *náj*):—*anáj dá kírá*, *s. m.* Grain-worm, one who subsists on corn, (a man).

**ANAN** ਅਨਾਂ *(M.)* An egg; the eyeball:—*sukká dhingar ánen laháwe*. What—can a dry thornbush bear eggs?—Proverb. “Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?”:—*change káran gicheli ghuten dí aggon potendi ánen*. It is for your good you are throttled, yet you protrude your eyeballs.—Proverb.

**ANAND** ਅਨੰਦ } *s. m. (S.)* Joy,  
**ANAND** ਅਨੰਦ } happiness, pleasure,

delight; ease, tranquillity; content:—*anand* or *anandit*, *a.* Happy, glad; delighted, overjoyed:—*anand ho*. Are you happy? Are you well? How do you do?—*anand honá*, *s. m.* To be happy, to be delighted (with), to derive pleasure (from):—*anand karná*, *v. a.* To rejoice (at or in consequence of); to enjoy:—*anand mangal*, *s. m.* Mirth, revelry, comfort:—*s. m.* An epithet of the Deity:—*anand mai*, *a.* Blessful, blessed:—*anand sarúp*, *a.* God, Supreme Spirit.

**ANANDI** ਅਨੰਦੀ } *a. (S.)* Overjoyed,  
**ANANDI** ਅਨੰਦੀ } delighted, happy,  
cheerful:—*anandi mahán máí*, *s. f.* A name of the great Hindu Goddess.

**ANANDTAI** ਅਨੰਦਤਾਈ *s. f.* Joy, happiness.

**ANANIT** ਅਨਾਨੀਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Anáníyat*. Egotism, boasting, arrogance, self-conceit.

ANANT ਅਨੰਤ } a. (S. & M.) Bound-  
ANANATR ਅਨੰਤਰ } less, endless, eter-

nal, infinite; (an epithet of God); —s. m. A cord with fourteen knots or a bracelet of silver or gold, which the Hindus tie on their right arm on the fourteenth lunar day (of full-moon) of *Bhādon*, which is sacred to Vishnū and called *Anant chaudas* or *Anant chaudas*.

ANAP SANAP ਅਨਾਪ ਸਨਾਪ s. m. (H.)

Something unsuitable and injurious; every sort of thing, bad as well as good; an accumulation of calamities; pain and shame.

ANAR ਅਨਾਰ s. m. (P.) A pomegranate (*Punica granatum*); a kind of firework: —  
anar dānā, s. m. Pomegranate seeds.

ANARAN ਅਨਾਰਨ s. m. A silly, unskilful, inexperienced, clumsy woman.

ANARBIDDYA ਅਨਾਰਬਿਦਯਾ } s. f.

ANARVIDDYA ਅਨਾਰਵਿਦਯਾ } Unskilfulness, clumsiness, silliness, ignorance, stupidity.

ANARI ਅਨਾਰੀ s. m. An unskilful, inexperienced, clumsy person; an illiterate, ignorant person; blockhead, fool, idiot; a novice, a bungler.

ANARPUNA ਅਨਾਰਪੁਣਾ s. m. See *Anarbidya*.

ANARTH ਅਨਰਥ a. (S.) Meaningless, nonsensical, absurd, fruitless, improper; vain; —s. m. Absurdity, disadvantage; an unmeaning act, a strange event, a calamity, misfortune, wrong, injustice, oppression, offence, guilt, sin; s. w. *karnā*.

ANARTHAN ਅਨਰਥਨ s. f. } One  
ANARTHI ਅਨਰਥੀ s. m. } who

performs a strange act, one who brings a calamity on another, or inflicts evil without sufficient reason; a mischief-maker, sinner, transgressor.

ANATH ਅਨਾਥ a. (S.) A not, *nāth*

master. Without husband or master, without a protector, without a chief or sovereign; helpless, an orphan, humble, weak.

ANAUNA ਅਨਾਉਣਾ v. n. To call for, to procure.

ANB ਅੰਬ s. m. A mango.

ANBAH ਅੰਬਾਹ s. m. (Pot.) The breaking of a fastening, (as of a well); i. g. *Ambāh* or *Kar*.

ANBAN ਅਣਬਣ } s. f. Disagree-  
ANBANT ਅਣਬਣਤ } ment, difference, misunderstanding, disunion.

ANBHAI ਅਣਭੈ } a. Fearless, daunt-  
ANBHAU ਅਣਭਉ } less.

ANBHOL ਅਣਭੋਲ a. Unerring, without mistake.

ANBLIAHA ਅਣਬਿਆਹ } a. Un-  
ANBLIAHIA ਅਣਬਿਆਹਿਆ } married.

ANBIDDH ਅਣਬਿਧ a. Imperforate, unpierced.

ANBOH ਅੰਬੋਹ s. m. (P.) See *Ambah*.

ANBOL ਅਣਬੋਲ a. Speechless.

ANCH ਅੰਚ s. f. (H.) Flame, glare, blaze, flash; heat, warmth, fire; maternal affection, passion, lust; difficulty, trial: —*sānch nūn koī ānch nahīn*. Fire toucheth not (has no effect upon) truth, truth has nothing to fear.

ANCHALA ਅੰਚਲਾ s. m. (H.) The end or border of a cloth, veil, sheet, &c.; a sheet used by *Jogīs*.

ANCHHUH ਅਣਛੂਹ s. (H.) The untouched, not defilable by touch.

ANCHINT ਅਣਚਿੰਤ a. (H.) Thoughtless, unreflecting, inconsiderate, unconcerned, unsolicitous, regardless.



**ANCHINTA ਅਣਚਿੰਤਾ** *s. f.* Thoughtlessness, inattention, indifference. (Rarely used.)

**ANCHODYA ਅਣਚੋਦਯਾ** *a.* A bastard, a wicked person :—*anchodyā ṭabbar, s. m.* A wicked family.

**AND ਅੰਡ** *s. m. or f.* Testicle; the eggs of ants :—*and phuffṭī, v. a.* To have a large progeny of ants.

**AND ਅੰਦ** *s. f.* See *Andrī*.

**ANDAJA ਅੰਦਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Andāzā*. A rough approximation, estimation or valuation; a guess at weight or measurement; time in music; mode, manner, style :—*andāje nāl, ad.* In due measure or proportion; approximately or by guess :—*andājā karṇā, v. a.* To judge of; to estimate the value of; to estimate roughly; to guess or conjecture.

**ANDAR ਅੰਦਰ** *s. f. (Pot.)* The desire of a female buffalo for the male.

**ANDAR ਅੰਦਰ** *s. f.* The intestines, entrails;—*(M.) met. a child:—āndrān bhuk-khiyāz tē muchh te chaul.* An empty stomach but grains of rice on his moustache. —Prov. used of a person who being in want swaggers to keep up appearances :—*āndrān dā āp vichh dī larṇā, v. n.* To be hungry :—*āndrān dā vihar, s. m.* A child.

**ANDAR ਅੰਡਰ** *a.* Uncastrated, entire.

**ANDAR ਅੰਦਰ** *s. m. (P.)* The inside; —*prep.* Within, in.

**ANDARDION ਅੰਦਰਦਿਓਂ** } *prep.* From  
**ANDARDON ਅੰਦਰਦੇ** } the inner side.

**ANDARON ਅੰਦਰੋਂ** *prep.* From within, out of.

**ANDARWADHAI ਅੰਦਰਵਧਾਈ** *s. f.* (M.) Hiccough.

**ANDDA ਅੰਡਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *And*. An egg :—*āndde denā, v. a.* To lay eggs;—*(M.)* The load on one side of a camel :—*orlā ānddā, s. m.* The near load—*parlā ānddā, s. m.* The off load.

**ANDEKHYA ਅਣਦੇਖਿਆ** *a.* Unseen, invisible, undiscovered.

**ANDESA ਅੰਦੇਸਾ** *s. m. (P.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Andeshā*. Thought, apprehension, suspicion, care, concern, anxiety, dread, fear, danger; *c. w. karṇā*.

**ANDH ਅੰਧ** *a.* Blind, dark;—*s. m.*

Darkness, blindness :—*andh ghor, s. m.* Deep darkness :—*andh gubār, s. m.* Deep darkness or mistiness; darkness owing to clouds of dust :—*andh nagri beddā rājā.* An unjust king, and darkness (tyranny) prevails in the city :—*andhkār, s. m.* Darkness, a furious storm of dust and wind; tyranny, misrule :—*andh-kūp, s. m.* A well whose mouth is closed, or a well filled up with rubbish, hence a hell.

**ANDHA ਅੰਧਾ** *a.* Blind, dark, obscure, dim :—*andhā dhund, a.* Blinding, blind, indiscriminate, excessive, violent, outrageous, rash, wild :—*s. f.* Blindness, rashness, wildness, violence, excess, outrage, disturbance; misgovernment, anarchy;—*ad.* Blindly, indiscriminately, wildly, rashly, violently, outrageously :—*andhā dhund lufānā, v. a.* To squander outrageously, spend most extravagantly.

**ANDHA ਅੰਧਾ** *s. m.* A measure, trial, examination, test :—*āndhā sāndhā, s. m.* Connection, relationship, partnership, agreement.

**ANDHAR ਅੰਧਾਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Darkness, hence tyranny, misrule :—*andhār piyā sarkār nūn jo chor badhe kutwāl nūn.* Blindness has fallen on the Sarkār when it is the thief that arrests the Kotwāl. —Prov. used to signify a gross perversion of justice; *i. q. Andhkār*.

**ANDHARA ਅੰਧਾਰਾ** *a. (M.)* Dark :—*Dīve dī chutt tale andhārā.* It is dark

under the lamp. Prov. (*Anglice*. The cobbler's wife is worst shod.)

ANDHARI ਮੰਧਾਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A dust storm; tyranny, misrule.

ANDH GUANDH ਮਾਂਢ ਗੁਆਂਢ *s. m.*  
Neighbourhood, vicinity.

ANDHLA ਮੰਧਲਾ *a. (H.)* See *Andhá*.

ANDHOTTA ਅਣਧੋਤਾ } *a.* Unwashed.  
ANDHOYA ਅਣਧੋਯਾ } *ed.* unclean :

—*andhottí* or *andhot dāl*, *s. m.* Unhusked pulse.

ANDITTH ਅਣਡਿੱਠ *a.* Unseen, invisible.

ANDRAS ਅੰਦਰਸ *s. m.* Lining, a kind of thin cotton cloth.

ANDRI ਮਾਂਦਰੀ *s. f.* The guts, the entrails.

ANDU ਮਾਂਡੂ *a.* Uncastrated, entire; *s. q.*  
*Andar*.

ANEK ਅਨੇਕ *a. (S.)* More than one, many, several:—*anek akār*, *a.* Multifiform:—*anek kāl*, *ad.* A long time:—*anek rūp*, *a.* Multifiform, of various kinds, of variable mind, fickle:—*anek vidh* or *bīdh*, *a.* Of different ways.

ANG ਮੰਗ *s. m.* Body, limb, member, part; friendship:—*ang bhang honā*, *v. n.* To be mutilated, to be cut off (a limb):—*ang bhang karnā*, *v. a.* To cut off (a limb), to mutilate:—*ang hīn*, *a.* Maimed, having lost a limb; having an engagement partially fulfilled:—*ang karnā* or *pūrnā*, *v. n.* To accompany, to defend:—*ang lagnā*, *v. n.* To be brought in contact with the body, to be embraced:—*ang lainā*, *v. n.* To take shares or fees (spoken by barbers, Brahmans and *mirāsīs* at weddings); to number; to point out:—*ang lagāund*, *v. u.* To embrace, clasp; to put on, to wear (clothes); to unite or join, (as in marriage):—*ang saṅg*, *s. m.* Relationship, kin;—*prep.* In company with, along with, always accompanying.

ANGANT ਮੰਗਣੀ *s. f. (M.)* The grains that remain on the threshing-floor after the heaps of corn have been removed. Generally the *Angant* is the perquisite of the *mochī* (leather worker or shoemaker.) In some parts it goes to the tenant, in others the landlord takes a small quantity of grain from the tenant's share of the crop in return for leaving him the *Angant*. When the *Angant* has been removed, the grains embedded in the dust of the threshing-floor still remain. These are called the *ludhī*, which is generally the perquisite of the *mochī*.

ANGAR ਮੰਗਰ *s. f. (Pot.)* A cut or rent, a scratch or tear by anything sharp, as a thorn, &c.

ANGAR ਮੰਗਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* A coal of fire.

ANGASI ਮੰਗਾਸੀ *s. m. (M.)* That arrangement of the gear of a Persian-wheel by which water is raised to a considerable height above the mouth of the well. It is effected by lengthening that part of the *Bhurjal* or axle of the horizontal lantern-wheel, which is below the large wheel, to the desired height; the *Loṭhī* with the perpendicular wheel at one end, and the *Bar* and *Mālā* at the other, being raised on to a scaffolding. The gear worked at railway stations to raise water into the tanks is an *Angāsī*. An *Angāsī* is used when the masonry cylinder has been built so high that the ordinary gear cannot work at the mouth of the well.

ANGAT ਅਣਗਤ *a.* In a bad state or condition, in a state of perdition.

ANGGA ਮੰਗਾ *s. n. (H.)* A coat reaching down to the knees, an upper garment, a long tunic worn alike by the Hindus and Muhammadans of the N. W. P.; the former tie it on the right, and the latter on the left side of the breast.

ANGGAK ਮੰਗਕ *s. m.* An examiner.

ANGGAS ਮੰਗਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from

the Sanskrit word *Ankas*. An iron instrument used by elephant drivers, having two sharp points:—*anggas mārṇā*, v. n. To bring to obedience, to reduce to submission.

ANGGAT PAINA ਅੰਗਤ ਪੈਣਾ v. n. To be approved, to be accepted.

ANGGY ਅੰਗੀ s. f. A small garment for covering the breasts, used by women;—a. m. or f. A relation; kinsman or kinwoman; a partner in trade:—*anggi kār*, a. m. or f. A companion, a co-partner, agreement, acquiescence, assent, consent, acceptance, submission, acknowledgment, confession, choice; c. w. *karmā*:—*anggi kārī*, s. f. Companionship, co-partnership, relationship.

ANGGITHA ਅੰਗੀਠਾ s. m. A large fire-place, receptacle for fire, a fire-stand.

ANGGITHI ਅੰਗੀਠੀ s. f. (dim. of *anggiṭhā*) A small fire-place, a vessel for holding fire, a brazier, grate, hearth, chafin-dish, a chimney.

ANGGOCHHA ਅੰਗੋਛਾ s. m. A cloth which Hindus fasten round the waist when bathing and afterwards use to wipe themselves with, a towel, a handkerchief; bathed pulse.

ANGGURI ਅੰਗੂਰੀ s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ungli*. A finger:—*anggulī dharmā* or *karmā*, v. n. lit. to put one's finger on; to find fault with, criticize; pick holes; overcome, harass:—*anggulī pharṇā*, v. n. To catch hold of the finger in learning to walk; to get a footing; obtain a foothold:—*anggulī te achhāṇā*, v. n. (lit. to make one dance on one's finger), to make fun of; to ridicule; to make little of:—*anggulī uṭhāṇā*, v. a. To point one's finger at one; i. q. *Ungli*.

ANGGUR ਅੰਗੂਰ s. m. (P.) A grape; translations in a healing sore:—*anggur dāṇā*, v. n. To become sound and healthy (a wound.)

ANGGURI ਅੰਗੂਰੀ s. f. The first tender blade of corn or grass just sprouting from the ground, a bud;—a. Of or belonging to the grape:—*anggūrī bāg*, s. m. Vineyard, a grape garden:—*anggūrī sirhā*, s. f. Grape vinegar:—*anggūrī sardāb*, s. f. Grape wine.

ANGGUS ਅੰਗੂਸ s. m. See *Anggas*.

ANGGUTH ਅੰਗੂਠ s. m. A thumb, ANGGUTHA ਅੰਗੂਠਾ s. m. A big toe:—

*anggūṭhā chumṇā*, v. a. (lit. to kiss the thumb). To flatter, play the sycophant:—*anggūṭhā dakhāṇā* or *vakhāṇā*, v. a. To show the thumb (to one) in defiance or derision, or to signify a desire for sexual intercourse, (an attitude used by women in blandishment, also an obscene gesture made in abuse by men); to turn off with a joke; to withhold, refuse.

ANGGUTHI ਅੰਗੂਠੀ s. f. A finger ring, a toe ring.

ANGGUTHRA ਅੰਗੂਠੜਾ s. m. A ring worn on the thumb or big toe.

ANGGYAR ਅੰਗਯਾਰ } s. m. Corrupt-  
ANGGYARA ਅੰਗਯਾਰਾ } ed from the

Hindi word *Angārā*. A coal of fire, a live coal:—*anggyār varhā*, v. n. (lit.) To rain fire; to be very hot.

ANGGYARI ਅੰਗਯਾਰੀ s. f. A small coal of fire:—*anggyārī varṇā*, a. Red as fire.

ANGHAR ਅਣਘੜ } a. Un-  
ANGHART ਅਣਘੜਤ } wrought,  
ANGHARYA ਅਣਘੜਯਾ } unshaped,  
not right, imperfect; untaught.

ANGINT ਅਣਗਿਣਤ } a. Innumer-  
ANGINTI ਅਣਗਿਣਤੀ } able, uncount-  
ed, beyond calculation, numberless.

ANGNA ਅੰਗਣਾ v. a. To examine, to

prove, to try, to ascertain, to judge, to guess, to think.

**ANGRAKKHA ਅੰਗਰੱਖਾ** *s. m.* A coat reaching down to the knees. See *Anggá*.

**ANGYARI ਅੰਗਯਾਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Anggyári*.

**ANHAR ਅੰਹਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A groom's man, the best man. The two nights before a marriage among Muhammadans are called *jággá* and *mel*. On the day after the *mel* the bridegroom's party start for the bride's house, where the wedding takes place. The *ánhar* remains in attendance on the bridegroom from the *jággá* till the bridegroom returns home after the wedding. The *ánhar*, while on duty carries some weapon of iron. Before the people were disarmed it used to be a sword; now it is only a knife. His presence is supposed to be efficacious in keeping off *jins*, to whose attacks bridegrooms are especially exposed:—*tedí ánhar dé kerhí nírvan níshání*; *gúrhíyán akkhá khair howí furúá tor nímdáns*. What are the signs and marks of your best man? amorous eyes, bless you! and he moves with a humble gait; an entire (uncastrated) animal, opposed to *khasí*.

**ANHER ਅਨੇਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andher*. Darkness; injustice, oppression; violence, wrong; misrule, misgovernment; calamity:—*anher dúnd*, *v. n.* To be impertinent, to be overcome by passion; to be imprudent:—*anher ghupp gher*, *a.* Very dark, dark as pitch:—*anher karná* or *macháundá*, *v. a.* To tyrannize, oppress; to be or become indifferent to, to make a disturbance, to riot:—*anher kháttá*, *s. m. (lit. dark pit.)* Misrule, tyranny; unfairness in accounts or dealings.

**ANHERA ਅਨੇਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andherá*. Darkness, obscurity;—*a.* Dark, obscure, dim; *múnh anhere*, *ad.* (lit. when the face is indistinguishable owing to darkness; when there is not sufficient light to see clearly.) At the first dawn of day, very early in the morning; *c. w. karná*.

**ANHERI ਅਨੇਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of

the Hindi word *Andherí*. A storm; darkness:—*a.* Dark:—*anherí kothrí*, *s. f.* Dark chamber; obscure black hole; (*met.*) stomach; tomb.

**ANHOND ਅਣਹੋਂਦ** *s. m.* Destitution, want, necessity.

**ANHONI ਅਣਹੋਣੀ** *s. m.* What never can happen, an impossibility:—*a.* Impossible, unusual, extraordinary.

**ANIL ਅਨੀਲ** *a.* Spotless.

**ANIN BAHANIN ਆਨੀਂ ਬਹਾਨੀਂ** *ad.* In pretence.

**ANITT ਅਨਿਤ** *a. (II.)* Transitory, perishable, inconstant:—*eh padáráth anitt hai*. This thing or substance is transitory or perishable.

**ANJ ਅੰਜ** *a. (M.)* Separate, distinct:—*anjó anj thía tá galyá hik thía tá bachyá*. United you stand, divided you fall.—Proverb:—*chandrí rann de panj, sabho anjó anj*. The ill-starred woman had five sons; all remained separate from one another—Proverb.

**ANJAN ਅੰਜਣ** *s. m.* Corruption of engine. Steam engine:—*s. f.* The name of a collyrium used chiefly to blacken the eyelids and beautify the eyes.

**ANJAN ਅਣਜਾਨ** *a.* Ignorant, stupid, foolish; unaware, undesigning, unwitting, unknowing;—*s. m.* A strange or ignorant person:—*anján banná*, *v. n.* To play the stranger, to pretend ignorance of a person or thing.

**ANJH ਅੰਝ** *ad.* Thus, so.

**ANJHAL ਅੰਝਲ** *s. f.* The shade of a demon, the demoniacal influence; sickness.

**ANJHU ਅੰਝੂ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**ANJHU ਅੰਝੂ** } the Hindi word *Ánshu*.

Tear, tears :—*anjhú karná*, *v. a.* To shed (tears), or to pretend to weep :—*anjhú karná*, *v. n.* To flow (tears), to shed or drop tears ; to weep :—*anjhú ponjháund*, *v. a.* To cause one's tears to be wiped away ; to console, to comfort :—*anjhú púnjád*, *v. n.* (*lit.* to wipe away one's tears.) To be solaced, comforted.

ANJIL ਅੰਜੀਲ *s. f.* (*Gr.*) The New Testament, the Gospel.

ANJIR ਅੰਜੀਰ *s. m.* (*H.*) A fig (*Ficus carica*.)

ANJLI ਅੰਜਲੀ *s. f.* Joining the palms of the hands and lifting them up to the forehead in token of reverential salutation ; or joining the palms of the hands and hollowing them so as to hold or support anything.

ANJOR ਅਣਜੋਰ *s. f.* Difference, disagreement, disunion ; misunderstanding.

ANK ਅਣਕ *a.* See *Anek*.

ANKAS ਅੰਕਸ *s. m.* See *Anggas*.

ANKATTIYA ਅਣਕਟਿਯਾ *a.* Uncut, unseaped, unharvested.

ANKH ਅਣਖ *s. f.* Pride, a high sense of honour, high-mindedness.

ANKHI ਅਣਖੀ *a.* High-minded, proud, squeamish, jealous of one's honour.

ANMAN ਅਣਮਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Anumán*. Inference, supposition, hypothesis, conjecture ; analogy, (in logic) conclusion ; respect, consideration :—*anmán ná. ad.* Inferentially ; at a guess ; *c. v. karná*.

ANMANA ਅਣਮਣਾ *a. (H.)* Dull, heavy, languid, thoughtful, agitated, regretting, sad, troubled in mind, sickly, dissatisfied.

ANMANANA ਅਣਮਣਾਣਾ *v. n. (H.)*  
To be perplexed, dejected, agitated, troubled in mind.

ANMANAUNA ਅਣਮਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (H.)*  
To perplex, agitate.

ANMULL ਅਣਮੁਲ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Anmol*. Precious, invaluable, beyond all price :—*anmullá, ad.* Without payment.

ANN ਅਨ *s. m. (H.)* Grain, any edibles made of grain ; food, nourishment :—*ann dá kírá, s. m.* Grain-worm ; man :—*ann dáttá, s. m.* Food giver, provider, supporter, benefactor, patron, master, lord :—*ann jal* or *ann pání, s. m.* or *f.* Meat and drink ; provisions :—*ann jal karná* or *pán karná, v. a.* To eat, take food or dine, make a meal :—*ann kúf, s. m.* A festival celebrated by Hindus on the day following the *Dewálí* by offering a large quantity of victuals to the Brahmins and *Sádhús* in a temple dedicated to *Vishnú* :—*ann nún waddhiyá rúh ná karná, v. n.* To derive no pleasure from food ; to be indifferent, or averse to food :—*ann purná, s. f.* Satiety ; name of a goddess, the Ceres of Hindu mythology :—*ann ras, s. m.* Chyle.

ANNA ਅਨਾ *s. m.* An anna, the 16th part of a rupee ; the eyeball :—*ánnd baháná, s. m.* Excuse, pretext, pretence :—*ánnd bacchá, s. m.* Pice, cash.

ANNAN ANNAN KARNA ਅਨਾਂ ਅਨਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n.* To go about begging, to be in great want.

ANNHA ਅਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andhá*. A blind man :—*annhá wande shirni mur ghir ápnedn nún de.* A blind man distributes sweetmeats and gives over and over again to his own relatives and acquaintances.—Prov. used of a man who shows partiality :—*a.* Blind :—*annhá bandúná* or *karná, v. a.* To put one's eyes out ; throw dust in one's eyes ; be fool, deceive :—*annhá honá*, or *hojáná, v. n.* To be or become blind ; to lose one's sight ; not to see ; to close or shut one's eyes ; to look another way, to pretend not to see.

ANNHI ਅਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the

Hindī word *Andhī*. A blind woman ;—  
a. Blind.

ANNIA ਅਨਿਆ } s. m. Corrupted  
ANNIAU ਅਨਿਆਉ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Anyāe*. Wrong, injustice, outrage,  
oppression, tyranny.

ANNIAT ਅਨਿਆਈ } a. Corrupted  
ANNIAIN ਅਨਿਆਇਣ } from the San-  
skrit word *Anyāi*. Unjust, unequitable,  
lawless, oppressive ;—s. m. or f. An un-  
just or lawless person.

ANOKH ਅਨੋਖ s. m. Something uncom-  
mon or wonderful ; a rarity.

ANOKKHA ਅਨੋਖਾ a. (H.) Uncommon,  
rare, wonderful ; extraordinary ; singu-  
lar, peculiar, novel, new, strange ; low,  
base, mean.

ANPARH ਅਣਪੜ } a. (H.) Un-  
ANPARHYA ਅਣਪੜਿਆ } Un-  
educated, unlearned, unlettered, illiterate,  
uninformed.

ANRAKKH ਅਣਰੱਖ } a. (H.) Not  
ANRAKKHA ਅਣਰੱਖਾ } abstemious,  
intemperate ; neglected, unprotected, un-  
guarded.

ANRAS ਅਣਰਸ a. (H.) Without juice,  
tasteless, disagreeable ;—s. m. or f. In-  
sipidity, want of flavour or enjoyment,  
disgust, nauseousness ; coolness, distaste ;  
disagreement, misunderstanding between  
friends.

ANRIT ਅਣਰੀਤ a. (H.) Contrary to  
custom, rule, usage, or practice, unusual ;  
—s. f. Irregularity ; unceremoniousness.

ANRUCH ਅਣਰੁਚ a. Disagreeable, not  
relishable, not relished ; not containable ;  
undigested.

ANRUCHDA ਅਣਰੁਚਦਾ a. Without

relish, unpleasant.

ANS ਅਣਸ } s. f. Corrupted from the  
ANS ਅੰਸ } Sanskrit word *Anśh*. A  
part, division, portion, right, essence ; a  
fraction ; a degree of a circle ; offspring,  
descendant.

ANSAR ਅਨਸਾਰ s. m. Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Anusār*. Conformity to  
usage :—*past p.* According (to), agree-  
ably (to), answering (to), in pursuance  
(of), in conformity (with), following,  
like, as in, after.

ANSI ਅਨਸੀ s. f. (Pot.) A kind of figure  
drawn on the ground in the form of the  
head of a rake, by which a superstitious  
ceremony is performed to prognosticate  
the visits of friends, and so forth.

ANSIKKH ਅਣਸਿੱਖ } a. Corrupt-  
ANSIKKHA ਅਣਸਿੱਖਿਆ } ed from the  
Hindī word *Ansikh* or *Ansikhā*. Un-  
learned, uninstructed, untaught.

ANSUNI ਅਣਸੁਨੀ a. (H.) Unheard,  
disregarded.

ANSUNYAN ਅਣਸੁਨਯਾਂ s. m. pl. Those  
persons that might not have heard of a  
thing before :—*Ansunyan nūn kion sundandā  
phirdā haiṁ*. Why do you go hither and  
thither telling the thing to those persons  
who might not have heard it before.

ANT ਅੰਤ } s. m. (S.) End, comple-  
ANT ਅਨਤ } tion, the utmost extent,

farthest degree ; limit, boundary ; period ;  
result, fruit, consequence ; the close of  
life, death ; knowledge, secret, mystery,  
riddle :—*kar bhalā ho bhalā ant bhale dā  
bhalā*. Do good, reap good, the fruit of  
good is good ;—a. Final, ultimate, last :  
—*ant kāl* or *samēṁ* or *wele*, s. m. The last  
time, the end of time, the time of death,  
dying moments ;—ad. After all, at last :  
—*ant nūn* or *vichch*, ad. In the end,  
at last, finally, ultimately :—*ant nūn tāt  
marṇān hai*. In the end we must die :—  
*ant shumār*, s. m. Calculation, limit.

ANT ਆਂਟ } s. f. (H.) A  
 ANT SANT ਆਂਟਸਾਂਟ } knot, connec-

tion, relationship, partnership, intimacy, intrigue, assignation:—*āṇṭ lagnī*, v. n. To suffer loss, to get into a knot, to be connected:—*āṇṭ lāṇī*, v. n. To tie a knot, to bring about a connection; to injure in trade.

ANT ਆਂਤ s. f. See *Anṭī*.

ANTAH KARAN ਅਨਤਹਕਰਨ }  
 ANTASH KARAN ਅਨਤਸ਼ਕਰਨ }

s. m. (S.) Understanding, mind, soul, conscience, heart; that which is in the mind, thought, will, intention, motive.

ANTAR ਅੰਤ੍ਰ s. m. (S.) Interior, inside;

soul, mind, heart, supreme spirit; mystery, secret; difference, contrast; hole, opening; internal;—a. Interior, internal; near:—*ad*. On one side, out of the way, apart, separate, without;—*prep*. Within, between, amongst:—*antar bhāo*, s. m. Internal or inherent nature or disposition:—*antar bodh*, s. m. Consciousness:—*antar dhayān*, s. m. Profound meditation:—*antar jāmi*, a. Pervading the inward parts, knowing the secrets of the heart, (an attribute of God.)

ANTARĀ ਅੰਤ੍ਰਾ s. m. (H.) A verse, any verse of a song, excepting the first; consequence, distinction, difference.

ANTH ਆਂਠ } s. m. or f. Used with  
 ANTHNI ਆਂਠਨੀ } *āṇṭh* or *āṇṭhni* as *āṇṭh*

*āṇṭh* or *āṇṭhni āṇṭhni*. Camels and such like beasts of burden.

ANTHAKK ਅਣਥਕ a. Unwearied, untired.

ANTRI ਆਂਤੜੀ s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Anṭrī*. A gut, or entrail.

ANU ਅਣੂ s. m. (S.) A small particle of matter, an atom;—a. Atomic, minute:

—*anū pān*, s. m. A vehicle (in medicine), anything in which medicine is mixed, to facilitate the taking of it, or which is swallowed after the medicine.

ANUGRAH ਅਨੁਗਰਹੁ s. f. (S.) Favour, kindness, indulgence.

ANUL ਆਂਉਲ s. f. See *Anul*.

ANULA ਆਂਉਲਾ s. m. See *Anulā*.

ANUN ਆਂਓ s. f. (H.) Mucous or mucopus, such as is voided in tenesmus.

ANUP ਅਨੂਪ a. (H.) Beautiful, incomparable, best, rare.

ANUTPANN ਅਣਉਤਪਨ } a. Un-  
 ANUTPATT ਅਣਉਤਪਤ } created,  
 unproduced.

ANWAHNDĀ ਅਣਵਹਿੰਦਾ s. m. (M.)

(*lit.* without working), from “an” negative particle, and *wahadā* present participle of *wahn*, to move, to work. Hence (1) an extra share of the produce, or extra rent, taken by a landlord when he has cleared the jungle and brought the land under cultivation himself, before letting it to a tenant. Here the share is called *Anwahadā* because the tenant did not work at the clearing of the jungle; (2) a share of the crops taken by one who contributes nothing to the labour or working expense: e. g., A lends B money, and instead of getting his interest in cash receives a share in the produce of the land. That share is called *Anwahadā* because A gets it without working the land. Again, B mortgages his land to A for a sum of money, but continues to cultivate the land, paying A a share of the crop in lieu of interest, A contributing nothing to the working. The share paid to A is called *Anwahadā*.

ANWAT ਅਣਵਟ s. m. } (H.) A silver

ANWATī ਅਣਵਟੀ s. f. } ornament for  
 the big toe, worn by women. On the

upper part is fastened a shield of silver or enamel.

ANWATT ਅਣਵਟ *a.* Untwisted, at par (money.)

ANWALA ਅੰਵਲਾ *s. m. (H.)* The name of a sub-acid fruit (*Phyllanthus emblica*) which is used for medicinal and dyeing purposes and for making pickles; the name of the tree on which it grows:—*āṇwālāsār*, *s. f.* Sulphur, brimstone; *i. q.* *Āulā*.

AP ਆਪ *pron. (H.)* Self, one's self, itself; he, himself; you, yourself; they, themselves:—*āp bhalā jagg bhalā*. Good yourself, the world is good;—*āp mare jagg parlo*. When I am dead the world to me is dead;—*s. m.* Selfishness, egotism:—*āp bitī*, *s. f.* That which has befallen oneself, the story of one's own sufferings:—*āp sudrthī*, *s. m.* Pursuing one's own object, selfish, self-seeking:—*āp vichch dī*, *ad.* Among themselves, mutually;—*āp vichch dī larnā*, *v. n.* To fight with each other or one another.

APACHCHHARA ਅਪੱਛਰਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apsarā*. A female dancer in the court of Indra; a beautiful woman.

APADDAR ਅਪਦਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Upadrav*. Violence, injury, oppression, injustice, tyranny, insult, calamity, excess; disturbance, rebellion, tumult.

APADDRAN ਅਪਦਰਨ *s. f.* } Corrupt-  
APADDARI ਅਪਦਰੀ *s. m.* } ed from  
the Sanskrit word *Upaduri*. An oppressor, a tyrant; turbulent, violent; a person of skill, one who possesses great inventive genius; *i. q.* *Upaddaran* or *upaddarī*.

APADH ਅਪਾਧ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Upādḥ*. Violence, injury, injustice, tyranny; trouble, annoyance, mischief, disturbance.

APADHI ਅਪਾਧੀ *a.* Corrupted from the

Hindi word *Upādḥ*. Violent, unjust;—*s. m.* Oppressor, tyrant.

APAN ਆਪਾਂ *s. m. or f. (pl. of āp)* We. (Used in the *Mālwā* districts.)

APAO ਅਪਾਉ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Upāy*. Scheme, plan, expedient; contrivance, stratagem, way, course, means; remedy, resource, preparation:—*kuchh apāo mukt dā*, *karre jagg rahinā nahīn*. Make some plan to get salvation, you will not always live in this world; *c. w.* *karnā*.

APAR ਅਪਾਰ *a. (S.)* Boundless, interminable, infinite, excessive, impassable, unsurpassed, unrivalled.

APARADH ਅਪਰਾਧ *s. m. (S.)* Fault, guilt, crime, transgression; *c. w.* *karnā*.

APARÁDHAN ਅਪਰਾਧਣ } *a.; s. m., f.*  
APARÁDHI ਅਪਰਾਧੀ } *(H.)* Guilty,

an offender, sinner, a transgressor, criminal; *i. q.* *Apráddhan*, *Apráddhī*.

PARAMPAR ਅਪਰਮਪਾਰ } *a. (H.)*  
APARAPAR ਅਪਰਾਪਾਰ } Bound-

less, infinite, (a title of God):—*terī mah-mān aparampār* or *aparā pār hai*. Oh God! thy grandeur or glory is infinite.

APARAN ਅਪਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To seize; to catch;—*udde tittar aparde*. He can catch flying partridges.—Prov. used ironically of persons who consider themselves very sharp.

APAS ਆਪਸ *pron. (H.)* Each other, one another:—*āpas vich dī*, *ad.* Among themselves, mutually:—*āpas vich larnā*, *v. n.* To fight or quarrel with each other or one another:—*āpas vich rahinā*, *v. n.* To live together, to live together as man and wife.

APATTH ਅਪੱਥ *a.* Unsuitable; incompatible, (in medicine) contra-indicated; unfit as food or drink in particular complaints; unwholesome.



**APAVITTAR ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apavitrá*. Unholy, impure, profane, unclean, defiled.

**APAVITTARTAI ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apavitrátá*. Impurity, uncleanness, unholi-ness, filth.

**APDHARAP ਅਪਧਰਾਪ** *ad.* Spontane-ously.

**APPE ਅਪੇ** *pron.* One's self :—*ápe áp, ad.* One's self.

**APHARA ਅਫਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A swelling of the belly, &c. *c. w.* *charhná* or *painá*.

**APHARNA ਅਫਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To cause to swell by over-feeding, &c.; to give one money to the extent of his utmost desires; causal of *Apaharná*.

**APHARNA ਅਫਾਰਨਾ** *v. n.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Apharná*. To swell out (belly); to be satiated, gorged, overloaded (stomach); to exceed bounds, to be puffed up with pride; to be unduly elated with success; to boast, swagger; to be or become very rich.

**APHRAT ਅਫਰਾਈ** *s. f. (H.)* A swelling of the belly (from over-feeding); a surfeit, gorging; superfluity.

**APHRAUNA ਅਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To feed one till his stomach swells; to cram; to satiate; to give one money, &c. to his heart's desire.

**APHROI ਅਫਰੋਈ** *s. f.* Income obtained by any means besides one's salary, perquisites.

**APHUR ਅਫੁਰ** *a.* Being free from de-sires.

**APHURAN ਅਫੁਰਣ** } *s. m.* Absence  
**APHURNA ਅਫੁਰਣਾ** } of desires.

**APJAS ਅਪਜਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apayashs*. Dishonour, disgrace, infamy, ignominy.

**APKARM ਅਪਕਰਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apakarm*. A mean or unworthy action; wickedness.

**APKARMAN ਅਪਕਰਮਣ** *s. f.* } An  
**APKARMI ਅਪਕਰਮੀ** *s. m.* } evil-doer.

**APMÁN ਅਪਮਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apamán*. Disrespect, disgrace; contempt; an affront; *c. w.* *karná*.

**APNA ਅਪਣਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Apná* and *gen.* of *áp*. Of or belonging to self, own; personal, private, individual, peculiar;—*s. m.* One's own kindred, relatives, friends:—*ápná ápná, a.* Each his own; respective; particular, special; individual:—*ápná begánná* or *paráyd, s. m.* Relations and strangers; friends and foes;—*ápná honá, v. n.* To become one's own; to become attached to one; to become one's creature; to be- have like a relation, act as one's own kindred:—*ápná kar láiná* or *baná láiná, v. a.* To make (a person or a thing) one's own; to appropriate to one's use, possess one's self of, help one's self to; to own; to usurp; to gain an ascendancy over (a person), to win (a person) over to one's side, to attach (a person) to one's self, make (another) one's crea- ture:—*ápná kítá páuná* or *ápní karne bharní, v. n.* To reap the fruit of one's own misdeeds, to reap what one has sown:—*ápná rág gáuná* or *ápní máre jáná, v. n.* To sing one's own praises, blow one's own trumpet, to boast; to be full of one's own grievances or affairs:—*ápné agge kande býná, v. n.* To sow thorns in one's own way; to injure one's self:—*ápné áp vich mast honá, v. n.* To glory or revel in one's own means, to rejoice in one's independence; to be in- different to fortune; to be independent:—*ápné karke, ad.* As carefully as

if it were one's own :—*ápnē pairiā kuhári mārni* or *kahi mārni*, *v. n.* To chop off one's own feet, to be one's own destroyer or enemy :—*ápnī wallon*, *ad.* On one's own part or side :—*ápnē wallon sabh kujh karná* or *wáh láuná*, *v. n.* To do all in one's power :—*ápnī ápnī jagah* or *thán*. Each in its proper place; respective or assigned places :—*ápnī ápnī paini*, *v. n.* To be keen, each after his own interest or affairs :—*ápnī dhái pá khichri alagg paká-uni*, *v. n. lit.* to cook one's own *khichri* (rice boiled with split pulse and spices) all for one's self. To have one's own way :—*ápnī nind sauná*, *v. n.* To sleep as or when one pleases; to be one's own master; to be free from all care or anxiety :—*ápnī nind sauná ate ápnī nind utthná*. To sleep at pleasure, and to wake at pleasure.

APNÁIT ਅਪਣਾਇਤ *s. f.* Family relations, kindredship; intimacy, friendship.

ÁPO ÁPNÁ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣਾ *pron.* One's own, several, respective.

ÁPODHÁÍ ਆਪੋਧਾਈ } *s. f.* Spon-  
 ÁPODHÁP ਆਪੋਧਾਪ } taneity;—*a.*  
 ÁPODHÁPI ਆਪੋਧਾਪੀ } Spontane-  
 ous;—*ad.* Spontaneously.

ÁPON ਆਪੋਂ *ad.* Of himself, of itself; of his own accord; spontaneously; intentionally.

APOTARÁNÁ ਅਪੋਤਰਾਨਾ *a.* Barefooted.

APPAR ਅਪੱੜ *a.* Uncultivated or untilled (land.)

APPARNÁ ਅਪੱੜਨਾ *v. n.* To arrive, to come to hand.

APPHAL ਅਫਲ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Aphal*. Fruitless, barren, vain, unproductive, unprofitable, ineffectual, useless.

APPHARNÁ ਅਫਰਨਾ *v. n.* See *Apharná*.

APRÁDH ਅਪਰਾਧ *s. m.* See *Aparádh*.

APRAMPÁR ਅਪਰੰਮਪਾਰ } *a.* See  
 APRÁPÁR ਅਪਰਾਪਾਰ } *Aparampár*.

APSAGAN ਅਪਸਗਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apasakun*. Ill-omen.

APTÁ ਅਪਤਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apdā*. Calamity, misfortune, disaster, evil, danger, trouble, adversity.

APÚT ਅਪੂਤ } *a. (S.)* Childless.  
 APUTT ਅਪੁਤ }

APUTTHÁ ਅਪੁਠਾ *a.* Inverted, reversed, turned back.

AR ਅਰ *Conj.* And.

AR ਅੜ *s. f.* Stoppage, obstruction, balking, standing fast, contrariety, obstinacy; *c. w.* *hojāsi*, *baith jāsi* and *arphas*.

ÁR ਆਰ *s. f. (H.)* A shoe-maker's awl; the point of a goad; shame.

ÁRÁ ਆਰਾ *s. m.* A large saw.

ÁRÁ ਆੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* A sand-hill.

ARÁDHNÁ ਅਰਾਧਣਾ *s. f. (S.)* Worship, adoration, religious service; devotion, propitiation; supplication, accomplishment;—*v. a.* To worship, to adore, to serve; to propitiate, to supplicate.

ÁRAF ਆਰਫ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Arif*. Wise, sagacious, ingenious; skilled in divine matters, possessing knowledge of God and his kingdom, and of the way of walking well with Him; pious, devout;—*s. m.* A holy man, a saint.

ARÁHÁ ਅਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* A grass preserve, a place where grass is cultivated for the use of Government, and others are prohibited from cutting it.

ARÁIN ਅਰਾਈਂ *s. m.* A caste among Muhammadans employed in gardening and in cultivating lands for the production of vegetables, &c.; *i. q.* *Ráin*.

ARAIL ਅਰੈਲ *a.* Obstructive, obstinate, perverse; *i. q.* *Aryal*.

ARAK ਅਰਕ *s. f. or m.* The elbow;—  
(A.) Essence, spirit, sap; sweat.

ARÁM ਅਰਾਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Áram*. Rest, repose, quiet, ease, relief, comfort, convenience; well-being, health; easy condition or circumstances, competency:—*arám oháhusá, v. a.* To desire repose, need rest:—*arám dard, v. a.* To afford relief; to ease, appease, relieve; to comfort, soothe; to restore to health, cure, heal:—*arám kord or kojard, v. n.* To derive ease, comfort, convenience, &c., to become well; to become better; to recover:—*arám karná or kardaná, v. a.* To restore to health, cure, to heal:—*arám karná or lainá, v. n.* To take rest; to recover from fatigue, &c.; to rest, repose, lie down, sleep; to loll; to be idle; to live at ease, enjoyment:—*arám nál, ad.* With ease, easily; at one's ease, at leisure, comfortably, conveniently, without pain or anxiety:—*arám páusá, v. n.* To obtain ease, relief, comfort, &c., to find rest, repose, and become quiet, to recover, get well.

ARANB ਅਰੰਬ *s. m.* A heap, a pile.

ARANBH ਅਰੰਭ } *s. m. (S.)* Beginning,

ÁRANBH ਅਰੰਭ } commencement, undertaking; effort, exertion; *c. w.* *karná*.

ÁRANBHNA ਅਰੰਭਣਾ } *a. (S.)* To begin.

ARAN ਅਰਨ *v. n. (M.)* To be stopped,

to be arrested:—*mangyá tá fangyá, parnyá tá galyá*; take *wé lagge te jowán wí aryá*. Betrothed, a man is hung up (is done for); married, he is ruined; money is spent and a young man is caught.—Proverb.

ARARÁT ਅਰਰਾਟ *s. m.* Roaring, making a great noise, rumbling, crying aloud.

ARARÁUNÁ ਅਰਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To roar, to make a great noise, to rumble, to cry aloud.

ARARPOPO ਅਰਰਪੋਪੋ *s. m.* A fortune-teller.

ARÁU ਅਰਾਉ *s. m.* Stoppage, balking.

ARÁUNÁ ਅਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stop, to cause to stand fast, to shut, to put in; to meddle; to make a great noise.

ARÁWAN ਅਰਾਵਣ *v. a. (M.)* To stop, to arrest, to entangle:—*garíb de bál nús aráwan lage haís*. They began to entangle the poor man's son.

ARB ਅਰਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Arbbud*. One hundred millions;—(A.) Arabia.

ARB ਅਰਬ *a.* Crooked, perverse; stupid;—*s. m.* A foolish talker, an ignorant, unpolished person.

ÁRBAND ਅਰਬੰਦ *s. m. (H.)* A strip of cloth worn by Hindu *Sádhus*, passing from the waist between the thighs and fastened behind.

ARBANGÁ ਅਰਬੰਗਾ } *a. (H.)* Crooked, uneven; one who walks obliquely; unprincipled.

ARBELÍ ਅਰਬੇਲੀ } *s. f.* Corrupted from the

ARBELARÍ ਅਰਬੇਲਰੀ }

Hindi word *Albeli*. Artless, simple, innocent; i. q. *Albeli*.

ARBH ਅਰਭ *a.* See *Arb*.

ARBI ਅਰਬੀ *s. f.* The name of an esculent root; the corruption of the Arabic word *Arabi*, the Arabic language:—*arbi ghorá*, *s. m.* The Arab horse.

ARCHÁ ਅਰਚਾ *s. f. (S.)* Devotion, adoration, worship; an image.

ARDAL ਅਰਦਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word "order." Duty of a servant or a peon; attendance on a chief.

ARDALÍ ਅਰਦਲੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the English word "orderly." An orderly; a peon in regular attendance on an official, or a chief, for conveying messages, or carrying letters and orders, or watching the entry of a palace, &c. An attendant who runs before his master's conveyance.

ARDÁS ਅਰਦਾਸ *s. f. (H.)* Petition; a letter, representation, request, entreaty, supplication, an offering (to a Deity), used mostly by the Sikhs; *c. w. Karná*.

ARDÁSÍYÁ ਅਰਦਾਸੀਯਾ *s. f.* Petitioner, supplicator, one who offers (to a Deity); a Sikh priest who offers prayers (to the Deity.)

ARDBAJÁR ਅਰਦ ਬਜਾਰ *s. m.* The common market, the open street.

ARDHÁWÁ ਅਰਧਾਵਾ *s. m.* Coarsely ground meal, food for horses.

AREL ਅਰੇਲ *s. f.* The name of a tool used by gold-beaters; an instrument through which wire is drawn.

ARENGARÍ ਅਰੇਂਗਰੀ *s. f.* A mode of wrestling with the legs;—*aríngarí paríngarí*, *s. f.* Complicated matters.

ARERE ਅਰੇਰੇ *ad.* Nearer, very near; i. q. *Urere*.

ARES ਅਰੇਸ *s. f.* Convulsion, complication; difficulty.

ARERÍ ਅਰੇਰੀ } *s. f.*  
ARERÍ (PLÍÁN) ਅਰੇਰੀਪਲੀਆਂ } The

small piece of wood fixed like the rungs of a ladder between the two ropes of a Persian wheel, and to which the pots are tied:—*málh areerá* or *areerá*, *v. n.* To fix the rungs in a *málh*.

ARGAJÁ ਅਰਗਜਾ *s. m. (H.)* The name of a perfume of a yellow colour, and compounded of scented ingredients.

ARGAL ਅਰਗਲ *s. m.* One or two legs of a horse different in colour to the rest of the body. If all four are of the same colour, it is considered a good point; four white stockings are also good, two bad, and one very bad.

ARGARÁ ਅਰਗਰਾ *s. m.* Riding school.

ARGHÁ ਅਰਘਾ *s. m.* A copper vessel shaped like a boat, used by Hindus in pouring out their libations.

ARGH DENÁ ਅਰਘ ਦੇਣਾ *v. n.* To pour libations to the sun, &c., to make an offering to a god.

ÁRHAT ਆਰਠਤ *s. f.* See *Áhrat*.

ÁRHÍ ਆਰਹੀ *s. f. (M.)* A mirror; a woman's thumb ring, with a small mirror fixed in it. See *Árst*.

ARHIUN ਅਰਹਿਓਂ *s. f. (M.)* Mustard (*Brassica juncea*.) To be distinguished from *Ussun* (*Brassica eruca*.)

ÁRHTÍÁ ਆਰਠਤੀਆ *s. m.* See *Áhratíá*.

ARÍ ਅਰੀ *s. f. (H.)* Perversity, naughtiness:—*Arí mār*, *s. m.* A dissolute fellow, an astute fellow, knave, rogue, rascal; a lascivious, lewd fellow; *c. w. Márd*.

**ARÍ ਆਰੀ** *s. f.* A small or hand saw ;  
a kind of large cucumber ;—*a.* Helpless,  
in need ;—*áris honá, v. n.* To be helpless,  
to be dependent, to be under obligation :  
—*áris karná, v. a.* To bring into a state  
of dependence, to bring under obligation.

**ARÍ ਆਰੀ** *s. m.* A friend, a companion ;  
a sand-hill.

**ARÍA ਆਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A kind of large  
cucumber.

**ARÍA ਅਰੀਆ** } *intf.* Oh ! Ho ! Halloo !  
**ARÍE ਅਰੀਏ** } Friend ! (addressed to a  
man or woman by females generally.)

**ARIKKÁ ਅਰਿਕਾ** *s. m.* Obstructing,  
tripping, an obstacle, check, obstruction,  
opposition, resistance :—*arikká dháuná* or  
*páuná, v. n.* To obstruct, to make difficul-  
ties.

**ARIND ਅਰਿੰਡ** *s. f.* The castor-oil tree,  
(*Ricinus communis*) :—*arind dá tel, s. m.*  
Castor-oil, used medicinally and for burn-  
ing ; *i. q.* *Harind.*

**ARIO ਆਰੀਓ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A word used  
to call buffaloes.

**ARINGARÍ ਅਰੀਂਗਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Arengarí.*

**ARINGGA ਅਰਿੰਗਾ** *s. m.* A mode of  
wrestling ; tripping, an obstacle :—*aringgá*  
*baringgá, s. f.* Something crooked ; the  
name of a play :—*aringgá márná, v. a.* To  
thwart, obstruct.

**ARJ ਅਰਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Arz.* A petition, request ;  
breadth, width (of a piece of cloth) :—  
*arj marúj, s. f.* Request, petition ; *c. w.*  
*karná.*

**ARJA ਆਰਜਾ** *s. f.* Age, lifetime.

**ARJAN ਅਰਜਨ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *Arjun.*  
The fifth Guru of the Sikhs.

**ARJÍ ਅਰਜੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Arz.* A written petition,  
memorial, request, representation, letter  
(from an inferior) :—*arjís nevís, s. m.*  
One who writes petitions for suitors, a  
scrivener, a notary ; *c. w.* *deyá* or *laíná.*

**ARJO ਅਰਜੋ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**ARJU ਆਰਜੁ** } the Persian word *Arzú.*  
Hope, desire, wish ; want, supplication,  
entreaty.

**ARK MARK ਅਰਕ ਮਰਕ** *s. f.* Blandish-  
ment, coquetry ; *i. q.* *Afak mafak.*

**ARKNA ਅਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* Corrupted from  
the Hindí word, *Aṭhná.* To be stopped,  
to be prevented, to adhere, to stick, to  
stop ; to stay, to delay ; to spell one's  
words ; to be unable to read fluently.

**ARL ਅਰਲ** *s. f.* The bolt of a door, made  
of wood, and attached to the frame.

**ARLI ਅਰਲੀ** *s. f.* The bolt of a door,  
made of wood, and attached to the frame ;  
a small bolt or latch, the pin in a bul-  
lock's yoke.

**ARMAN ਅਰਮਾਣ** *s. m. (P.)* Desire, rest,  
wish, inclination, longing ; hope, eager-  
ness ; sorrow, regret, remorse, repent-  
ance :—*armán nikálná, or nikál laíná,*  
*v. a.* To satisfy one's longing, gratify  
one's wishes :—*armán nikálná, v. n.* To  
be satisfied or gratified :—*armán rah*  
*jáná, v. n.* To be disappointed of one's  
wishes or hopes, to have one's hopes or de-  
sires ungratified. Also used vulgarly for  
*Arám.*

**ARNA ਅਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To stop, to stick  
fast, to bank.

**ARNA ਅਰਨਾ** *s. m.* } (H.) A wild buf-  
**ARNI ਅਰਨੀ** *s. f.* } falo.

**AROG ਅਰੋਗ** *a. (S.)* Free from disease, sound, healthy, well;—*s. m.* A healthy person.

**AROGAN ਅਰੋਗਣ** *s. f.* } (*S.*) One free  
**AROGI ਅਰੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } from sickness; a person in perfect health.

**AROK ਅਰੋਕ** *a.* Unhindered, free from impediment.

**AROS-PAROS ਅਰੋਸ ਪਰੋਸ** *s. m. (H.)* Vicinity, neighbourhood.

**AROSI-PAROSI ਅਰੋਸੀ ਪਰੋਸੀ** *s. m.* A neighbour.

**ARPAN ਅਰਪਣ** *s. m. (S.)* Offering, gift, sacrifice; a sum set apart for religious or charitable purposes; *c. w. karná.*

**ĀRPARWAR ਅਰਪਰਵਾਰ** *s. m.* Family, dependents, attendants, descendants.

**ARPNA ਅਰਪਣਾ** *v. a. (H.)*. To present an offering, to surrender.

**ARS ਅਰਸ** } *s. m. (A.)* A roof; a  
**ARSH ਅਰਸ਼** } throne; the ninth heaven, where the throne of God is supposed to be (the term used by Muhammadans):—*arsh kursh, s. m.* The throne and seat of the Almighty; the highest dignity.

**ARTĀ ਅਰਤਾ** *s. m.* A ceremony performed by the Sikhs in adoration of the Supreme Being by waving burning lamps before their holy book the *Granth Sahib*; the hymns in praise of God sung on the occasion of performing the ceremony; a platter containing a burning lamp with several wicks.

**ARTALA ਅਰਤਲਾ** *s. m. (H.)* Defence, protection, shelter, a screen.

**ARTH ਅਰਥ** *s. m. (S.)* Interpretation, definition, meaning, signification, sense,

intention, design; request, begging; cause, accounts, sake; benefit.

**ARTHAT ਅਰਥਾਤ** *ad. (H.)* That is to say, namely; to wit; for example, for instance.

**ARTHI ਅਰਥੀ** } *a. (S.)* Needy,  
**ARTHIA ਅਰਥੀਆ** } supplicating,

desirous, having an object to accomplish, self-interested, designing;—*s. m.* A petitioner, supplicant, beggar.

**ARTI ਅਰਤੀ** *s. f. (S.)* A ceremony performed in adoration of the gods by waving burning lamps round the head of the image, or before it, accompanied with boisterous music and ringing of bells; hymns sung in praise of the gods worshipped on the occasion of performing the ceremony; a platter containing a burning lamp with several wicks.

**ARU ਅਰੂ** *s. m.* A peach (*Prunus domestica.*)

**ARUCH ਅਰੁਚ** *a.* Unpalatable, nauseous, disagreeable.

**ARUCHNĀ ਅਰੁਚਨਾ** *v. n.* To be unpalatable, to be disagreeable.

**ARUJ ਅਰੂਜ** *s. m. (A.)* Ascent, rising, increasing in dignity; dignity, honor.

**ARUNGGĀ ਅਰੁੰਗਾ** *s. m.* Hindī *Arangga.* The bar of a door; an obstacle.

**ARUNGNĀ ਅਰੁੰਗਨਾ** *v. n.* To fasten, (a skirt of a cloth, &c.)

**ARUP ਅਰੂਪ** *a. (S.)* Shapeless, deformed, ugly.

**ARURI ਅਰੂਰੀ** *s. f.* Manure, a dung-hill.

**ARYAL ਅਰਯਲ** *a.* Stopping, refusing to go (a horse), obstinate, perverse.

AS **આસ** } *s. f.* Hope, dependance,  
 ĀSA **આસા** } confidence, trust, reli-  
 ĀSHA' **આસા** } ance, protection; ex-  
 pectation of issue or offspring:—*ās purī*  
*honā, v. n.* To be gratified in one's de-  
 sires; to have one's hopes or expecta-  
 tions fulfilled:—*ās purī kar denā, v. a.*  
 To gratify (one's) desire, to fulfil the  
 wishes (of); answer the prayer (of):—  
*ās rakkhā* or *honā, v. a.* To entertain or  
 cherish a hope; to desire, to look (to),  
 to expect (from), to repose trust in, to  
 have confidence in;—*ās vāt, or vātī,*  
*s. m., f.* One who is hopeful, an expectant.

ASADĀ **આસાડા** }  
 ASADARĀ **આસાડારા** } *pron.* Our.

ASADH **આસાધ** *a. (S.)* Unholy, evil-  
 minded, thievish, unsettled, unaccom-  
 plished; impracticable, impossible; in-  
 credible; dangerously ill, incurable.

ASAGAN **આસગન** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Ashkun*. A bad omen.

ASAHAN **આસાહા** *pron.* See *Asān*.

ASAK **આસક** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Ashiq*. Lover.

ASĀK **આસાક** *s. m. or f.* One who is not  
 a relation; non-relationship.

ASAKAT **આસકત** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Ashakti*. Weakness,  
 inability, incapacity;—*a.* Fond, attached.

ASAKH **આસાખ** *a. (H.)* Not trust-  
 worthy, without credit or reputation, of  
 bad faith;—*s. f.* Bad faith.

ASAKI **આસાકી** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Ashaki*. Love, being in  
 love, love-making, amorousness; *i. q.*  
*Ashaki*.

ASAKTAN *s. f.* **આસકતન** } Hindi  
 ASAKTI *s. m.* **આસકતી** } *Askati*.

A lazy, sluggish, indolent person; a slug-  
 gard;—*a.* Weak, powerless, impotent.

ASAMAJH **આસમજ** *a.* Without un-  
 derstanding, foolish.

ASAMARTH **આસરમરથ** } *a. (S.)*  
 ASAMARTHA **આસરમરથી** } Weak,  
 powerless, unfit, incompetent;—*s. f.*  
 Weakness, impotence.

ASAMARTHAN *s. f.* **આસમરથન** }  
 ASAMARTHI *s. m.* **આસમરથી** } *(S.)*  
 Impotent, incompetent, a weak or power-  
 less person.

ASAMBHAV **આસમભવ** *a. (S.)* Uncom-  
 mon, absurd, inconsistent, incompatible,  
 unlikely, unreasonable, impossible.

ASAMI **આસામી** *s. f., m.* Post, employment;  
 a tenant, one who cultivates another's  
 land on an agreement to give part of the  
 produce; a debtor; culprit, defendant.

ASAN **આસાન** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Ihsān*. Beneficence, favour,  
 kindness, obligation; *c. w. karmā, rakkhā*.

ASĀN **આસાન** *a.* Corruption of the Per-  
 sian word *Āsān*. Easy, commodious, con-  
 venient; *c. w. honā, karmā*. Also written  
*Asān*.

ASĀN **આસાં** *pron.* We.

ASAN **આસન** *s. m. (S.)* A stool, seat,  
 a woollen rug on which Hindus sit to  
 perform their devotions, or to take their  
 food; posture, attitude, sitting, parti-  
 cularly the attitudes used by *jogis* in  
 their devotional exercises, of which they  
 enumerate eighty four; modes of sexual  
 intercourse (36 in number); sitting with  
 crossed legs:—*āsān jamdūnā, v. n.* To have  
 a good grip with the thighs (in riding),  
 to sit firmly, stick (on):—*āsān lagdūnā,*  
*v. n.* To sit down, settle, take up one's  
 abode.

ASĀṆḌA **આસાંડા** *pron.* See *Asāḍā*.

ASANG ਅਸੰਗ *a.* Shameless; undoubted;—*s. m.* Bad society.

ASANGAT ਅਸੰਗਤ *s. f.* Bad company.

ASANY ਅਸਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Asāni*. Facility, easiness.

ASANKH ਅਸੰਖ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Asankhyā*. Countless, innumerable.

ASANSA ਅਸੰਸਾ } *a.* Corrupted from  
ASANSA ਅਸਾਂਸਾ } the Sanskrit word  
*Asanshaya*. Without anxiety, free from solicitude, undoubted.

ASANTOKH ਅਸੰਤੋਖ *s. m. (S.)* Discontent, dissatisfaction, displeasure.

ASANTOKHAN ਅਸੰਤੋਖਣ *s. f.* } A dis-  
ASANTOKHI ਅਸੰਤੋਖੀ *s. m.* } contented, dissatisfied person.

ASANUN ਅਸਾਨੂੰ *pron.* To us.

ASAR ਅਸਰ *s. m. (A.)* Impression, influence, effect, result, consequence, fruit, *c. w. honā, karnā* :—(*H.*) Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Asur*. A wretch, a demon, evil spirit (the *Asurs* are said to inhabit the South Pole, and are considered to be demons of the first order, and at constant enmity with the gods):—*asar pasar, a.* Useless, trifling, worthless.

ASĀR ਅਸਾਰ *s. m.* Mark, sign; width of a wall;—*a.* According to, in agreement with; sapless, unsubstantial, unprofitable, vain.

ASARN ਅਸਰਣ *a.* Unprotected, exposed.

ASATT ਅਸਤੱ *a. (S.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word, *Asattya*. False, wrong, untrue, unrighteous;—*s. m.* Untruth, unrighteousness; *c. w. karnā*.

ASAURI ਅਸਾਉਰੀ } *s. f. (H.)*  
ASAURI ਅਸਾਉਰੀ } The names  
ASAWARI ਅਸਾਵਰੀ } of certain  
kinds of songs and music (*raginī*).

ASBAB ਅਸਬਾਬ *s. m. (A.)* Apparatus, materials; goods, property; furniture, articles, things; commodities; stores, provisions; baggage, luggage.

ASE-LAGGNĀ ਅਸੇਲਗੋਣਾ *c. n.* To become pregnant (spoken of cattle.)

ASGĀH ਅਸਗਾਹ *a.* Unfordable, unfathomable.

ASGANDH ਅਸਗੰਧ } *s. f.* The name  
ĀSGANDH ਅਸਗੰਧ } of a medicinal  
plant (*Physalis fleucosa*.)

ĀSHAK ਅਸ਼ਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ashiq*. Lover, paramour; a careless fellow.

ĀSHAKI ਅਸ਼ਕੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Ashiqī*. Love, courtship; *c. w. karnā*.

ASHĀRAH ਅਸ਼ਾਰਹ *s. m.* Sign, signal, love glances, ogling; *c. w. karnā*.

ASHK ਅਸ਼ਕ Corruption of the Arabic word *Ishq*. Love, passion :—*ashk-pechā, s. m.* The American Jasmine (*Quamoclit vulgaris*.) Also written *Ishq-pechā*.

ASHKE ਅਸ਼ਕੇ *inj.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ishke*. Bravo!

ASHKEL ਅਸ਼ਕੇਲ *s. m. (M.)* Plot, treachery, a false suit :—*ashken dā lālā he;*



*ashkel kithāon sikhān vanjan is.* He is the father of plotters; where need he go to learn treachery?—*kachery* compliments.

**ASHRÁF** ਅਸ਼ਰਾਫ਼ *s. m. (A.) pl. of Sharif.*

Nobles, grandees, gentlemen, men of high extraction;—*a.* Well-born, of good family, noble, gentle, meek, mild; honourable, respectable, refined, courteous, urbane.

**ASHRÁFAT** ਅਸ਼ਰਾਫ਼ਤ *s. f. (A.) Gen-*

tleness, affability; amiability; civility, urbanity, honour, respectability, courtesy; politeness, good breeding, good manners.

**ASHT** ਅਸ਼ਟ *s. m. Eight:—ashṭ bhujī,*

*a.* Possessed of eight arms:—*ashṭpadī, s. f.* Containing eight verses:—*ashṭ siddhis, s. f.* Semi-divine beings of great purity and holiness, specially characterised by the eight supernatural faculties, of which *animán* is the first; a personification of the powers and laws of nature when they are subjected to the human will by holiness and austerities.

**ASHTMI** ਅਸ਼ਟਮੀ *s. f. (S.) The eighth*

day of the moon, when the Hindus worship *Durgā*:—*janam ashṭmī, s. f.* The eighth day of *Bhadra Krishná paksh*, the birthday of *Krishná*.

**ASIDDH** ਅਸਿਧ *a. (S.) Imperfect, not effected, not ready, unproven, invalid, false, making false pretensions to supernatural powers. (Rarely used.)*

**ASIL** ਅਸੀਲ *a. Well-born, noble, genuine, of a good disposition, gentle, mild, high-spirited; free from vice (animals):—asīl ghorā. A quiet horse.*

**ASIN** ਅਸੀਂ *pron. (pl. of main.) We.*

**ĀSIN-PĀSIN** ਅਸੀਂ ਪਾਸੀਂ *prep. On the sides, roundabout.*

**ASÍRBÁD** ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ } *s. m. or f.*  
**ASÍRWÁD** ਅਸੀਰਵਾਦ } Corrupted  
**ĀSÍRBÁD** ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ } from the  
**ASÍRWÁD** ਅਸੀਰਵਾਦ } Sanskrit

word *Ashírbád*. Blessing, benediction, salutation; *c. u. dená* or *karná*.

**ASIS** ਅਸੀਸ } *s. f. (H.) Prayer,*  
**ASISRI** ਅਸੀਸਰੀ } blessing, benedic-  
tion; return of compliments from a superior (Hindu.)

**ASK** ਅਸਕ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Ishk*. See *Ashk*. (Seldom used.)

**ASKAR** ਅਸਕਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Akṣar*. Most, many, much;—*ad.* Often, usually, for the most part, generally.

**ASKAT** ਅਸਕਤ *s. f.* See *Asakt*.

**ASKATAN** ਅਸਕਤਣ *s. f.* } See *Asa-*  
**ASKTÍ** ਅਸਕਤੀ *s. m.* } *katan*.

**ASL** ਅਸਲ *s. m.* Root, origin, capital, principal sum, stock in trade; truth, reality;—*a.* True, excellent, real.

**ĀSLÁ PĀSLÁ** ਅਸਲਾ ਪਾਸਲਾ *a.* Be-  
longing to the vicinity, roundabout.

**ASLÍ** ਅਸਲੀ *a. (A.) Original, radical, essential, genuine, true.*

**ASMĀN** ਅਸਮਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Āsmān*. Heaven, sky, firmament:—*asmān de tāre torṇá, v. n. lit.* To pull down stars from the sky; to be very skilful or expert in business or trade:—*asmān nāl gallān karná, v. n.* To reach to the sky; to vie with the sky (in height); to be very high; to exceed in might or appearance:—*asmān theṇ dīgṇá, v. n.* To drop from the sky, to fall from the clouds; to be undervalued; to be regarded as worthless.

**ASMĀNÍ** ਅਸਮਾਣੀ *a.* Heavenly, celestial, divine; sky-coloured:—*asmānī golá,*

*s. m.* A calamity from heaven, divine visitation.

**ASMEDH ਅਸਮੇਧ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit words *Ashav medh*. The Horse sacrifice. One of the greatest of the sacrifices performed by kings, with intricate details, and an elaborate ritual, on assumption of universal domain.

**ASNA ਅਸਨਾ** *s. m. or f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ashná*. An acquaintance, a friend, intimate friend, a lover; sweetheart; paramour, mistress, concubine;—*a.* Acquainted, knowing.

**ASNÁÍ ਅਸਨਾਈ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Ashnáí*. Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy, familiarity; connection, relationship; carnal intercourse:—*súrat ashnáí, s. f.* Knowledge by sight only, a formal acquaintance.

**ASNÁN ਅਸਨਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ashnán*. Bathing, ablution, purification:—*Gangá ashnán, s. m.* Bathing in the Ganges.

**ASNÁNAN ਅਸਨਾਨਣ** *s. f.* } One who  
**ASNÁNÍ ਅਸਨਾਨੀ** *s. m.* } bathes  
habitually with the view of washing away sin, or of acquiring merit.

**ASOBHÁ ਅਸੋਭਾ** *s. f. (H.)* A bad reputation, a bad name, or a bad appearance.

**ASOCH ਅਸੋਚ** *a. (H.)* Inconceivable, not to be effected by reflection or study; uncared for.

**ASOCHÍ ਅਸੋਚੀ** *a. (H.)* Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.

**ASOG ਅਸੋਗ** *s. f. (H.)* Ease, tranquillity, comfort, cheerfulness.

**ASOGÍ ਅਸੋਗੀ** *a. (H.)* At ease, unmolested, cheerful.

**ÁS-PÁS ਅਸ ਪਾਸ** *s. m.* Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood; neighbours;—*ad., prep.* Around, on all sides, roundabout, close to, on every side; hereabouts; right and left:—*a.* Neighbouring, adjacent; adjoining, all about, all round.

**ÁSPÁSLÁ ਅਸਪਾਸਲਾ** *a.* Pertaining to the vicinity, being immediately roundabout.

**ASPÁT ਅਸਪਾਤ** *s. f.* Steel.

**ÁSRÁ ਅਸਰਾ** *s. f.* Trust, reliance; dependence, assurance; confidence; hope, expectation; protection, security; help; means of subsistence, livelihood.

**ASRÁL ਅਸਰਾਲ** *s. m.* A kind of large serpent; an alligator.

**ÁSRAM ਅਸਰਮ** *s. m. (H.)* Abode, residence (of a religious man); hermitage, college, school; a class or religious order (of which four are specified in the ancient books, referable to the different periods of a Brahman's life, viz. (1) During youth the *Brahmachári* who devotes his life to study religious exercises, austerity, and celibacy; (2) During manhood the *Garhásti* who lives in the world and rears a family. (3) During advancing age the *Vánparastha* who retires from the world with his family and passes his life in devotion in the forest. (4) During old age the *Sanyási*, who, dead to the world, subsists on alms.

**ASRÁM ਅਸਰਾਮ** *s. m.* Rest. See *Arám*.

**ÁSRIT ਅਸਰਿਤ** *s. m. (H.)* A dependant, one that trusts or depends on another.

**ÁSSÁ ਅਾਸ਼ਾ** *s. m., f.* A rod, a sceptre; desire; hope; a musical mode, the name of a son:—*ássá pássá, ad.* On all sides; roundabout.

**ASSAR ਅਸਰ** *s. m. or f.* A youth.

**ÁSSE-LAGGNÁ ਅਾਸੇ ਲਗਨਾ** *v. n.* To become pregnant (spoken of cattle).

ASSÍ ਅੱਸੀ *s. f.* The sharp margin of anything, as of a board;—*a.* Eighty.

ASSÍK ਅੱਸੀਆ } *s. m.* The eightieth  
ASSÍHÁ ਅੱਸੀਹ } year.

ASSÚ ਅਸੂ *s. m.* The name of the 6th month of the Hindu year (from middle of September to middle of October).

AST ਅਸਤ *s. m. (H.)* Setting of the sun, sunset, evening, twilight; the west; the ashes of the dead, the bones and other parts which remain unconsumed after cremation:—*ast ast karná, v. n.* To welcome, to receive in a familiar manner, to take pains, to make one welcome:—*ast be-ast bakná, v. n.* To talk nonsense.

ASTÁ ਅਸਟਾ *a.* See *Asafhá.*

ASTÁ JÁNÁ ਅਸਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To stop, to pause, to stand still, to rest; *i. q.* *Astáuná.*

ASTAK ਅਸਤਕ *s. f.* A song in honour of a tutelary saint or deity.

ASTAM-PASTAM ਅਸਟਮ ਪਸਟਮ *s. m.* Little things, odds and ends, trifles, knick-knacks.

ASTAR ਅਸਤਰ *s. m. (P.)* The lining of a garment:—*astar bastar, s. m.* Clothes of every description, dry goods of various kinds:—*astar kári, s. f.* Plastering, the work done in plaster; *c. w. karná.*

ASTAR ਅਸਤਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ashir.* Restless, unsteady, unstable, uncertain; Satan; wicked.

ASTÁUNÁ ਅਸਤਾਉਣ *v. n.* See *Astá jáná.*

ASTÁWÁ ਅਸਤਾਵਾ } *s. m.* A  
ASTÁWARÁ ਅਸਤਾਵੜਾ } drinking vessel with a spout like that of a teapot.

ASTE ਅਸਤੇ *al.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ahistah.* Slowly, gently; gradually; at one's convenience.

ASTHÁN ਅਸਥਾਣ *s. m. (H.)* Place, locality, spot; post, seat, station; abode, residence; temple, shrine.

ASTHÁPAN ਅਸਥਾਪਣ *s. m. (H.)* Establishment, the act of establishing, appointment:—*asthápan karná, v. n.* To establish, to dedicate, fix, set.

ASTHAR ਅਸਥਰ } *a.* Corrupt-  
ASTHÁWAR ਅਸਥਾਵਰ } ed from the Sanskrit word *Sathar.* Firm, steady, stable, stagnant, immovable.

ASTHÚL ਅਸਥੂਲ *a. (S.)* Large, not subtle.

ASTÍ ਅਸਤੀ *s. f.* The ashes of the dead; the bones and any other parts which remain unconsumed after cremation.

ASTÍN ਅਸਤੀਨ *s. f.* Persian word *Astin.* The sleeve of a garment.

ASTÍSAN ਅਸਟੀਸਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word "Station." Railway station.

ASTMÍ ਅਸਟਮੀ *s. f.* See *Ashṭmí*

ASTNÁ ਅਸਤਣਾ *v. n.* To set, (the sun).

ÁSU ਅਸੂ *s. m.* Tears; *i. q.* *Ású.*

ASUÁR ਅਸੁਆਰ *s. m.* See *Anwár.*

ASUÁRÍ ਅਸੁਆਰੀ *s. f.* See *Anwári.*

ASUBH ਅਸੁਭ *a.* Bad, unfortunate, unfavourable, inauspicious, unlucky, ominous.

ASUDDH ਅਸੁਧ *a.* Sanskrit word *Asuddh.* Impure, incorrect, inaccurate; mistaken.

ASUJH ਅਸੂਝ *a.* Invisible, blind, ignorant.

ASWÁR ਅਸਵਾਰ *a. (P.)* Mounted, riding (on anything);—*s. m.* A rider a horseman, a mounted soldier.

ASWÁRI ਅਸਵਾਰੀ *s. f. (P.)* Conveyance, (as a horse, elephant, camel, carriage, &c.); the name of a musical mode.

AT ਅਟ *s. f. (M.)* Alluvial deposit.

ATÁR *s. m. ਅਤਾਰੀ* (H.) One who

ATÁIN *s. f. ਅਤਾਇਣ* has taken up a business different from that of his forefathers; unskilful (applied especially to musicians.)

ATÁINK ਅਟੈਂਕ *a.* Separate, alone.

ATAK ਅਟਕ *s. f.* Prevention, check; stoppage, interruption; hindrance, obstruction; the river Indus, the name of a town near Peshawar, on the banks of the Indus river:—*atak. mafak, s. f.* Blandishment, coquetry.

ATAKNÁ ਅਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be stopped, to be prevented, to adhere, to stick in the throat; to be unable to read fluently; unrealized, (money); to draw one's attention.

ATÁLÁ ਅਤਾਲਾ *s. m.* A heap, a pile of baggage, a platform (of earth or masonry work) to sit on, such for example, as is often made round the trunk of a tree.

ATALL ਅਟਲ *a. (H.)* Immovable, fixed, stationary, unchangeable, immutable; permanent, lasting, final, eternal.

ATAN ਅਤਨ *s. m. (M.)* A party of women collected to spin thread together; a Spinning Bee:—*atan dí khiṭ bhaj gai.* The spinning party broke up:—*atan dí rann ná kár ná kamm.* A woman at a spinning-party is not of the slightest use. ( proverb, on the way women waste their time at spinning parties ):—*atan rich saheliyān nī khedīn te hasen; mainkūn bájh taun dost de rātin dīhān nahān chāin.* In spinning

parties the girls are always playing and laughing; without you, friend, I have no rest by night or day.

ATANK ਅਟੈਂਕ *a.* See *Ataink.*

ATAR ਅਤਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Itar.* Perfume, fragrance, essence:—*ataradān, s. m.* A perfume box; an ornament worn by women on the neck.

ÁTAR ਅਤਰ *a.* Vexed, troubled, distressed; needy.

ATÁR ਅਤਾਰ *s. m. (A.)* A maker or seller of perfumes and essences. A druggist; an apothecary.

ATÁRI ਅਤਾਰੀ *s. f. (A.)* The business of a druggist.

ATÁRI ਅਤਾਰੀ *s. f. (H.)* A small room built on the roof of a house; balcony.

ATARÁUNÁ ਅਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To behave impudently; to give one's self airs.

ATÁSATÁ ਅਟਾਸਟਾ } *s. m.* Giving  
ATÁ SATHÁ ਅਟਾਸਠਾ } or taking a quantity by guess, a random estimate; *i. q. Atsafa.*

ATÁU ਅਟਾਉ *s. m.* The fact of being contained (in anything.)

ATBÁR ਅਤਬਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Etebar.* Belief, faith; confidence, trust, reliance; authority; respect, regard, esteem; veneration:—*atbār khoná, v. n.* To lose one's credit; *o. w. karná, rakkhgá.*

ATE ਅਤੇ *conj.* And; *i. q. Te.*

ATEK ਅਟੈਕ *a. (H.)* Unsupported, un-

stable, restless; petrified with astonishment.

ATERAN ਅਟੇਰਣ *s. m.* A reel.

ATERNÁ ਅਟੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To reel, to make up thread into skeins.

ÁTHÁ ਆਠਾ *s. m.* The name of the figure 8; the sum of 8.

ATHÁH ਅਥਾਹ *a. (S.)* Deep, unfordable, unfathomable, bottomless.

ATHÁHAṬ ਅਠਾਹਟ *a.* Sixty-eight.

ATHÁHRÁ ਅਠਾਹਰਾ *a.* The 18th year; a shoe equal in length to 18 fingers' breadth.

ATHÁHRVÁN ਅਠਾਹਰਵਾਂ *a.* The eighteenth.

ÁTHÁI ਅਠਾਈ *a.* Twenty-eight.

ATHAKK ਅਥਕੱ *a.* Unwearied, untiring, indefatigable.

ÁTHAMNÁ ਅਥਮਣਾ *v. n.* To stop; to be supported; to set, (the sun).

ÁTHAN ਅਥਣ *s. m.* West; the side where the sun sets.

ATHÁNGÁ ਅਠਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* See *Athog*.

ÁTHANNÁ ਅਥਨਣਾ *v. n.* To set, (the sun.)

ATHÁNH ਅਠਾਂਹ *ad.* Below, down, under, beneath.

ÁTHANNÍ ਆਠਾਨੀ } *s. f. (H.)* An eight-  
ATHANNÍ ਅਠਾਨੀ } *anna* piece.

ATHÁNWEN ਅਠਾਨਵੇਂ *Ninety-eight.*

ÁTHAR ਅਥਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* A donkey's saddle:—*ubhe di gadinh ná ániye jo áthar vi ghin vaist.* Do not bring a she-ass from the north, for she will take away even your saddle.—Proverb applied to men who marry wives from the north; Multanis considering themselves the salt of the earth.

ATHÁRÁN ਅਠਾਰਾਂ *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Athárah.* Eighteen.

ÁTHARÍ ਅਥਰੀ *s. m.* A permanent servant, (not a day labourer.)

ÁTHARNÁ ਅਠਰਣਾ *v. n.* To become partially dry.

ATHARWAN ਅਥਰਵਣ *s. m. (S.)* The name of the fourth Veda:—*atharwan ved* or *bed bakad.* *v. n.* To speak ungrammatically or absurdly.

ATHÁSI ਅਠਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-eight.

ATHATTAR ਅਠਤੜ *a.* Seventy-eight.

ATHATTÍ ਅਠਤੀ } *a.* Thirty-eight.  
ATHATTARÍ ਅਠਤੀ } . . . . .

ATHÁUNÁ ਅਠਾਉਣਾ *a.* Eightfold.

ÁTHIÁ ਆਠੀਆ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ahdah.* A plot or strip of land with known boundaries. A part of land attached to a well which is set apart from the rest for some definite purpose, e. g., to be left fallow, or to be cultivated. An *Athiá* is always a plot of arable land.

ATHIÁNÍ ਅਠਿਆਨੀ *s. f.* An eight-anna piece.

ÁTHNÁ ਆਥਣਾ *v. n.* To set, (the sun).

ATHOG ਅਠੋਗ *s. m. (M.)* An eighth share, especially of land.

ÁTHOK ਆਥੋਕ *s. m. (M.)* Is a portion of grain of which the tenant gets one-eighth out of the proprietor's half-share on some well or of his part of land; in other cases instead of *Athok* a *kandl* of the standing crop is allowed.

ÁTHON ਆਥੋਂ *s. m.* The evening, the time of sunset. (Used in *Malwá* districts.)

ÁTHRÍ ਆਥਰੀ *s. f.* A deep earthen dish in which tobacco is prepared.

ATHTÁLÍ ਅਠਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-eight.

ATHÚÁN ਅਠੂਆਂ } *s. m.* A scorpion;  
ATHÚHÁN ਅਠੂਹਾਂ } *i. q. Thúhán.*

ATHUÁRÁ ਅਠੂਆਰਾ *s. m.* See *Athwárá.*

ÁTHUN ਆਥੁਣ *s. m.* See *Athan.*

ÁTHUNNÁ ਆਥੁਣਾ *v. n.* See *Athanṇá.*

ATHWÁ ਅਥਵਾ *Conj. Or.*

ATHWANJJÁ ਅਠਵੰਜਾ *a.* Fifty-eight.

ATHWÁRÁ ਅਠਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* The eighth day, eight days, a week.

ATIÁLÁ ਅਤਿਆਲਾ *s. m.* See *Aídlá.*

ATÍSAR ਅਤੀਸਾਰ *s. m.* Diarrhoea, dysentery, violent purging.

ATÍT ਅਤੀਤ *s. m.* } (*S.*) A class of  
ATÍTNI ਅਤੀਤਣੀ *s. f.* } wandering

Hindu *faqirs*, an ascetic, a devotee, a mendicant.

ATITH ਅਤਿਥ } *s. m. (S.)* A guest, a  
ATITHÍ ਅਤਿਥੀ } stranger, a poor person,

a person entitled to hospitality:—*atithí sevá, s. m.* Attentions paid to a guest, hospitality.

ATKÁ ਅਟਕਾ } *s. m.* Hindrance,  
ATKÁU ਅਟਕਾਉ } stoppage.

ATKAL ਅਟਕਲ *s. f. (H.)* Guess, conjecture; supposition; rough computation or estimate; judgment, opinion:—*aṭkal nál, ad.* By guess, approximately, at random:—*aṭkal pachchú, a. or s. m.* At random, uncertain; random guess, mere conjecture;—*ad.* By guess, at random.

ATKÁÚ ਅਟਕਾਉ *a.* That which stops or tarries, capable of stopping.

ATKÁUNÁ ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hinder, obstruct, stop; confine, restrain; attach, join together; suspend, postpone, put off.

ÁTMÁ ਆਤਮਾ *s. m. (S.)* Soul, spirit; the reasoning faculties, the mind, the understanding:—*átmá 'paramátmá, s. m.* The Supreme Spirit.

ATOL ਅਤੋਲ *a. (H.)* Unweighable, unweighed.

ATREUN ਅਤਰੇਓਂ *ad. (Pot.)* The day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

ATSATÁ ਅਟਸਟਾ } *s. m.* See *Aídlá.*  
ATSATHÁ ਅਟਸਠਾ } *saṭá.*

ATT ਅਤੱ *ad.* Very, extremely

ATTĀ ਅਟਾ s. m. A hank or bundle of thread wound regularly round a reel.

ĀTTĀ ਆਟਾ s. m. (H.) Flour, meal, any ground grain;—a. Worn-out, decayed:—*āṭṭe richch lūn* (lit. salt in flour) Not much, very little, a small fraction (*Anglice*, a needle in a hay stack); c. w. *hoṇā*;—*āṭṭā ghāṭā* s. m. (M.) (lit. flour and sheep.) A vow commonly made. A person vows that if his wish is granted he will give a feast of *chapātis* and a sheep at some chosen shrine. When the sheep is killed, its head and shoulders become the perquisite of the incumbent of the shrine:—*Pīr Jihānīān sāiyān, maikūn dārhi dīvā main jēdā āṭā ghāṭā desān.* O holy master *Jihānīān*! grant me a beard and I will give you an *āṭā ghāṭā*. (*Jihānīān* is a shrine in Muzaffargarh.)

ATTH ਅੱਠ a. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Aṣṭ*. Eight;—*aṭṭh guṇā*, a. Eightfold;—*aṭṭh pahar*, s. m. The eight watches of the day and night; a day and a night:—*aṭṭh pahri roṭī*. One who takes food once in twenty-four hours:—*aṭṭh saṭṭh*, s. m. Sixty-eight.

ATTHMĪ ਅੱਠਮੀ } s. f. Corrupted  
ATTHEN ਅੱਠੇ } from the Sanskrit  
ATTHON ਅੱਠੇ } word *Aṣṭmī*. See  
*Aṣṭmī*.

ATTH ਅਟੀ s. f. A hank of thread, or skein so wound that the threads cross each other at each turn.

ATTNĀ ਅਟਨਾ v. n. To be contained, (in a thing), to be filled up.

ATUTT ਅਟੁੱਟ a. Inexhaustible.

ĀU ਆਉ inter. (lāt. come.) Used in calling poultry and other animals.

ĀUBHAGAT ਆਉਭਗਤ } s. m. Sans-  
ĀUBHĀGAT ਆਉਭਾਗਤ } krit *Āubhakti*.

A kind reception or salutation, a courteous welcome.

AUCHAT-JĀNĀ ਔਚਟਜਾਣਾ } v. n. To  
AUCHATNĀ ਔਚਟਣਾ } separate,  
to be separated.

AUDĀ ਔਭਾ pron. As large or as small as he, she, or it; as much as.

AUDH ਔਧ s. m. or f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Āwadhi*. Time, limit, boundary; promise, agreement.

AUDHĀ ਔਢਾ s. m. A strip of leather (especially a piece connected with the stirrup of a mounted soldier in which his spear rests), a stirrup, strap, a part of the girth.

AUGAN ਔਗਣ s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Auagan*. Defect, blemish, fault; demerit, worthlessness, sin, evil, vice; harm; mischief, contempt:—*auganhar, auganharī, auganwaṇṭ, auganwaṇṭī*, s. m. or f. One that has defects.

AUGĀN ਔਗਣ s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Afghān*. The name of a race of people who inhabit the country to the N. W. of the Panjab; i. q. *Paṭhān*.

AUGĀNĪ ਔਗਣੀ s. f. Corruption of the Arabic word *Afghānī*. Of, or relating to, the *Afghāns*, the *Afghānī* language, Pushto.

AUGĀNAN ਔਗਾਨਣ s. f. An *Afghān* woman.

AUGAT ਔਗਤ s. f. A miserable state, perdition; i. q. *Aukat*.

AUGHAR ਔਘਰ s. m. A class of *faqīrs* among the Hindus, whose habits are very filthy, and who wear brass rings in their ears; a headstrong person:—a ill-formed, awkward, uncouth.

**AUGHÍ** **ਔਘੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Aúgi*. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth; a long whip used in training horses; a pit in which elephants are entrapped.

**AUGUN** **ਔਗੁਣ** *s. m.* See *Augan*.

**AUJAR** **ਔਜਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Auzár*. Implement, weapon, tool, apparatus.

**AUJHAR** **ਔੜਹਾਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ujhar*. A wrong way, a devious way:—*aujhar chala* or *jána*, *v. n.* To go where there is no way.

**AUKAR** **ਔਕੜ** *s. m.* Difficulty, distress.

**AUKAT** **ਔਕਤ** *s. f.* See *Augat*.

**AUKÁT** **ਔਕਾਤ** *s. f.* State, circumstances; means, resources; ways and means.

**AUKH** **ਔਖ** *s. m.* Difficultly; distress.

**AUKHÁ** **ਔਖਾ** *a.* Difficult, distressed.

**AUKHAD** **ਔਖਦ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**AUKHADÍ** **ਔਖਦੀ** } from the Sanskrit  
**AUKHAT** **ਔਖਤ** } word *Aushad*.  
 Medicine, remedy.

**AUKHÍ** **ਔਖੀ** *s. f.* Distress, distressed condition;—*a.* Difficult, distressed.

**AUL** **ਔਲ** *s. m.* The umbilical cord, navel string; *i. q.* *Anul*.

**ÁULÁ** **ਔਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Amlak*. The name of a medicinal plant and its fruit. The fruit is used when green for pickles, (*Phyllanthus emblica*):—*áulásár* or *aulásár*, *s. f.* Purified sulphur.

**AULÁ MAULÁ** **ਔਲਾ ਮੋਲਾ** *a.* Content with the lot allotted by Providence, simple in manners.

**AULÁNGH** **ਔਲਾਂਘ** *s. m.* A long step, a pace.

**AULÍ** **ਔਲੀ** *s. f.* A small kind of *Aulá*.

**AULÍYÁ** **ਔਲੀਯਾ** *s. m.* (*A.*) *pl.* of *Walí*. Friends of God, the prophets, the apostles, saints, pious or holy men:—*auliyá Allah*, *s. m.* Friends of God.

**AULON** **ਔਲੋਂ** *s. f.* An imaginary sensation of something in the flesh, a sense of itching, impulse, to tease; *c. w.* *lagai*.

**ÁUN** **ਔਣ** *s. m.* Coming, arrival.

**AUN** **ਔਂ** *ad.* This or that side.

**ÁUNÁ** **ਔਣਾ** *v. n.* To come, to approach; to arrive, reach to, attain to to be acquired; to know how.

**AUNŚAR** **ਔਂਸਰ** *s. f. or m.* See *Ausar*.

**AUNŚÍ** **ਔਂਸੀ** *s. f.* See *Anśí*.

**AUNT** **ਔਂਤ** *s. m.* } A childless  
**AUNTARÁ** **ਔਂਤਰਾ** *s. m.* } person, one  
**AUNTARÍ** **ਔਂਤਰੀ** *s. f.* } without  
 issue. Also *Auntará nakhatará*, *Auntarí nakhatrí*.

**AUR** **ਔੜ** *s. f.* A dry season, want of rain, drought, scarcity; famine; *c. w.* *lagai*.

**AURNÁ** **ਔੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To come to mind, to be remembered; to occur, to take place, to be procured, to be possible.

**AUS** **ਔਸ** *pron.* (obl. cases of *uh*). That, him, her, it.



AUSÁN ਐਸਾਣ *s. m.* Sense, courage, presence of mind; *i. q.* *Husán.*

AUSAR ਐਸਰ *s. m.* or *f.* A beat in music; time, opportunity; season, chance, occasion; difficulty, hardship, distress: —*ausar chukkná, v. n.* To lose a beat (in music), to lose an opportunity.

AUSTANÁ ਐਸਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be separated (as plaster from a wall, or as the heart from an object); *i. q.* *Auchutná.*

AUSTÁUNÁ ਐਸਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be separated.

AUT ਐਤ }  
AUTARÁ ਐਤਾ } *a.* See *Aupt.*  
AUTRÍ ਐਤੀ }

AUTALJÁNÁ ਐਟਲਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
AUTALNÁ ਐਟਲਣਾ } be mis-  
placed, to be mislaid, to be missing.

AUTÁR ਐਤਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avatár.* An incarnation of the Deity. The Hindus reckon ten incarnations of the god Vishnu:—1st, *Machh*, the fish; 2nd, *Kachh*, the tortoise; 3rd, *Baráh*, the boar; 4th, *Narsingh*, the man-lion; 5th, *Báwan*, the dwarf; 6th, *Parerám*; 7th, *Ram*; 8th, *Krishná*; 9th, *Buddha*; 10th, *Kalyá* or *Niskalunk*, which is yet to appear on the culmination of the *Kaljug*. (the iron age, the age of sin); a pious or distinguished person in the language of flattery or respect is also called an *autár*; a bad, wicked, quarrelsome person (ironically).

AUTARAK ਐਤਰਕ *s. m.* } (M.) A  
AUTARÍ ਐਤਾਰੀ *s. f.* } childless  
person:—*khá autarak dá mál, jo agle kún ví gál.* Take the property of a childless man and you will lose all that you already possess.—Proverb: alluding to the bad luck supposed to attend one who plunders a childless man.

AUTÁRÍ ਐਤਾਰੀ } *s. m.* or *f.* An  
AUTARÍJÍ ਐਤਾਰੀਜੀ } incarnation;  
(*met.*) spoken of one who is very devout.

AUTÁUNÁ ਐਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To boil; to turn upside down.

AUTNÁ ਐਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be boiled; to be turned upside down.

ÁVÁ ਆਵਾ *s. m.* See *Áwá.*

AVAGAT ਅਵਗਤ *s. f.* (S.) That attribute of God by which He is free from the ordinary conditions of human nature; *a.* Omnipresent, free from the ordinary conditions of human life.

AVAIRÁ ਅਵੈਰਾ *a.* Ill-tempered, perverse, cross.

AVASS ਅਵਸੱ *ad.* Certainly.

AVER ਅਵੇਰ *s. f.* } (H.) Delay,  
AVERÁ ਅਵੇਰਾ *s. m.* } lateness.

AVERE ਅਵੇਰੇ *ad.* (H.) Late, out of season.

AVICHÁR ਅਵਿਚਾਰ *s. f.* Want of consideration and judgment.

AVICHÁRAN ਅਵਿਚਾਰਣ *s. f.* }  
AVICHÁRÍ ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ *s. m.* }  
A thoughtless, inconsiderate person.

AVIDDIYÁ ਅਵਿਦਿਯਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avidyá.* Ignorance, (especially in matters connected with religion), stupidity; want of knowledge.

AVINÁS ਅਵਿਨਾਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Abinás.* Exemption from loss or injury; safety.

**AVINÁŚI ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Abināśī*. Indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, eternal, immortal.

**AVIETHÁ ਅਵਿਏਥਾ** *ad.* In vain.

**AVIRODH ਅਵਿਰੋਧ** *s. m.* Freedom from animosity.

**AVIRODHAN ਅਵਿਰੋਧਣ** *s. f.* } One  
**AVIRODHÍ ਅਵਿਰੋਧੀ** *s. m.* } who  
has no animosity:

**AVTÁR ਅਵਤਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Autár*.

**ÁWÁ ਆਵਾ** *s. m.* A potter's kiln, a brick-kiln:—*áwá út jāná*, *v. n.* To become known as an immoral and idle family; *i. q.* *Avá*.

**AWADH ਅਵਧ** } *s. m. f. (S.)* Pro-  
**AWADHÍ ਅਵਧੀ** } mise, agreement;  
limit, boundary; excess. See *Audh*.

**AWADHUT ਅਵਧੂਤ** *s. m.* A class of ascetics who go about naked and smeared with ashes; *i. q.* *Abdhút*.

**ÁWÁGAMAN ਆਵਾਗਮਣ** } *s. m. (H.)*  
**ÁWÁGAUN ਆਵਾਗੌਣ** } Coming  
**ÁWÁGAWAN ਆਵਾਗਵਣ** } and going; transmigration of souls;—*a.* Groundless, improper; useless; lost, ruined.

**AWAGGIYÁ ਅਵਗਿਯਾ** *s. f.* From the Sanskrit word *Avagyá*. Contempt, despise; disregard; fault, sin.

**AWÁÍ ਅਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Rumour, report hearsay; news of one's arrival.

**AWÁJ ਅਵਾਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Awáz*. Sound, voice, report; fame; echo; a whisper, sentence:—*bhárá awáj*, *s. f.* A hoarse or deep voice:—*awáj áuná*, *v. n.* To become audible, to be heard:—*awáj baishná*, *v. n.* To become hoarse from cold or singing; to lose the voice:—*awáj dengá*, *v. a.* To call out (to), shout (to), hail;—*v. n.* To produce a sound; to answer a call:—*awáj lagáuná*, *v. n.* To call or cry out (one's wares); to sing; to raise the voice (in singing):—*awáj lainá*, *v. n.* To read one or more verses from the Sikh Scripture for the first time at the time of opening, or before the commencement of any religious ceremony;—*awáj kadhá*, *v. n.* To give out a sound; to bring forth or produce a sound; to speak:—*awáj láuná*, *v. a.* To raise the voice in singing:—*kann vich awáj painí*, *v. n.* To happen to hear, to overhear; to catch any sound; to speak in the ear.

**AWALLÁ ਅਵਲੱ** } *a.* Outrageous,  
**AWALRÁ ਅਵਲੜਾ** } crazy.

**ÁWÁN ਅਵਾਨ** } *s. m.* The name of a  
**ÁWAN ਆਵਨ** } Muhammadan sect; a  
*Jat* tribe.

**AWÁNDHÁ ਅਵਾਂਧਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The head of a watercourse; the opening from a watercourse into a field:—*awándhá badhán*, *v. a.* To close the mouth of a watercourse or the opening into a field:—*awándhá láwan*, *v. a. lit.* to apply; to open:—*awándhá valenlá*, *v. n.* An expression used of a great bribe-taker.

**AWÁRÁ ਅਵਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ávárá*. Vagabond; destitute of name or character; *c. w.* *phirná*.

**AWÁRÍ ਅਵਾੜੀ** *s. m.* Blaze of fire.

**AWASTHÁ ਅਵਸਥਾ** *s. f.* State, con-

dition; situation (frequently used in an unfavourable sense); any particular state varying with the progress of time, as youth, old age, &c.

AWATÁR ਅਵਤਾਰ *s. m.* An incarnation. See *Autár*.

AWATTÁ ਅਵਤੱ *s. m.* } Contradic-  
AWATTÍ ਅਵਤੱੀ *s. f.* } tory or con-  
trary-minded persons; those who continually thwart the wishes of others.

AWESLÁ ਅਵੇਸਲਾ *a.* Careless, indifferent, negligent, without concern; *i. q.* *Beslá*.

AWGÁHNÁ ਅਵਗਾਹਣਾ *v. n.* To enter, to immerse.

ÁWÍ ਆਵੀ *s. f.* A potter's small kiln, a small brick-kiln:—*áwí láuní, v. n.* To fill the kiln.

AWIGUN ਅਵਿਗੁਣ *s. m.* See *Augan*.

AYÁL ਅਯਾਲ *s. m. f.* The name of a horse; a flock of sheep or goats.

AYÁLÍ ਅਯਾਲੀ *s. m.* A shepherd.

AYÁNÁ ਅਯਾਣਾ *a.* Ignorant, artless; of immature age.

ÁYARÁ ਆਯਰਾ *s. m.* The name of the letter *A*; *i. q.* *Airá*.

ÁYATWÁR ਆਯਤਵਾਰ *s. m.* Sunday.

AYOJ ਅਯੋਗ *a.* Unsuitable, unfit, unworthy.

AYYAR ਅਯੱੜ *s. m.* A flock of goats or sheep; *i. q.* *Ijār*.

## B—(ਬ)

BÁB ਬਾਬ *s. m. (A.)* Affair, mode, manner, state, condition;—*prep.* Respect, about.

BÁBAL ਬਾਬਲ *s. m. (H.)* Father, (a term used by daughters, and especially in the songs which are sung at weddings.)

BABÁN ਬਬਾਣ *s. m.* A bier for an aged person (prepared by Hindus at great expense, as a mark of respect); the charioteer of Gods.

BÁBARING ਬਾਬਰਿੰਗ *s. f.* Sanskrit *Vayú Viḍaṅga*. A medicinal seed (*Embelia robes*) employed to remove flatulence or rheumatism; *i. q.* *Vavaring*.

BÁBAT ਬਾਬਤ *s. m. or f. (A.)* Affair, matter;—*prep.* With respect to, concerning, on account of, about, with regard to, in the matter of; in behalf of.

BABB ਬਬੱ *s. m.* Father; (used generally in Kangra and other hill districts in the Punjab).

BABBÁ ਬਬੱ *s. m.* The name of the letter ਬ (*b*) in the *Gurmukhí* character.

BÁBBÁ ਬਾਬੱ *s. m.* Father, grand-father, old man; the head of the order of monks; a term of respect, sir, sire; a form of address used by beggars towards the master of a house and other persons. (It is from the Turkish word *Bábá*).

BABBAR ਬਬੱਰ *s. m.* The fore-part and sides of the body, extending from the lower extremity of the ribs up to the neck; the lower part of an earthen vessel, the top of which has been broken off.

BABBÍ ਬਬੱੀ *s. f.* A kiss.

- BABBRU ਬਬਰੂ** *s. m.* A kind of round, thick bread; prepared and eaten generally by people in hill districts.
- BABIÁ ਬਬੀਆ** *s. m. (Pot.)* The name of a small bird; Peena.
- BABOHÁ ਬਬੋਹਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A spider.
- BABRÁNA ਬਬਰਾਨਾ** } *s. f.* The long  
**BÁBRÍYÁN ਬਾਬਰੀਆਂ** } loose dishevelled hair of a *faqir*; *i. q.* *Báwariyān.*
- BÁBU ਬਾਬੂ** *s. m.* A title of respect; Sir, Esquire, Master; a man of family or of distinction; a clerk or writer in an office.
- BABUL ਬਬੂਲ** *s. f. (H.)* A kind of tree (*Acacia Arabica*) the wood of which is much used in making cart wheels and agricultural implements, and the bark is used in tanning leather and in distilling spirits.
- BÁCH ਬਾਚ** } *s. f. (H.)* An exaction of  
**BÁCHH ਬਾਚ** } labour and produce made by Government in addition to the regular taxes, an assessment, an impost;—*bách bigár, s. f.* Compulsory collection of revenue; exaction of labour without compensation; *i. q.* *Vách, váchh.*
- BACHÁ ਬਚਾ** *s. m.* See *Bacháo.*
- BÁCHAK ਬਾਚਕ** *s. m.* A reader; *i. q.* *Váchak.*
- BACHAK ਬਚਕ** *s. m.* A mincing, smacking sound in eating; *i. q.* *Machak.*
- BACHAN ਬਚਨ** *s. m.* A word, discourse, speech; agreement, promise; giving the hand in confirmation of one's word:—*bachan dand* or *mármá, v. n.* To promise, to make an agreement:—*bachan laind, v. n.* To obtain a promise:—*bachan páind, v. n.* To stand to one's bargain,
- to abide by a promise, to be true to one's word, to keep faith.
- BACHÁO ਬਚਾਉ** *s. m. (H.)* Defence, protection, preservation, deliverance, escape; remainder; salvation.
- BACHÁU ਬਚਾਉ** *s. m.* One who saves or preserves;—*a.* Worthy to be preserved or saved.
- BACHÁUNÁ ਬਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To save, protect, defend, preserve, keep; to maintain, support, sustain; to screen, conceal, defraud, steal; to assist, help; to set free, liberate, to lay by, save up; to clear the way, get out of the way.
- BACHÁWÁ ਬਚਾਵਾ** *s. m.* One who saves or preserves; saviour; deliverer.
- BACHCH ਬਚ** *s. m.* The eggs of fish, reptiles or insects; the young of fish, reptiles, locusts, &c., newly hatched; the offspring of the same in a more extended sense; the young of animals; children, offspring:—*bachch kuchch, s. m.* Little children, little eggs.
- BACHCHÁ ਬਚਾ** *s. m. or f. (H.)* Young of any animal; a child, son, youth, boy, lad; a thoughtless or inexperienced person;—*a.* Childlike, innocent; simple; inexperienced, thoughtless.
- BACHCHAL ਬਚਲ** *a.* Stupid, ignorant.
- BACHCHARWÁL ਬਚੜਵਾਲ** *s. m., f.* One who has children.
- BACHCHAT ਬਚਤ** *s. f.* Balance, balance of an account; savings, remainder, surplus; gain, profit, interest.
- BACHCHHÁ ਬਚੀ** } *s. m. or f.* A calf.  
**BACHCHHÍ ਬਚੀ** }

**BACHCHÍ** बॅची *s. f.* The female young of any animal; a female child, a little girl, daughter; wood or other material used in repairing anything:—*bachchí láungá, v. n.* To splice, to repair, to fill in, to wedge, to support. Also a term used in the play *Gullí dandá* (tipcat.)

**BÁCHCHÍ** बाँची *s. f.* One side of the under jaw; (for both sides the plural is used):—*láchchiyán khul jániyán, v. n.* The watering of the mouth.

**BACHCHPUN** बॅचपुन *s. m.*  
**BACHCHPUNÁ** बॅचपुना *s. m.*  
**BACHCHWÁIN** बॅचवाई *s. f.* }  
 Childhood.

**BACHCHRÍ** बॅचरी *s. f.* } An infant,  
**BACHCHU** बॅचु *s. f.* } a child (a term of endearment); a young son, a son; —*Voc.* O son! also *Bachchrie*.

**BÁCHHÁN** बाह्नां *s. f. pl. (Pot.)* The corner of the mouth; an earthen pot with a wide mouth.

**BÁCHHAR** बाह्न *s. f.* Rain driving against a building; rain falling aslant, wind and rain; (*met.*) the rushing together of men from every direction; *i. q.* *Váchhar*.

**BACHHERÁ** बहेरा *s. m.* A colt;—*nakand bachherá, s. m. lit.* An unriden colt; (*met.*) an inexperienced or thoughtless person; *i. q.* *Vachherá*.

**BACHHERÍ** बहेरी *s. f.* A foal; *i. q.* *Vachherí*.

**BACHHERTÁ** बहेरता *s. m.*  
**BACHHERTÍ** बहेरती *s. f.*  
**BACHHERTÚ** बहेरतु *s. m.* }  
 A very young

colt; *i. q.* *Vachherá, Vachherí, Vachherú*.

**BACHHÍK** बह्की *s. f.* A herd of calves.

**BACHHÍKÍYÁ** बह्कीयीया *s. m.* A neat-herd.

**BACHHRÁ** बहना *s. m.*  
**BACHHRÍ** बहनी *s. f.*  
**BACHHRÚ** बहनु *s. m.* } A calf.

**BACHHUNNÁ** बहनुना *v. n.* To be separated, to be in want of anything, to be at a loss for want of something.

**BACH-JÁNÁ** बरनाटा *v. n.* See *Dach-rahá*.

**BACHKÁNÁ** बरकाना *s. m.* A child's shoe; *i. q.* *Bichhkáná, bichhkání*.

**BACHNÁ** बरना *v. n.* To be saved, to save oneself, escape, effect one's escape; to be spared, set aside, laid by; to remain over, to be left; to be spared, recover, survive, live; to turn away (from), shrink (from); to avoid, fly (from).

**BÁCHNÁ** बारना *v. a.* To read; to collect (taxes); *i. q.* *Váchná*.

**BACHOLÁ** बचोला *s. m.*  
**BACHOLÍ** बचोली *s. f.* } One who mediates between

two parties, whether for making peace or for negotiating any other business, a mediator; a go-between; *i. q.* *Vacholá* or *Vucholí*.

**BACHRÁ** बरना *s. m.*  
**BACHRÍ** बरनी *s. f.*  
**BACHRÚ** बरनु *s. m.* } An infant, a child; a term of endearment.

**BACH-RAHNÁ** बचरहना *v. n.* To be over, or to remain over.

**BACHÚNGRÁ** बचुंगरा *s. m.* } A very  
**BACHÚNGRÍ** बचुंगरी *s. f.* } small  
 child; (spoken by way of ridicule.)

**BAD** बद् *a. (P.)* Bad, evil, wicked, naughty, mischievous; a hog, swine (used by Muhammadans, and in abuse):—*bad-bú*, *s. f.* A bad or offensive smell, stink, stench:—*bad-bilá*, *s. f.* Rubbish, unhealthy food:—*bad-duá*, *s. f.* Curse, imprecation, malediction:—*bad-feli*, *s. f.* Evil deeds, misdeeds; adultery, illicit intercourse:—*bad-got*, *s. f.* Speaking ill of one, slander, detraction:—*bad-ját*, *a.* Low-born, low, mean, base; vicious, corrupt; unprincipled:—*bad-kár*, *a.* Dissolute, licentious, profligate, adulterous:—*bad-kári*, *s. f.* Profligacy, licentiousness, adultery, prostitution, unlawful sexual intercourse, unnatural offence:—*bad-majá*, *a.* Having a bad taste, unsavoury, ill-flavoured, insipid, tasteless:—*bad-más*, *s. m.* A person of irregular life, a notorious character, immoral; a vagabond, vagrant, rogue, rascal, scoundrel, knave:—*bad-mási*, *s. f.* Vagrancy, loose conduct, villainy:—*bad-nám*, *a.* Of bad repute, disreputable, notorious:—*bad-nám honá*, *v. n.* To get a bad name, to become infamous:—*bad-nám karná*, *v. n.* To destroy one's good name, injure one's reputation, defame:—*bad-námí*, *s. f.* Ill-report, defamation, disrepute, dishonour:—*bad-nasib*, *a.* Ill-starred, unlucky, unfortunate, wretched, miserable:—*bad-nayat* or *bad-nitá*, *a.* Ill-disposed, of bad intentions, malevolent; covetous, avaricious:—*bad-parheji*, *s. f.* Intemperance, excess; dissipation, debauch:—*bad-rang*, *a.* Discoloured, faded (colour); of different colours (a card):—*bad-ráhi*, *s. f.* Deviousness from the right path, enticement:—*bad-shagan*, *s. m.* A bad omen:—*bad-shakal* or *sírat*, *a.* Ill-looking, ill-shaped, ugly, not handsome, not beautiful.

**BÁD** बाद् *s. m.* *Lues venerea*; Syphilis;—(II.) Debate, discussion, dispute;

alloy, mixture of a baser with a superior metal;—*prep.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Bál*. After, afterwards;—*a.* Unacceptable, not admitted, inadmissible, rejected; unmeaning, not right, useless, worthless.

**BADÁ** बडा *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Burá*. Large, big, great, great in age (comparatively); *i. q.* *Vaddá*.

**BADÁBADÍ** बदाबदी *ad.* With emulation, contentiously, in spite of opposition; by force or violence; *i. q.* *Badobadí*.

**BADAL** बदल *s. m.* Change, alteration, exchange, substitution, return:—*badal dená*, *v. a.* To change;—*badal jáná*, *v. n.* See *Badalná*:—*badal lúiná*, *v. a.* To take in exchange, to exchange.

**BADALNÁ** बदलना *v. n.* To be changed or altered; to change, alter; to assume another form; to shift, turn round, to be removed, to be transferred; to lose colour, fade;—*v. a.* To change, alter; to exchange, barter; to substitute one thing for another, to disguise; to misrepresent, pervert; to transfer, remove; to transform, transmute; to shift (one's ground.)

**BADALWÁUNÁ** बदलवाउना *v. a.* Causative of *Badalná*. To cause to be exchanged, to have, or get, changed or altered. See *Badalná*.

**BADÁM** बादाम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bádám*. An almond (*Amygdala dulcis*); an Indian fruit resembling the almond. (*Terminalia catappa*.)

**BADÁMÍ** बादामी *a., s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bádámí*. Almond-coloured, almond-shaped.

**BADAN** बदन *s. m. (A.)* Body; privities (whether of male or female):—*badan*

*phalná, v. n.* To be covered with an eruption, pustules, boils, itch:—*badan torná, v. n.* To train the body by gymnastic or athletic exercises:—*badan fufná, v. n.* To feel pain in the body, or in the bones; to have the body stretched or bent; to have the body trained by gymnastic exercises.

**BADÁN घटाट** *s. m.* A carpenter's or blacksmith's sledge; *i. q.* *Vadāṇ.*

**BADĀNAK घडाटर** *s. f.* A kind of large-grained wheat; *i. q.* *Vadānak.*

**BADĀNNĀ घडाटो** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bedānā*. The fruit of the mulberry tree; the name of a sweetmeat resembling the mulberry, made of ground *gram, ghi,* and sugar:—*anār bulānnā* or *badānnā anār.*—*s. m.* A pomegranate of extra quality grown in Afghanistan, said to be seedless.

**BADĀR घडातर** *s. m.* One that removes or casts out evil spirits.

**BADĀRNĀ घडातरना** *v. a.* To remove, to cast out.

**BADĀRU घडातु** *s. m.* An ancestor; a great man.

**BADĀUL घडाैल** *a.* Misshapen, ill-constructed, crooked, ugly.

**BADĀBOL घडाबैल** *s. f.* } A person  
**BADĀBOLĀ घडाबैला** *s. m.* } of lofty  
**BADĀBOLĪ घडाबैली** *s. f.* } speech, a proud and disdainful talker, a talkative person, a chatterbox; *i. q.* *Baḍbol.*

**BADD घडा** *s. f.* The name of a vegetable, a sort of pumpkin; *i. q.* *Ghiyā.*

**BADDAL घडाैल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bārid*. A cloud:—

*badlal chāl, s. f.* The flying of clouds:—*badlal gajjā, garjā, gurhkanā, v. n.* To thunder:—*baddal phalná, v. n.* Dispersion of clouds; to become clear:—*bolā baddal, a.* Deaf; careless.

**BADDALĪ घडाैली** *s. f.* A small cloud.

**BADDALWĀĪ घडाैलवायी** *s. f.* Cloudiness:—*baddalwāī dā diṅ, s. m.* A cloudy day.

**BĀDDAR घडाैतर** *s. m.* Pecuniary means, ability; something extraordinary and excellent.

**BADDH घडा** *s. m.* The stubble of wheat, maize or other crops still standing in the field; a chip; the cutting of timber; a cut in a piece of wood:—*buddh denā, v. a.* To cut:—*buddh khāunā, v. a.* To bite; *i. q.* *Vaddh.*

**BADDH घडाै** *s. f.* A bubo;—(S.) Slaughter, killing, murder, destruction:—*go-baddh, s. f.* Slaughter of cows;—*a.* More, excessive; *i. q.* *Vaddh.*

**BADDHĀ घडाै** *s. m.* A cut, a mark left by a sharp instrument, a crease in the skin; a callosity produced by friction; *i. q.* *Vaddhā.*

**BADDHĀ घडाै** *a.* Fastened, tied; imprisoned.

**BĀDDHĀ घडाै** *s. m.* Increase, augmentation, advance, progress; premium; *i. q.* *Vāddhā.*

**BADDHAK घडाैकर** *s. m.* (H.) A bird-catcher, a fowler; a butcher.

**BADDHARĪ घडाैरी** *s. f.* A dog's collar; the strap of a sandal drawn over the foot to fasten it; *i. q.* *Vuddharī.*

**BÁDDHE** बाँधे *a.* Increase; three, (the term used instead of three in weighing anything); *i. q.* *Váddhe*.

**BÁDDHÍ** बाँधी *s. m.* A carpenter.

**BÁDDHŃÁ** बाँध्ण *v. a.* To cut; to kill; to bite (as a dog); to earn, gain, make money; *i. q.* *VáddhŃá*.

**BÁDDHÚ** बाँधु *a.* More than enough, superfluous; *i. q.* *Váddhú*.

**BÁDDÍ** बाँदी *s. f.* Flatulence; rheumatism; a term applied to a variety of diseases supposed to be produced by the influence of the air;—*a.* Rheumatic.

**BADDO** बाँदे } *s. m.* An Arab tribe;  
**BADDON** बाँदे } *i. q.* *Baddú*.  
**BADDÚ** बाँदु }

**BADDÚ** बाँदु *a.* Notorious, infamous; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.

**BADDÚRAN** बाँदुरा *s. m. (Pot.)* A man who wastes his time among women, and does not attend to his business.

**BADECHHÁ** बाँदेछा *s. m.* A tribe of *Juts*.

**BAĐERÁ** बाँदेरा *s. m.* An ancestor; *i. q.* *Vađerá*.

**BÁDFARANG** बाँदफरींग *s. m.* The venereal disease, syphilis. (*Lit.* The European disease.)

**BÁĐH** बाँध *s. f.* The edge of a cutting instrument; cutting; excess in eating; *i. q.* *Váđh*.

**BADHÁÍ** बाँहायी *s. f.* Reaping, harvest-

ing; wages for reaping; *i. q.* *Vađhái*.

**BADHÁÍ** बाँहायी *s. f.* Congratulations on the occasion of births and marriages; benedictions; congratulatory gifts; presents to servants at births and marriages; *c. w.* *değá*; *i. q.* *Vađhái*.

**BADHAINT** बाँहैन्त } *s. m.* An in-  
**BADHANT** बाँहन्त } crease, (in the virulence of a disease, &c.)

**BADHAL** बाँहल *s. m.* The Jack tree and its fruit; *i. q.* *Kađhal bađhal*.

**BADHAN** बाँहन *v. n. (M.)* To tie, to fasten, to imprison, to stop, to finish off:—*jađ te phađ bađdhe change*. It is well to bind the wound and entangle the *jađ*.—Prov. current among money-lenders and landlords on the necessity of keeping the agriculturist in debt.

**BADHÁN** बाँहान *s. m. (Pot.)* A stipulated sum given to certain functionaries and *faqírs* at weddings; *i. q.* *Vađhán*.

**BADHÁNGGÁ** बाँहांगगा *s. m.* Slaughtering; killing; cutting; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.

**BADHANS** बाँहान्स *s. m.* The name of a song; one of the *rágs*.

**BADHÁU** बाँहाउ *s. m.* Increase, augmentation, advancement; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.

**BADHÁÚ** बाँहाऊ *a.* Susceptible of increase.

**BADHÁUNÁ** बाँहाऊना *v. a.* To increase, to cause to advance; to lengthen; *i. q.* *Vađháuná*.



**BADHÁUNÁ** बडाउना *v. a.* Causative of *Badhná*. To cause to be cut, harvested, or slain; *i. q.* *Vadhúná*.

**BADHÁWÁ** बडावा *s. m.* A gold or silver ring put on the neck of a child in connection with a vow; *i. q.* *Vadháwá*.

**BADHEJ** बयेज *s. m.* See *Bandhej*.

**BADHEJÍ** बयेजी *a.* See *Bandhejí*.

**BADHELÚ** बयेलु *a.* (M.) Tied up. When used of cattle it means stall-fed; *i. e.*, cattle that do not go out to graze.

**BADHERÁ** बयेरा *a.* Much, many; *i. q.* *Vadherá*.

**BÁDHÍ** बाही *s. f.* Reaping, harvesting; *i. q.* *Vádhí*.

**BADHÍK** बयीक *a.* More, excessive; *i. q.* *Vadhík*.

**BADHÍKÍ** बयीकी *s. f.* Increase; force, oppression.

**BADHNÁ** बपन *s. f.* An earthen water vessel with a spout like a teapot.

**BADHOTAR** बपेउ } *s. f.* Remainder,  
**BADHOTARÍ** बपेउरी } excess, (applied

to the small portion of grain which remains after dividing the heap between the landlord and the tenant, measures going to the latter and one to the former alternately.)

**बाहु** *s. m.* A cutter; one that is used for cutting; *i. q.* *Vádhú*.

**BADHWÁÍ** बपवाही *s. f.* Wages for increasing or enlarging anything; *i. q.* *Vadhwái*.

**BADHWÁUNÁ** बपवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be increased or advanced; *i. q.* *Vadhwáuná*.

**BADHYÁ** बयया *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Barhiyá*. Of good quality, superior, fine, first-rate, superfine, tip-top; costly, dear, high-priced; *i. q.* *Vadhyá*.

**BADÍ** बदी *s. f.* (P.) Badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief;—(M.) Theft, stolen property:—*chor badí nál, yár jangh nál*. The thief with the stolen property, and the lover with the woman (are the best evidence.)

**BÁDÍ** बादी *s. f.* See *Báddí*.

**BADÍÁÍ** बडिआही *s. f.* Greatness, excellence, magnanimity, magnifying; respect; *i. q.* *Vadíáí*.

**BADÍÁUNÁ** बडिआउना *v. a.* To applaud, to praise, to eulogize, to make great.

**BADÍHÁND** बडिहांड *a.* Large, stout, fat, well-grown, of a good breed; (spoken of a mare, cow, or buffalo.)

**BADÍYÁ** बादीया *s. m.* A large cup, goblet, bowl, (generally of copper or earth.)

**BADLÁ** बदला *s. m.* Exchange; in lieu, instead; substitute; return, recompense; compensation, reparation, restitution, redress; requital, retaliation, revenge; *c. w.* *dená, laíná*.

**BĀDLĀ** बाला *s. m.* Brocade; a certificate given to a servant of Government in the Jaimu State stating the terms of his service.

**BADLAGĀM** बलगांम *a.* Hard-mouthed (a horse), not obedient to the reins; disobedient, rebellious; rude, disrespectful or impudent.

**BADLĀĪ** बलाली *s. f.* Rate of exchange.

**BADLĀKHĪ-DHUPP** बलखीधुप *s. f.*  
The clear sunshine coming out from between clouds.

**BADLĀŪ** बलालु *a.* Exchangeable.

**BADLĀUNĀ** बलालुना *v. a.* Causative of *Badalnā*. To exchange, to alter, to cause to be altered, to cause to be exchanged. See *Badalnā*.

**BADLE** बलले *prep.* For the sake of, in the place of, instead, in exchange, in return for.

**BADLĪ** बल्ली *s. f.* A small cloud; change; exchange; barter; transfer; substitution, instead, in lieu; a person or thing taken in exchange for another; substitute, relief (of a watch):—*badlī vichch, ad.* In exchange for.

**BADNĀ** बलना *v. a.* To speak; to settle, appoint, nominate; predestinate; to stipulate, agree; to make a vow, to pledge one's word, to wager; bet, stake; to acknowledge, own; admit; to heed, mind, regard, care for;—*s. m.* A goblet; *i. q.* *Bidnā*.

**BADNĀMĀ** बलनामा *s. m.* A great man; an elder relation.

**BADO-BADĪ** बदेबली *ad.* With emulation, contentiously, in spite of. See *Badābadī*.

**BADPHULGĪ** बड्डुलगी } *s. f.* Extra-  
**BADPHŪLĪ** बड्डुली } vagance,  
expenditure; vain boasting, a vaunting of one's self by act or word.

**BADRĀ** बडरा *s. m.* A bag of money containing one thousand Rupees;—(*M.*) The name of a month (from the middle of August to the middle of September).—Proverb.—*Badrā de pind te Katik dī chhā bare dā chāh.* To eat dates in *Badrā*, or drink buttermilk in *Katik*, is to court fever.

**BADRAKKĀ** बडरका } *s. m.* } Cor-  
**BADRAKKĪ** बडरकी } *s. f.* } rupted  
from the Persian word *Badraqā*. Guide; guard, escort, convoy; fellow-traveller.

**BĀDSĀH** बादशाह *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pādshāh*. King, monarch, sovereign, lord, master; owner, governor, proprietor:—*bādsāh jādā, s. m.* A prince:—*bādsāh jādī, s. f.* A princess, queen; *i. q.* *Pādsāh, Pātsāh, Bātsāh.*

**BĀDSĀHAT** बादशाहत } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**BĀDSĀHĪ** बादशाही } ed from the  
Persian word *Pādshāhat* or *Pādshāhī*. Royalty, sovereignty; kingdom, realm, empire, dominion, State, rule, government, reign, sway; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**BĀDSĀHĪ** बादशाही *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pādshāhī*. Royal, king-ly, regal, sovereign, imperial:—*bādsāhī adālat, s. f.* Royal courts of justice:—*bādsāhī amārat, s. f.* Royal buildings:—*bādsāhī ghar, s. m.* Royal family, dynasty; Royal household:—*bādsāhī hukm, s. m.* Royal edict or mandate:—*bādsāhī kharch, s. m.* Royal or princely expenditure from the privy purse; *c. w.* *Pādsāh* or *Pātsāh, Bādsāh.*

**BADŪHNĀ** बडुहना *v. a.* To give a bad

name, to accuse falsely, to calumniate; i. q. *Vadāhna*.

**BADWĀNĪ बटवानी** *s. f.* A female *Baddū*.

**BAFĀ बहा** *a.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Vafā*. Fulfilling a promise; fidelity, faithfulness; effect:—*bafādār*, *a.* Faithful, true to one's word, loyal:—*bafādārī*, *s. f.* Faithfulness, fidelity; *c. w. karnā*.

**BAFĀT बहाउ** *s. f.* Corruption of the

Arabic word *Vafāt*. Death:—*bafātān dā mahīnā*, *s. m.* The month in which Muhammad died:—*bafāt sarīf*, *s. f.* The death of Muhammad; an annual feast in commemoration of Muhammad's death:—*bārān bafātān*, *s. f.* The twelve days on one of which (it is not known exactly which) Muhammad died.

**BAFTĀ बाहता** *s. m. (P.)* A kind of silk cloth, thick and fine.

**BĀG बाग** *s. m.* A kind of coarse cloth

embroidered all round with silk of various colours;—(A.) A garden, an orchard:—*bāg bāg*, *bāg bāgān*, *ad.* Rejoicing, delighted, happy, cheerful, pleased:—*bāg bāg honā* or *hojānā*, *v. n.* To be delighted, to rejoice exceedingly:—*bāgbān* or *vān*, *s. m.* A gardener:—*bāgbānī*, *s. f.* Gardening; office of gardener:—*bāg wālā*, *s. m.* Owner of a garden, gardener;—(H.) Rein, bridle:—*bāg chhūt*, *a.* Uncontrollable, left to go or act at will, galloping:—*bāg chhūt dārnā*, *v. n.* To gallop at full speed:—*bāg dhillī chhādā denā*, *v. a.* To give a loose rein; to give the rein, to give a horse his head, set a horse at full gallop; to leave one to himself:—*bāg dōr* or *dorī*, *s. m.* A leading rope, halter;—*bāg hatthōn chhādā*, *v. n.* To let the rein loose, to lose control or power:—*bāg hatthōn chhūnī*, *v. a.* To lose the control or power (over) something; to get beyond control, to lose a chance or opportunity:—*bāg khichnā*, *v. n.* To rein in (a horse); to curb, to check, restrain, control:—*bāg mōrnā*, *v. n.* To pull the reins; turn a horse; to take a turn, to dry up (the pustules of small-pox):—*bāg parwār*, *s. m.*

Children, issue:—*bāg phardī*, *s. m.* The holding by the sisters of the bridegroom of the rein of his horse. This is a part of the Hindu marriage ceremonies; the reward which is given to the sister of a bridegroom when she leaves him after having led or attended him a short distance on the wedding journey:—*bāg uphānā*, *v. n. lit.* To lift the rein; to give (a horse,) the rein, to set (a horse) at full speed; i. q. *Vāg*.

**BAGĀHMĀRNĀ बगाहमारना** } *v. a.*  
**BAGĀHUNĀ बगाहुना** } To

throw, to cast, to fling; i. q. *Vagāh mārṇā* or *Vagāhunā*.

**BAGAIR बगैर** *ad.* Without, exclusive of.

**BAGAL बगल** *s. m. (P.)* Armpit, side,

gusset in the armpit of a garment; an enclosure; a piece of ground; a wall, a hedge; enclosure:—*bagal-bājānā*, *v. n.* To flap the arms against the sides; (*met.*) to be highly pleased, to be triumphant, to jeer, to jest:—*bagal honā* or *hojānā*, *v. n.* To turn aside, to go aside, to go out of the way:—*bagal gāndh* *s. m.* Stinking armpits, smell proceeding from the armpits:—*bagal garm karnā*, *v. n.* To embrace or sleep with (a woman):—*bagal lagṇā*, *v. n.* To keep on one side of the road (horse, a cart, carriage, &c):—*bagal laiṇā*, *v. a.* To surround, to get ahead of; to throw around:—*bagal tākī*, *s. f.* A particular mode of tying on a sheet or a blanket, by which it is made to pass under each arm and over the opposite shoulders successively:—*bagal vichch dubānā* or *mārṇā*, or *bagle mārṇā*, *v. a.* To carry off under one's arms, to conceal under the armpit:—*bagal vichch laiṇā*, or *bagle laiṇā*, *v. a.* To embrace.

**BAGAL-GAN बगलगन** *s. f. (Pot.)* Smell proceeding from the armpits, stinking armpits.

**BAGALĪ बगली** *s. f.* A small bag swung at the side, usually carried by *faqirs* to beg.

- BAGALNÁ** बगलना *v. a.* To make a detour and get ahead of one, so as to stop him; to enclose (a piece of ground.)
- BAGAR** बगर *s. f.* A kind of grass of which coarse ropes are made; red rice of a coarse quality.
- BÁGAR** बागर *s. f., m.* The notch at the end of an arrow that fits on the bow string, a notch at the end of a stick, or pole; the name of a district in Bikaner.
- BAGÁR** बगार *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Begár*. Impressment of workmen and carriage, forced labor with or without payment:—*bagár fálná, v. n.* To work in a half-hearted or perfunctory manner, to work carelessly.
- BAGÁRÍ** बगारी *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Begári*. A forced labourer, one who works under compulsion from Government; one pressed to carry burdens for individuals or the public:—*bagári pharná, v. a.* To press one into service with or without pay.
- BAGG** बग *s. m.* A herd of cattle; *i. q.* *Vagg.*
- BAGGÁ** बगा *a.* White;—*s. m.* A white ox; a kiss.
- BAGGHÍ** बग्गी } *s. f.* A buggy, a  
**BAGGÍ** बगी } horse-fly, a gig.
- BAGGÍ** बगी *a.* White;—*baggi dain, s. f.* Rupee. (literally the white witch.)
- BAGGHMÁN** बग्गमं } *s. m.* Throw-  
**BAGGHMÍN** बग्गमी } *s. f.* ing, (a  
**BAGGHTÁ** बग्गता } *s. f.* spear,  
**BAGGHTÁÍ** बग्गताई } *s. f.* bludgeon, staff.)
- BAGGHÚ** बग्गु *s. m.* Thick and fat; stupid; a stupid person; scarecrow; a bugbear.
- BÁGGÍ** बागी *s. f.* A kiss; a herdsman.
- BÁGH** बाघ *s. m.* A tiger;—(*M.*) A kind of coarse cloth, embroidered all round with silk of various colours, worn by women; a sort of richly-embroidered *Phulkári*.
- BÁGHAMBAR** बाघीबर *s. m.* The skin of a deer or a tiger.
- BAGHÁR** बाघार *s. m.* Condiments prepared by frying spices with *ghee* or oil. seasoning for food, melted *ghee*:—*baghár dená* or *lāuná, v. a.* To season, to fry spices in *ghee*.
- BÁGHAR BILLÁ** बाघारबिल्ला *s. m.* A wild cat; a large tom-cat; (*met.*) a large uncouth looking man.
- BAGHÁRNÁ** बाघारना *v. a.* To season with heated *ghee* or oil.
- BAGHARWÁUNÁ** बाघारवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be seasoned.
- BAGH-BAGHÁT** बाघबाघाट *s. m.* The hoarse rumbling noise made by a camel or tiger.
- BAGHBAGHÁUNÁ** बाघबाघाउना }  
**BAGHBAGH KARNÁ** बाघबाघकरना } *v. n.* To rumble, to make a rumbling noise; (as a camel or a tiger.)
- BAGHEL** बगेल *s. f.* A term in partridge fighting to denote a beaten or runaway partridge; one who runs away; properly *Bhagel*.

BAGHELA ਬਘੇਲਾ *s. m.* A tiger's  
BAGHELI ਬਘੇਲੀ *s. f.* } whelp.

BĀGHÍ ਬਾਘੀ *s. m.* A bubo; striking the arms against the sides to manifest joy :—*bāghí páuní, v. a.* To flap the arms against the sides, at the same time making a loud tremulous sound (done by beggars to excite compassion.)

BAGHIAR ਬਘਿਆੜ } *s. m.* A wolf;  
BAGHIARÍ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ } a piece of

wood of which one end rests on the ground, and the other on the *Jhallan* (*i. e.*, the beam across the mouth of the well on which the *Baghiar* supporting the *laffh* rests.) One end of the axle of the *Bair* (the wheel on which the buckets hang) rests on it. The well works easier thus than if the axle worked on the *Jhallan*.

BAGHIARÍ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ } *s. f.* A she-  
BAGHIYARÍ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ } wolf; an

instrument made of a thin reed split at one end, used by Muhammadans in the operation of circumcision; an apparatus used in repairing a sugar press cylinder when broken :—*baghidríchárhní, v. a.* To apply the *baghiarí*.

BĀGHNÍ ਬਾਘਣੀ *s. f.* A tigress.

BAGHUN ਬਾਘੁੰ *s. m. (M.)* The snub-nosed or true Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) found in India only in one lake in Sindh. It is identical with the species found in the Nile. In the Indian rivers the long-nosed variety (*i. e.*, Alligator) alone exists.

BAGÍCHÁ *s. m.* ਬਗੀਚਾ } Corrupted  
BAGÍCHÍ *s. f.* ਬਗੀਚੀ } from the

Arabic word *Bágichá*. A small garden, in which flowers, fruits or vegetables are grown; an orchard or grove.

BAGIHAR ਬਗਿਆੜ *s. m.* } See *Baghiar*  
BAGIHARÍ ਬਗਿਆੜੀ *s. f.* } & *Baghiarí*.

BAGLÁ ਬਗਲਾ *s. m.* The name of a white bird, a paddy-bird, the lesser ibis, a species of heron :—*baglá bhagat, s. m.* One having a white exterior, like a *Baglá*, but with a heart full of rapacity and covetousness; a false devotee (one who pretends or tries to pass for a *bhagat*); a hypocrite, a cunning, artful fellow.

BAGNÁ ਬਗਣਾ *v. n.* To move, to flow, to run, to go hastily; to blow; *i. q.* *Vagná*.

BAGUCHÁ ਬਗੋਚਾ *s. m.* Destitution, want of something, scarcity; *i. q.* *Vagochá*.

BAGONÁ ਬਗੋਣਾ *v. a.* To injure, to defame, to calumniate, to slander, to waste; *i. q.* *Banggoná*.

BĀGRÁ ਬਾਗੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of coverlet made without wadding, made of cotton from *Bágar*; made of cotton as distinguished from wool, &c.

BAGRÍ ਬਾਗੜੀ } *s. m.* A native  
BĀGRÍÁ ਬਾਗੜੀਆ } of *Bágar*.

BĀGSÚÁ ਬਾਗਸੂਆ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
BĀGSÚÁ ਬਾਗਸੂਆ } from the Hindi  
word *Baksúd*. See *Baksúd*.

BAGUCHOHNÁ ਬਗੁਚੋਣਾ *v. n.* To be destitute, to want, to be badly off for want of something, to remain in want of anything.

BAGUL ਬਗੁਲ *s. f.* See *Bagal*.

BAGULÁ ਬਗੁਲਾ *s. m.* See *Bagalá*.

BAGULÍ ਬਗੁਲੀ *s. f.* See *Bagalí*.

BĀGUN ਬਾਗੁੰ *s. m.* See *Bághún*.

**BÁH** बाह *s. f.* Power, ability, strength  
*i. q.* *Váh.*

**BÁHÁ** बाहा *s. m.* An arm of a river  
or canal; an axe-helve, a hoe-handle,  
width, breadth; prise.

**BAHÁBÁ** बाहाबा *s. m. (K.)* Rent or tax  
paid on a sheep-run.

**BAHÁDAR** बाहादर *a.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Bahádur*. Brave, bold,  
courageous, high-spirited;—*s. m.* A  
hero, a champion, a knight.

**BAHÁDARÍ** बाहादरी *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Bahádurí*. Brave-  
ry, courage, valor, heroism.

**BAHÁDARÍÁN** बाहादरीआं *s. f.* The  
name of gold ornaments worn by wo-  
men in the ear; gold ear-rings.

**BAHÁÍ** बाहायी *s. f.* Ploughing; *i. q.* *Va-  
háí,*

**BÁHAJ** बाहज *s. f. (K.)* Ploughed land  
ready for sowing.

**BAHÁLNÁ** बाहालना *v. n.* To cause  
to sit, to station, to set.

**BAHAN** बाहन *v. n. (M.)* To sit:—*haffí  
te bahan ná dene te medá urdá tolín.*  
Prov.—The shopkeeper won't even let  
him sit down in the shop, and he says,  
oblige me by weighing my purchases;  
used of a person who asks favors of  
those who have already shown hostile in-  
tentions towards him:—*bhá chávan dí te  
chauke dí sain te baithí.*—Prov. she came  
only to get a light, and she has now  
taken her seat as mistress of the hearth.

**BAHÁNGGÁ** बाहांगगा *s. m.* } A *Bahingga*  
**BAHÁNGGÍ** बाहांगगी *s. f.* } with its fix-  
tures and load.

**BAHÁNNÁ** बाहान्ना } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BAHÁNRÁ** बाहान्ना } from the Persian  
word *Bahánah*. Pretence, evasion, ex-  
cuse, pretext, contrivance; means,  
cause.

**BAHÁR** बाहार *s. f.* The spring, bloom;  
beauty, elegance; delight, enjoyment, the  
pleasures of the senses, taste or culture;  
season:—*bahár luffná, v. a.* To snatch  
pleasure or delight (from), to revel in.

**BAHAR** बाहर *s. m.* Flow, rhythm.

**BÁHAR** बाहार *s. m.* The outside;—*ad.*

Out, outside; externally, outward, with-  
out; abroad, beyond;—*intj.* Out! away!—  
*báhar bhítar*, or *andar s. m.* Inside and  
outside;—*ad.* In and out; within and  
without:—*báhar honá, v. n.* To be outside  
of; to deviate, wander from; to dissent  
from, disagree:—*báhar hon jáná, or báhar  
phiran jáná, v. n.* To go to answer a  
call of nature, to go to a privy (generally  
used by women) to walk:—*báhar karná or  
kadāhná, v. n.* To exclude; turn out,  
dismiss, expel; put out; go away; to put  
out of caste, excommunicate; divorce (a  
wife):—*báhar thón, s. m.* A village:—  
*báhar wálá, wálí, s. m. or f.* An evil  
spirit, demon.

**BÁHARBILLÁ** बाहारबिल्ला } *s. m.* A  
**BÁHARBILLÁ** बाहारबिल्ला } wild cat.  
See *Báhghar*.

**BAHÁRÍ** बाहारी } *s. f.* A broom:—  
**BAHÁRÚ** बाहारु } *bahári dend* or *pherná,*  
*v. n.* To sweep:—*bahári phirná, v. n.*  
To be entirely cleared and cleansed; to  
be desolated, to be execrated.

**BAHÁRÍ** बाहारी *a.* Belonging to the  
seasons.

**BÁHARLÁ** ਬਾਹਰਲਾ *a. Outer;—s. m.*  
A hog.

**BAHATTAR** ਬਹਤ੍ਤਰ *a. Seventy-two.*

**BAHATTARÍÁ-HOÍÁ** ਬਹਤ੍ਤਰੀਆਹੋਇਆ *a. In one's second childhood, in one's dotage.*

**BAHÁU** ਬਹਾਉ *s. m. Flowing, floating.*

**BAHÁÚ** ਬਹਾਉ *a. Fit for flowing and ploughing; i. q. Vaháú.*

**BAHÁUNÁ** ਬਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a. To cause to flow, to make to float; to let down a rope into a well for drawing water; to cause to sit; i. q. Vaháund.*

**BAHEL** ਬਹੇਲ *s. f. A woman who saunters about idly.*

**BAHERÁ** ਬਹੇਰਾ *s. m. A fruit used medicinally (Belleric myrobalans.)*

**BAHETÁ** ਬਹੇਤਾ *s. m. Carrying loads, any work done by beasts of burden.*

**BÁHGAR** ਬਾਹਗੜ *s. m. } A bug-*  
**BÁHGARÍ** ਬਾਹਗੜੀ *s. f. } bear, an*  
**BÁHGUR** ਬਾਹਗੁੜ *s. m. } imagi-*  
nary object of terror:—*báhgar billá, s. m.*  
A wild cat (spoken to frighten children.)

**BAHI** ਬਹੀ *s. f. An account book, a register, a merchant's or banker's book, stitched together at one end instead of the side:—bahí kháttá, s. m. Account books; ledger; a set of books kept by merchants or bankers.—i q. Vahí.*

**BÁHÍ** ਬਾਹੀ *s. f. The sidepiece of a*

bedstead; a ridged cylinder of gold or silver worn on the arm by women as an ornament; the side of anything; the ramparts of a fort, (i. e., the portions of wall between the towers); ploughing, agriculture:—*báhí táhí, s. f.* Pillaging as practised by women in the beginning of the month *Mágh*. On two days of *báhí táhí*, visits of guests are considered propitious in places west of Lahore.

**BAHI CHALLNÁ** ਬਹਿ ਚਲਣਾ *v. n.*  
To begin to flow (water); (*met.*) to lose a sense of truth and honour; to become unprincipled and unscrupulous; to be dishonest and covetous; to indulge in excessive luxury.

**BAHI-JÁNÁ** ਬਹਿਜਾਣਾ *v. n. To sit, to sit down, (used by people in hill districts); to float away, to be ready to sink; (met.) having the same meaning as Bahí challná.*

**BAHIK** ਬਹਿਕ *s. f. Common or open ground near a village where cattle are gathered together, and walk about, or lie down; inability to rise, weakness or sickness producing such inability (used of the lower animals.):—bahik jánā, v. n. See Bahikjá.*

**BAHIKÁUNÁ** ਬਹਿਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a. To cause to err, to mislead, to deceive, to balk.*

**BAHIKNÁ** ਬਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n. To say or do what is out of place, to err, to make a mistake, to act contrary to sense and propriety; to be balked, to be disappointed, to be deceived; to be intoxicated; to be weak and unable to rise without assistance (used of the lower animals.)*

**BAHIKAL** ਬਹਿਕਲ *a. Given to sitting; (spoken of a horse, ox, or other animal that refuses to work, or to be driven, and obstinately sits down.)*

**BAHIL** ਬਹਿਲ *s. f. A two-wheeled carriage, a riding cart;—bahil-wán, s. m. A coachman.*

BAHILĀUNĀ ਬਹਿਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To amuse, to entertain, to divert, cheer, enliven, solace; *i. q.* *Valāunā.*

BAHILNĀ ਬਹਿਲਣਾ *v. n.* To be amused, to be entertained, to be diverted, &c.

BAHIM ਬਹਿਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vaham*. See *Vaham*.

BAHIMAN ਬਹਿਮਣ *s. f.* } Corrupted  
BAHIMI ਬਹਿਮੀ *s. m.* } from the  
Arabic word *Vahmī*. See *Vahmī*.

BAHIṆ ਬਹਿਣ *s. m.* See *Vahin*.

BAHIṆ ਬਹਿਣ *s. m.* An aperture in the wall of a house, fort, or city, for letting out water; a spout.

BAHIṆĀ ਬਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To flow; to float, to sink; to sit; *i. q.* *Vahinā.*

BAHIṆĀ ਬਹਿਣਾ *s. m.* A bamboo used for carrying burdens by being equally loaded at both ends and balanced on the shoulders, *i. q.* *Vahinā.*

BAHIṆĠĠ ਬਹਿਣੀ *s. f.* A *Bahinā* with its fixtures and loads.

BAHIṆOĠ ਬਹਿਣੋਈ *s. m.* A sister's husband, a brother-in-law; *i. q.* *Bahōī, Bhanōī, Bhanvayyā.*

BAHIR ਬਹਿਰ *s. m.* Sexual appetite, lust.

BAHIR ਬਹਿਰ } *s. f.* A heifer; *i. q.*  
BAHIRĠ ਬਹਿਰੀ } *Vahir*.

BAHIR ਬਹਿਰ *s. f.* A crowd; the

baggage establishment of an army; *i. q.* *Vahir*.

BAHIRĀ ਬਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A Bearer, (*i. e.*, house servant.)

BAHIRĀ ਬਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* } A bullock, a  
BAHIRĠ ਬਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* } young bull, a  
heifer.

BĀHIRĀ ਬਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* Eating stale bread and drinking water drawn the day before; (practised as a religious rite by Hindus on the Tuesdays of the month *Chet*, in the worship of the *Sitlā Devī* the Goddess of Small-pox.); *i. q.* *Bāhjrā.*

BAHIRĀHOIĀ ਬਹਿਰਿਆਹੋਇਆ *a.*  
Heated with sexual desire; (used of the cat, lion, and elephant.)

BAHIS ਬਹਿਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bahs*. Altercation, dispute, controversy, discussion.

BAHISNĀ ਬਹਿਸਣਾ *v. n.* To dispute, to discuss, to argue.

BAHIST ਬਹਿਸਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bihishh*. Paradise heaven.

BAHISTĠ ਬਹਿਸਤੀ *s. m., f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bihishti*. The dwellers in heaven; a Muhammadan water-carrier (*saqqā*.)

BAHITAR. ਬਹਿਤ *s. m.* A beast of burden; especially an ass, mule, or pony; *i. q.* *Vahitar*.

BĀHĠWĀN ਬਾਹੀਵਾਂ }  
BĀHĠMĀN ਬਾਹੀਮਾਂ } *a.* Twenty-second.

BĀHĠYĀ ਬਾਹੀਯਾ *s. m.* See *Bāhyā*.



**BĀHJ ਬਾਹਜ** *prep.* Without;—*akl*  
*bājhon khūh khālī.* Without wits the well  
is empty, *i. e.*, extravagance will ex-  
haust the largest treasures;—*s. m.* A  
clod of earth; a ploughed field;—*s. f.*  
(*K.*) Ploughed land ready for sowing.

**BĀHJRĀ ਬਾਹਜਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Bāhīrā.*

**BĀHLĀ ਬਾਹਲਾ** } *a.* Much, more, very  
**BĀHLĪ ਬਾਹਲੀ** } much, many; exces-  
sive; abundant;—*ad.* In a great degree,  
much, well; extremely, exceedingly.

**BĀHLŪ ਬਾਹਲੂ** *s. m.* A bug-bear; *i. q.*  
*Haú.*

**BĀHMAN ਬਾਹਮਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Brahman.* A Hindu  
priest; the highest caste of Hindus; a  
kind of green and red coloured bird.

**BĀHMANĪ ਬਾਹਮਣੀ** *s. f.* Corruption  
of the Sanskrit word *Brahmanī.* A  
female of the Brahman caste; a species  
of lizard about six inches in length, and  
having a red tail; the name given to a  
cat (sarcastic); the name of a disease in  
which the eyelashes fall out; a disease  
which affects certain cereals, *i. e.*, *moth*,  
*mānh*, *mūng*, and, according to some,  
melons and hemp also. The disease  
shows itself in October; white spots  
(*chitti*) appear on the leaves; only plants  
here and there are affected. No grain  
forms. The name *Bāhmānī* comes from  
the custom of Brahmins who adorn  
themselves with white spots of *Sandal.*

**BAHN ਬਾਹਣ** *s. m., f.* The surface of  
a roughly ploughed field; flowing; a kind  
of tree (*Papulus asphratica*);—*v. n. (M.)*  
To sit;—*baṭṭī te bahan nā deve te modā*  
*urdā tolī.* The shopkeeper won't even  
let him sit down in the shop, and he  
says "Favour me by weighing my pur-  
chases."—Prov. used of persons who ask  
favours of those who have already shown  
themselves hostile to them.

**BĀHN ਬਾਹ** *s. f.* The arm; (*met.*) a  
protector, an assistant; a brother;—  
*bāhn gahnī, v. a.* To hold one's arms, *i. e.*  
to protect;—*bāhn ṭuṭī* or *bhajī, v. a.* To  
have one's arms broken, *i. e.*, to lose  
a friend or protector by death.

**BAHNĀ ਬਾਹਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Bahinā.*

**BĀHNAŪ ਬਾਹਨਾਊ** *s. m.* A kind of  
cloth: at the time of dyeing knots are  
tied in some places, and these parts of  
the cloth remain white.

**BAHNDOL ਬਾਹਨਦੋਲ** *a. (K.)* Cultivat-  
ed; *i. q.* *Bihndol.*

**BAHNĪ ਬਾਹਨੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A slave girl, a  
maid servant.

**BAHNOĪ ਬਾਹਨੋਈ** *s. m.* A sister's hus-  
band, a brother-in-law; *i. q.* *Banoī*,  
*Bhanoī*, *Bhanvayī.*

**BAHNŪ ਬਾਹਨੂ** *s. f. (M.)* A kind of  
shawl worn by women.

**BĀHODĀH ਬਾਹੋਦਾਹ** *ad.* Immediately,  
instantly, at once, without stopping; *i. q.*  
*Vāhodāh.*

**BAHOLĀ ਬਾਹੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of adze.

**BĀHRĀ ਬਾਹਰਾ** *s. m.* A term used to  
denote twelve villages inhabited chiefly  
by a caste of *jats*; any collection of  
twelve villages inhabited or owned by  
people of one caste; (there are many such  
instances of ownership in the Panjab);  
—*a.* Of a length equal to twelve fingers'  
breadth, (spoken of shoes); opposed,  
against; without, excluded from;—*ad.*  
Without, with opposition, with contra-  
riety.

**BĀHRĪ ਬਾਹਰੀ** *s. f.* The name of a caste

of *Khatties*; collection of twelve castes of *Khatties*.

**BAHROHAL** ਬਹਰੋਹਲ *s. m.* (M.) The axle of a, *Chaklī* (a horizontal wheel.)

**BÁHRÚ** ਬਾਹਰੂ *s. m.* A helper; *i. q.* *Váhrú*.

**BAHTERÁ** ਬਹਤੇਰਾ *a.* Much, many, enough, a great deal; *i. q.* *Bahuterá*.

**BAHU** ਬਹੁ *s. m.* Deceit;—*bahu márná*, *v. a.* To make a false pretence in order to secure an object;—*a.* Much, many:—*bahu-bachan*, *s. m.* Much speaking:—*bahu-biddiá*, *s. f.* Store of knowledge, varied learning:—*bahu-bidh*, *a.* Of many sorts, various, multiform, expert, acquainted with many ways or methods:—*bahu darsi*, *a.* Seen in many forms, an actor, a mimick:—*bahu guná*, *s. m.* One who is skilled in the arts and sciences, one who has many good qualities; a vessel used for a variety of purposes:—*bahu-ranggi*, *a.* Variegated, various, variable in colour, changeable, appearing in various lights:—*bahu rūp*, *s. m.* Mimicry:—*bahu rūpi*, *a.* Multiform:—*bahu rūpi*, *bahu rūpiá*, *s. m.* One who assumes a variety of forms and appearances, a mimic, one who personates different characters.

**BAHÚ** ਬਹੂ *s. f.* A daughter-in-law, a son's wife, in some places simply a wife, the lady of the house, the mistress:—*gheu sawdri sálná te vaddi bahú dá nán*. It is the *ghee* that flavours the vegetables, but the elder daughter-in-law gets the praise.—Prov. used of persons who become famous without much labor:—*bahú befi*, *s. f.* Wives and daughters; ladies:—*bahú befi* or *dhí bhain sáriyán de hundí hai*. All have wives and daughters, or sisters and sisters.—Prov. used to persons who cast glances at the female relatives of others.

**BÁHULÍ** ਬਾਹੁਲੀ *s. f.* A sleeve.

**BAHUN** ਬਹੁੰ *ad. (M.)* Much, very:—*thorá khañiá te bahún súd*. Little labour and great profits:—*bahún guná*, *a.* One who is skilled in arts and science; one who has many good qualities:—*bahún sárá*, *a.* Very much, very many.

**BÁHUNÁ** ਬਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To plough; to comb; to unmoore, (a vessel), to cause to sail; to wield, (a sword); *i. q.* *Vaháuná*.

**BAHUNÁ** ਬਹੁਣਾ *a.* Destitute, in want.

**BAHUR** ਬਹੁਰ *ad.* Again, at length, still, yet; an imperative of *v. a.* *Bahur-gá*.

**BÁHURÍ** ਬਾਹੁੜੀ *inter.* An exclamation used in crying for help, nearly equivalent to *Duháí*; (commonly expressed as *ah báhurí báhurí kardá hai*, he is crying for help); *i. q.* *Bauhri*.

**BAHUS** ਬਹੂਸ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vahúsh*. (*pl.* of *Vahsh*.) Foolish, senseless, stupid.

**BAHUT** ਬਹੁਤ *a.* Much, many, enough;—*ad.* In a great degree, much, well, considerably:—*bahut karká*, *ad.* Mostly, frequently, generally:—*bahut sárá*, *a.* Very much, very many.

**BAHUTÁ** ਬਹੁਤਾ *a.* Much, many:—*bahutá sárá*, *a.* Very much, very many.

**BAHUTÁIT** ਬਹੁਤਾਇਤ } *s. f.* Abund-  
**BAHUTÁT** ਬਹੁਤਾਤ } ance, plenty.

**BAHUTERÁ** ਬਹੁਤੇਰਾ *a.* See *Bahterá*.

**BAHUTÍ** ਬਹੁਟੀ *s. f.* A wife, a bride; *i. q.* *Vahutí*.

**BAHUTPUNÁ ਬਹੁਤਪੁਨਾ** *s. m.* Wife-hood, brideship; *i. q.* *Bahutpuná.*

**BAHUTTA ਬਹੁਟਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn on the upper part of the arm; *i. q.* *Barwaṭṭá, Bharwaṭṭá.*

**BÁHYÁ ਬਾਹਯਾ** *s. m.* A district, tract embracing twenty-two villages; one known in Tehsil *Mogá.*

**BÁÍ ਬਾਈ** *a.* Twenty-two;—*s. m., f.* Brother, (contraction of *Bháí*, used around Amballa); a title often given to a father or grandfather in and around Ludhiana; a title given to Marhatta ladies; a term applied to various diseases. See *Báddí*; *i. q.* *Vái.*

**BAI ਬੈ** *s. m., f. (A.)* Selling, sale, fixing, value, (of a thing):—*bai námah, s. m.* A deed of sale, a bill of sale.

**BAIÁ ਬੈਆ** *s. m.* Fritters made of wheat, which Hindu married women receive from their parents, together with some money, as presents for their mother-in-law, or father-in-law, or the oldest relative in the family, on *Karvā Chauth*, a festival which occurs in the month of *Katak*; on this occasion every married woman fasts and worships the *Karvā* (an earthen pot filled with water.)

**BÁIÁ ਬਾਇਆ** } *s. m.* Breadth, width;  
**BÁIÁN ਬਾਇਆਂ** } a drum beaten with the left hand;—*a.* Left; (used chiefly in poetry.)

**BÁIBKON ਬਾਇਬਕੋਣ** *s. f.* The north-west point of the compass.

**BAID ਬੈਦ** *s. m.* A doctor, a physician, one who practices the art of healing; *i. q.* *Vaid.*

**BAIDAK ਬੈਦਕ** *s. m.* The science of medicine, the art and practice of medi-

cine; *i. q.* *Vaidak.*

**BAIDRÁ ਬੈਦਰਾ** *s. m.* An empiric, a quack; also a young rogue, a brat.

**BÁÍHMÁN ਬਾਈਹਮਾਂ** } *a.* Twenty  
**BÁÍHWÁN ਬਾਈਹਵਾਂ** } second.

**BAIKHAR ਬੈਖਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bai*, sale, and *Khar*, the root of the Persian word *Kharīdan*, (to buy.) A broker. Used specially of a person who buys a crop of unripe dates, watches it while ripening, picks the fruit, and sells it by retail. Under the government of Diwan Sawan Mall the *Baikhars* were an important body. The government took the whole of the date-crop, no right of the owners of the land to the fruit being admitted. Each year in *Hárh* (June-July) the date-crop was valued and sold at a fixed price to the *Baikhars*, who were usually the persons who had bought the fruit of the same trees in former years. From the time of sale they had to bear all expenses of watching, picking, drying and selling by retail. The price fixed was rigorously exacted. Rain or a fall in the price of dates of course caused them much loss, but no remissions were allowed on this or any other account. The British government has, however, admitted the right of the owners of the soil to the date trees, upon which a cash assessment has been made. *Baikhars* are now those who buy the unripe crop from the land owners, and watch, harvest and sell the fruit. The trade is very profitable. They absorb most of the profits that have arisen from the grant by Government of proprietary rights:—*baikharāṅ de ajab chāle; hīk mānh khāṇde, khāṇde sārā sāle.* The ways of *baikhars* are wonderful; they work for one month, and live a whole year on the profits!

**BAIKUNTH ਬੈਕੁੰਠ** *s. m.* Heaven, the heaven of Vishnu, paradise:—*baikunṭh dhām, s. m.* A house like paradise.

**BAIL ਬੈਲ** *s. m.* A bull, an ox; *met. a*

blockhead; also ill-conduct, as gambling, lewdness, :—*baidār* or *baili*, *a.* Vicious, dissipated, given to evil habits, as gambling, intemperance, lewdness, deceitful, deceiving, a cheat.

**BAIN बैन** *s. m.* Word, language, speech :—*bain baul* or *bauri*, *s. f.* A covered spring.

**BAIN बैट** *s. m.* Recounting with lamentations the virtues of a deceased person; *c. w. páune*; *i. q. Vain*.

**BAINCHHAR बैँहर** *s. m.* A man remarkable for stoutness and strength, but not for wit; a stupid fellow.

**BAINCHHARÍ बैँहरी** *s. f.* A barren female buffalo (used for carrying burdens and ploughing lands); a woman who is fat and strong, but has little sense; a stupid wench.

**BAINDÁ बैँडा** *a.* Crooked, athwart, away; of a crooked disposition.

**BAINGAN बैँगाट** *s. m.* Brinjals, the  
**BAINGGAN बैँगट** *s. m.* egg-plant, (*Solanum metongena*).

**BAIGGNÍ बैँगनी** *a.* Of the colour of an egg-plant, purple.

**BAINS बैँस** *s. m.* A tribe of cultivators.

**BAINT बैँउ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bed*. Rattan, cane :—*baint laqáuná* or *márnd*, *v. n.* To beat with a cane, to flog;—*s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Bait*. A couplet, verse :—*baint báji*, *s. m.* One who sings verses :—*bait báji*, *s. f.* Singing of verses. These *baints* have no rules of poetry and are composed and sung extempore by even the illiterate persons, generally by vulgars.

**BAIPÁR बैँपार** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vayapár*. Traffic, mer-

chandise, trade; transaction.

**BAIPÁRI बैँपारी** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vayapári*. A trader, a merchant.

**BAIR बैर** *s. m.* Enmity, animosity, hostility, antipathy, malice, ill-will :—*Jat te sandé dá bair nahin jánlá*. The malice of the Jat and the male buffalo is unquenchable; *i. q. Vair*.

**BAIR बैर** *s. f.* The wheel on which  
**BAIR बैर** *s. f.* the well pots are strung and revolve. It is made up of 28 spokes, (*tir*) 28 tires, (*vangas*) and 19 cross pieces, (*phali*, or *phalri*) connecting the outer and inner tires on which the well ropes and pots rest.

**BAIRÁ बैरा** *s. m.* A piece of wood set in the small beams of a roof when crooked, to make them lie firmly; *i. q. Vargá*, *Vargí*.

**BAIRÁG बैराग** *s. m.* Separation; freedom from passion or worldly attachments; renunciation of worldly pleasures, seclusion from the world; devotion, austerity, penance.

**BAIRÁGAN बैरागत** *s. f.* The wife of a *Bairági*; a small cross-shaped wooden instrument, or a piece of iron, which *Bairágis* and other *faqirs* place under the armpit to lean upon as they sit in contemplation.

**BAIRÁGÍ बैरागी** *s. m.* Separated from worldly desires or passions; ascetic, devotee; a class of Hindu *faqirs* who roam about the country and practise certain austerities.

**BIARAK बैरक** *s. m., f.* A flag;  
**BAIRAKH बैरख** *s. m.* banner, an ensign; police or military lines.

BAIRAN ਬੈਰਣ *s. f.* } An enemy; *i. q.*  
BAIRÍ ਬੈਰੀ *s. m.* } *Vairan, Vairí.*

BAIRIÁHOIÁ ਬੈਰਿਆਹੋਇਆ *a.* Un-  
scrupulous; stupid; void of sense.

BAIS ਬੈਸ } *s. m.* One of the four  
BAISH ਬੈਸ਼ } primary Hindu castes;  
*i. q. Vais, Vaish.*

BAISÁK ਬੈਸਾਕ *s. f. (K.)* A place  
where cattle rest after drinking, or during  
the heat of the day.

BAISANTAR ਬੈਸੰਤਰ *s. f.* Fire:—*baisan-*  
*tar devá ghar lagge tán jappe or jáne.*  
One knows the power of fire only when  
it burns one's own house.—Prov. used of  
persons who are altogether indifferent  
to the distress of others, and realise  
it only when they themselves are in  
difficulties.

BÁISÍ ਬਾਇਸੀ *s. f.* A Province of  
twenty-two States, (spoken of a hill  
sovereignty).

BAISNO ਬੈਸਨੋ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
BAISHNO ਬੈਸ਼ਨੋ } the Sanskrit word

*Baishnav.* Hindus who prefer the wor-  
ship of *Vishnú* to that of any other god;  
the class includes many sects. The name is  
also commonly applied to vagrant mendi-  
cants who bear the marks and insignia of  
*Vishnú*, and repeat hymns in honour  
of his incarnations, especially under the  
forms of *Rama* and *Krishna*, and who  
abstain from meat.

BAISÚL ਬੈਸੂਲ *s. m.* Pain from wind  
in the stomach; colic.

BAITÁK ਬੈਤਾਕ *s. m.* See *Baisák.*

BAITHAK ਬੈਠਾਕ *s. f.* A parlour;  
a seat; place or building where male  
visitors, whom it is not desired to intro-  
duce into the house amongst the women,  
are received for business or pleasure;  
act or state of sitting; a kind of exer-  
cise; (in the last sense used always in  
the plural *baithkán kadhníydán.*)

BAITAL ਬੈਤਲ *s. m., f.* An idler, a  
fool, a wanderer, a vagabond.

BAITÁLÍ ਬੈਤਾਲੀ *s. f.* Forty-two.

BAITHÁLNÁ ਬੈਠਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* Causative  
BAITHÁUNÁ ਬੈਠਾਉਣਾ } of *Baithná.* To  
cause to sit; to cause to engage in any  
business; to set at any work; to fix in  
the proper place.

BAITHMÁN ਬੈਠਮਾਂ } *a.* Sitting, in a  
BAITHWÁN ਬੈਠਵਾਂ } sitting posture:  
—*baithwán jorá*, down at the heel  
(shoes).

BAITHNÁ ਬੈਠਣਾ *v. n.* To sit down, to  
sit; to be firmly settled, to be placed in  
the proper place, (a beam, board, stone,  
nail, &c.); to give, to yield, to settle,  
(a foundation, &c), to sink, to fall down  
(a wall, roof, &c); to flatten; to  
take effect, (advice, &c.), to settle  
(a quarrel, mutiny; also dust, &c); to  
station, to engage in a particular busi-  
ness; to be well practised or expert; to  
be without employment:—*gald* or *sangh*  
*baithná*, *v. n.* To be hoarse:—*phorá*  
*baithná*, *v. n.* To be cured of a boil.

BÁJ ਬਾਜ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian  
word *Báz*. A hawk, a falcon; music;  
playing on a musical instrument:—*bájdár*,  
*s. m.* One who sports with hawks;  
a falconer; a gamekeeper:—*bájdári*,  
*s. f.* Training of, and sporting with,  
hawks or falcons, the office and business  
of a falconer:—*bájdári*, *s. f.* The wife  
of a falconer:—*bájdárí*, *s. m., f.* Musical  
instruments; playing on musical instru-  
ments.

**BAJ** बज *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Báz*. (Used as an affix.) A player :—*júe báj*, *s. m.* A gambler :—*randí báj*, *s. m.* A whoremonger ;—*ad.* Again, as in ;—*báj áund*, *v. a.* To abjure ; to decline, to leave off, to desist, to abstain :—*báj rakhnd*, *v. a.* To hold back, to restrain, to dissuade, to repress, to withhold, to detain :—*báj rahingá*, *v. a.* To abstain, to desist, to cause to forbear, to shun.

**BAJÁJ** बजान *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Basáz*. A cloth merchant ; a draper, mercer.

**BAJAJÍ** बजानी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bazází*. The business of a *Bajáj*, selling cloth, linen draper, the trade of a mercer.

**BAJÁK** बजाक *s. m.* A musician, a player on an instrument, a sower of seeds ; *i. q.* *Vaják*.

**BAJALAUNÁ** बजा लाउना *v. a.* To perform, to execute, to obey.

**BAJAN** बजन *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vazan*. Weight :—*bajan-dár*, *a.* Heavy, weighty ; *i. q.* *Vajan*.

**BAJAR** बजार *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bázár*. A market, a street in which wares are sold, a *bazar*.

**BAJARBATÚ** बजरबटु *s. m.* The name of a hard seed ; it is not eaten, but used as a charm, and tied round a child's neck to ward off the evil eye ; *i. q.* *Najar battú*.

**BAJARÍ** बजारी *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bázárí*. Pertaining to the market ; sometimes used to denote a

woman of bad character :—*bájári aurat*, *s. f.* A prostitute.

**BAJÁRÍA** बजारीआ *s. m.* Living in the *Bázár*.

**BAJARÚ** बजारु *s. m.* Of, or belonging to, the *Bázár* :—as *bájárá khabar*, *s. f.* Unauthentic news.

**BAJAUNÁ** बजाउना *v. a.* To play on a musical instrument ; to call with a loud voice, to speak openly, to do or perform, execute, to carry out :—*galpiá dhol bájáund*, *v. a.* To do whatever one is compelled to do :—*shok bájáund*, or *shok bájá ke laisá*, *v. a.* To examine, test, to test the purity of a coin by its ring (*parkhnd*) :—*wájjá bájáund*, *v. a. lit.* to play on a musical instrument ; (*met.*) to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse with ; *i. q.* *Vajáund*.

<b>BAJANTARÍ</b> बजान्तरी	<i>s. m.</i>	} One who plays on musical instruments.
<b>BAJANTARN</b> बजान्तर्न	<i>s. f.</i>	
<b>BAJANTRÍ</b> बजान्तरी	<i>s. m.</i>	

**BAJE** बजे *a.* Some, a few, several.

<b>BAJE</b> बजे	} <i>prep.</i> Without, besides, except :— <i>akal</i>
<b>BAJH</b> बाझ	
<b>BAJHON</b> बाझो	

*bajhon kháh khálí.*

Without wits (in the owner) the well becomes empty.—Prov. used of persons who spend money extravagantly.

**BAJÍ** बजी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bází*. Play, sport, game ; a stake (at play), a wager, bet, a game of chance, hazard :—*bájí hárni*, *v. a.* To lose a wager :—*bájí j'í* or *lajdání*, *v. a.* To win a game ; to be victorious or success-

ful; to come off best; to be first :—*báji kheadni*, v. n. To play a game :—*báji lagáund*, v. n. To lay a bet or wager; to gamble :—*báji gar*, s. m. A gymnast, one who performs feats of agility, a tumbler, a rope-dancer :—*báji garnt*, s. f. The wife of an acrobat; a woman who performs feats of agility :—*báji gará*, s. f. The business of an acrobat, performing feats of dexterity. Also a substantive termination as *kabútar bájt*, pigeon-flying; *rání bájt*, adultery, whoredom.

**BAJJ यन्त्र** s. f. A blemish occasioned by the loss of a member, as an eye, ear, finger, arm, leg; fracture (of an article of furniture); tearing (of a book); a flaw; a defect; sometimes also used of disaster or injury befalling any business; c. w. *pai jáná*.

**BAJJA यान** s. m. A musical instrument, music; a fool, an idiot;—a. Mad, idiotic, foolish :—*bájjá bajdúnd*, v. a. lit. to play on a musical instrument; met. to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse :—*bájjá gájjá*, s. m. All sorts of musical instruments.

**BAJJAITTA यनोडित** } a. Injured,  
**BAJJABATTA यनोरड** } broken,  
fractured, torn, having lost a limb.

**BAJJAR यनर** a. Heavy, weighty; bringing bad luck; (spoken of certain kinds of gifts, such as elephants, gold, copper, &c.); i. q. *Jabbar*.

**BAJJHNA यञ्जना** v. n. To be bound, tied, fastened, involved; imprisoned.

**BAJJÍ यान्नी** A female idiot or fool.

**BAJJNA यनना** v. n. See *Vajjná*.

**BAJJUR यनुर** s. m. An idiot, a man out of his senses, a half-witted person.

**BAJNÍ यननी** s. f. A percentage of the produce of a field set apart in dividing between the Government and the *zimindár* for the benefit of the poorer classes, as weavers, blacksmiths, *mirdásis*, (a custom of the Sikh régime); i. q. *Nirí*.

**BAJOG यनोग** s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Viyog*. Separation of friends (especially lovers) from each other; the grief arising from such separation;—a. Separated, parted, severed; c. w. *honá*, *hajánd*; i. q. *Vayog*.

**BAJOGÍ यनोगी** s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Viyogí*. One separated (from his or her beloved); i. q. *Vajogí*.

**BAJRA यनरा** s. m. A boat; a passenger boat, budgerow.

**BAJRA यानरा** s. m. } A kind of grain  
**BAJRI यानरी** s. f. } (*Panicum spicatum*) resembling broomcorn. The bread made of this grain is very coarse :—*bájré dé khichrí*, generally produced and used as food in *Malwá*.

**BAJÚ यानु** s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Bázú*. An arm, a wing, a part of a door, a side of a window, a side of a bedstead; met. a friend, a companion, a brother :—*bájubánd*, s. m. An ornament worn on the arm, a bracelet.

**BAJWA यानदा** s. m. A sub-division of *Jats*.

**BAJWAIYÁ यनदैया** } s. m. One that  
**BAJWAYYÁ यनदैया** } plays on a musical instrument.

**BAJYAFAT बज्याफाट** *s. m. (M.)*

Corrupted from the Persian word *Bázyáfāt*. Rent payable by a mortgagee to a mortgagor to keep the right of the latter alive. It varies from one-fifth to one-seventh of the amount paid as *lich* or rent; sometimes the amount paid is merely nominal. The custom of paying *bázyáfāt* prevails chiefly in the Sangurh Tehsil and in the Northern parts of the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

**BAK बक** *s. m.* Talking nonsense, chat-

tering:—*bak jhak*, *s. f.* Prating, talking nonsense:—*bak bak karnd*, *v. n.* To prate, to chatter.

**BAK बक** *s. m.* Word, speech; *i. q.* *Vdk.*

**BAKAIN बकैन** } *s. f.* A forest tree,  
**BAKAIN बकाईट** } having a thick  
 umbrella-shaped top (*melia azedrach.*)

**BAKAL JANA बकल जना** } *v. n.* To  
**BAKALNA बकलना** } be con-  
 fused, perplexed, agitated, embarrassed;  
 to be very thirsty.

**BAKAM बकम** *s. f.* The heart-wood  
 of *Caesalpinia sappan* used for dyeing a  
 kind of red, logwood; *i. q.* *Vakam.*

**BAKMI बकमी** } *s. f.* Colored with  
**BAKAN बकन** } *Bakam*; *v. n. (M.)*

To bleat (like sheep); to talk sillily. A boy who was being taken to school met a goat on the way which was being taken to be killed, and was bleating, addressed it thus:—*bakdī keun haiñ ghidhī kuhañ vaindin, koñ parhan tñ nahīñ ghidhī vāinde*. Why do you bleat? They are only going to kill you; they are not taking you to school. The saying has now become a proverb.

**BAKAR बकर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Vaqar*. Dignity, honor, character, value, worth demand; *i. q.* *Vakar.*

**BAKAR बकर** } *s. m., f.* A goat:—  
**BAKKAR बकर** } *bakar kasain, bakar*  
*kasdī, s. f., m.* A goat-butcher.

**BAKAUNA बकाउना** *v. n.* To cause  
 to chatter or talk nonsense.

**BAKAWAD बकावाद** }  
**BAKWADH बकवाद** } See *Bakwadd.*

**BAKAWADAN बकावादण** *s. f.*  
**BAKAWADHAN बकावादधण** *s. f.*  
**BAKAWADI बकावादी** *s. m.*  
**BAKAWADIN बकावादित** *s. f.*  
 See *Bakwaddan.*

**BAKBAKA बकबका** *a.* Nauseous,  
 nauseating, insipid.

**BAKBAKAT बकबकाट** *s. m.* Prating,  
 chattering; nausea.

**BAKBAKAUNA बकबकाउना** *v. n.* To  
 feel nausea, to be sick in the stomach;  
 (governed by *jī* or *dil.*)

**BAKBAKÍ बकबकी** *s. f.* Nausea; *c. w.*  
*dund.*

**BAKE-PAUNA बकेपाउना** *v. n.* To be  
 engaged in close combat.

**BAKHA बख** *s. m.* A particular kind  
 of stitch, overstitch; *c. w.* *karnd.*



BAKHÁDH बधाय *s. f.* Envy, hatred;  
quarrel, struggle; *i. q.* Bakhodh.

BAKHÁDHAN बधायट *s. f.* } An envi-  
BAKHÁDHÍ बधायी *s. m.* } ous per-  
son, a hater.

BAKHA-HUNDÁ बधाहुँटा *a.* Off the  
road, on one side (also used adverbially).

BAKHAN बधाट *s. m.* Explanation,  
description.

BAKHANNA बधानटा *v. a.* To explain,  
to describe, to define.

BAKHARA बधारा *s. m.* A basket or  
box for holding knick-knacks attached  
to the underside of a cart; a kind of red  
spotted cloth used by women for  
making petticoats.

BAKHARÍ बधारी *s. f.* A granary;—  
(K.) A fireplace in a wall; *i. q.* Bikhárá.

BAKHARNA बधरना *v. a.* To separate,  
to put apart.

BAKHASNA बधमना *v. n.* See Bakhená.

BAKHASWANA बधमदान } *v. a.*  
BAKHASWAUNA बधमदाउट } Cor-  
rupted from the Persian word *Bakhshwá-  
ná*. See Bakháduná.

BAKHERA बधेज़ा *s. m.* Wrangling,  
disputing, contention, quarrel.

BAKHERE-HATTHA बधेज़ेहठा *s. m.* }  
BAKHERE-HATTHÍ बधेज़ेहठी *s. f.* }

A wrangler, a disputer, a contentious  
person, one given to quarrelling.

BAKHERNA बधेरना *v. a.* To scatter.

BAKHERYA बधेज़या *s. m.* A wrangler,  
a quarrelsome person.

BAKHIAUNA बधिआउटा *v. a.* To  
stitch according to a special mode.

BAKHÍL बधील *s. m., f.* Niggard, a  
miser; an envious person, a wretch.

BAKHÍLÍ बधीली *s. f.* Stinginess,  
niggardliness, parsimony, avarice, envy.

BAKHODH बधेय *s. m.* Envy, hatred;  
*i. q.* Bakhádh.

BAKHODHAN बधेयट *s. f.* } An en-  
BAKHODHÍ बधेयी *s. m.* } vious  
or malicious person; *i. q.* Bakháadhan.

BAKHRA बधरा *s. m.* Part, portion,  
share.

BAKHRA बधज़ा *a.* A cow or female  
buffalo that has given milk for some  
time; rich, thick (milk); *i. q.* Khángar.

BAKHRÍ बधज़ी *s. f.* Green mangoes  
sliced and dried (commonly used in the  
plural.)

BAKHSANĀ बखमना } *v. a.* Corrupted  
BAKSANĀ बकमना } from the Persian  
word *Bakhshandā*. To give, grant, bestow,  
confer, endow; excuse, forgive, pardon.

BAKHSANJOG बखमनजोग *a.* Capable  
of bestowing or forgiving.

BAKHSĀUNĀ बखसाउना } *v. a.* Cor-  
BAKSAUNĀ बकसाउना } ruption of  
the Persian word *Bakhshwandā*. To pro-  
cure forgiveness; to procure the grant  
of anything.

BAKHSĪ बखमी } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
BAKSĪ बकमी } the Persian word  
*Bakhshī*. Paymaster (in Muhammadan  
and Sikh armies); a General or Com-  
mander-in-chief.

BAKHSIND बखमिन्द *a.* Forgiving.

BAKHSĪS बखमीस } *s. f.* Corrupted  
BAKSĪS बकमीस } from the Persian  
word *Bakhshish*. A present, gift; reward,  
honorarium, gratuity, liberality; forgive-  
ness.

BAKHT बखत *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Vagt*. Time:—(*P.*) Lot,  
fortune, good fortune, luck; (ironically)  
misfortune, calamity;—*Bakht nūn phari-*  
*yā*, *v. n.* To be in great trouble; *c. w.*  
*paīnā*; *i. q.* *Vakht*.

BAKHTAWAR बखतावर *a.* Fortunate,  
lucky; rich, wealthy; (ironically) un-  
lucky, unfortunate; poor.

BAKHTAWARĪ बखतावरी *s. f.*  
Good fortune, prosperity; (ironically)  
misfortune, ill-luck, adversity.

BAKHŪHĀ बखुहा *s. m.* A place pre-  
pared by Hindus (and others), in me-  
mory and for the worship of departed an-  
cestors. It consists of a pit and a pillar  
formed of the earth dug from it; (there are  
generally three or four together, hence  
commonly used in the plural.)

BAKHYĀ बखया *s. m.* A particular  
kind of stitch, over stitch; *i. q.* *Bakhā*.

BAKĪ बकी *a.* Arabic word *Bāqī*.  
Remaining; in arrears, still due,  
imperishable, everlasting, eternal;—*s. m.*  
Remaining portion, residue; what is left  
over; balance due, arrears, outstandings,  
balance of an account; overplus, surplus,  
excess:—*bāki chālī dūnā*, *v. n.* Balance  
still continues to be brought forward:  
—*bāki chukānā*, *v. a.* To pay the  
balance due, liquidate a debit balance,  
make good a default:—*bāki de dīn*, *s. m.*  
The remaining period; the remainder of  
one's life;—*bāki kaḥnā*, *v. a.* To strike  
or carry forward a balance; a balance  
sheet:—*bāki ugrāhunā*, *v. a.* To collect  
arrears.

BAKĪL बकील *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Vakīl*. See *Vakīl*.

BAKĪLĪ बकीली *s. f.* See *Vakīlī*.

BAKK बक *s. m.* A fawn, a young buck;  
the bark of a tree; skin or shell, (of a  
fruit.)

BAKKALIYAN बकलीयां *s. f. pl.*  
Wheat, gram, maize, and other grain boiled  
whole and eaten with condiments, such as  
poppy seed, salt, pepper, or oil.

BAKKAMNĀ बकमना *v. n.* To be near  
the time of bringing forth young (used  
of animals.)

BAKKH **ਬਖੱ** *s. f.* The side :—*bakkh*  
*bhár*, *ad.* With the side resting on  
some support;—*a.*, *ad.* Separate; asunder,  
apart :—*bakkh-hojánd*, *v. n.* To be separat-  
ed, to go aside; *i. q.* *Vakkh*.

BAKKHAR **ਬਖੱਰ** *s. m.* Stock in trade,  
capital; (particularly spoken by oilmen);  
*i. q.* *Vakkhar*.

BAKKHÍ **ਬਖੀ** *s. f.* The side under  
the armpit, rib :—*bakkhí bhár*, *ad.* With  
the side resting on some support; *i. q.*  
*Vakkhí*.

BAKKHO-BAKKH **ਬਖੋਬਖੱ** *a.* Sepa-  
rated from one another; *i. q.* *Vakkho*  
*Vakkh*.

BAKKHO-BAKKHÍ **ਬਖੋ ਬਖੀ** *ad.* Se-  
parately; *i. q.* *Vakkho Vakkhí*.

BAKKHRA **ਬਖੱਰਾ** *a.* Divided, separate;  
*i. q.* *Vakkhrá*.

BAKKÍ **ਬਕੀ** *s. f.* Vomiting :—*uhnún*  
*bákki áundi hai*. He is vomiting (pro-  
perly *ubki* or *ubáki*).

BAKKÍ **ਬਕੀ** *s. f.* A fawn, a young  
roe; the name of a mare of Mirza's,  
famous for its swiftness.

BAKKONDÍ **ਬਕੋਂਦੀ** *s. f.* Pregnant,  
(applied to animals); *i. q.* *Vakkondí*.

BAKKRA **ਬਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A he-goat :—  
*Bakkre dí mán kad tīkar khair mande gí?*  
How long will the mother pray for the  
safety of her kid? (from the butcher.)

BAKKRÍ **ਬਕਰੀ** *s. f.* A she-goat.

BAKKRÚ **ਬਕਰੂ** *s. m.* (K.) A he-goat.

BAKKULIAN **ਬਕੁਲੀਆਂ** *s. f. pl.* See  
*Bakklíyán*.

BAKLA **ਬਕਲਾ** *The lesser Ibis; i. q.*  
*Baglá*.

BAKLA **ਬਾਕਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grain.

BAKNA **ਬਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To prate, to  
chatter, to talk nonsense; to talk  
obscenely or filthily.

BAKRA **ਬਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A he-goat; *i. q.*  
*Bakkrá*.

BAKRÍ **ਬਕਰੀ** *s. f.* A she-goat; *i. q.*  
*Bakkrí*.

BAKRÍD **ਬਕਰੀਦ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Bakar-íd*. A festival  
observed by the Muhammadans on the  
10th of the month *Zilhij*, in commemora-  
tion of Abraham's readiness to sacrifice  
his son Ismail; sheep, goats, oxen, and  
camels are sacrificed on this occasion.  
It is also termed *Id-uz-zuhá*.

BAKROṬ **ਬਕਰੋਟ** *s. m., f.* A young goat,  
a kid.

BAKROṬA **ਬਕਰੋਟਾ** *s. m.* A young,  
full-grown he-goat; (*met.*) a youth, a man  
of diminutive stature.

BAKROṬÍ **ਬਕਰੋਟੀ** *s. f.* A young female  
goat almost full-grown; (*met.*) a mar-  
riageable girl, a girl of diminutive  
stature but of age.

BAKSÚĀ बकसुभा *s. m.* A buckle; *i. q.* *Bagsúā.*

BAKTA बकता *s. m., f.* A speaker, preacher, reader; a garrulous person.

BAKWAD बकवाद *s. m.* Prating, chattering.

BAKWADAN बकवादण *s. f.* } A  
BAKWADÍ बकवादी *s. m.* } pra-  
BAKWADIN बकवादिन *s. f.* } ter, a  
babbler, one who talks nonsense, one who gabbles.

BAKWADH बकवाध *s. m.* Prating, talking nonsense; *i. q.* *Bakwádh.*

BAKWADHAN बकवाधण *s. f.* }  
BAKWADHÍ बकवाधी *s. m.* }  
BAKWADHIN बकवाधिण *s. f.* } One  
BAKWAHDAN बकवाधण *s. f.* }  
BAKWAHDÍ बकवाधी *s. m.* }  
who talks idly; a prater, a babbler; *i. q.* *Bakwádh.*

BAKWAH बकवाह *s. m.* Prating,  
BAKWAS बकवाम *s. m.* talking nonsense.  
BAKWÁN बकवान *s. m.*

BAKWAHA बकवाहा *s. m.* A talkative person, a prater, an idle talker.

BAKWAHÍ बकवाही *s. m.* } A prating  
BAKWASAN बकवामण *s. m.* } person.  
BAKWASÍ बकवामी *s. m.* }

BAL बाल *s. m.* Hair; a crack in a cup, glass, or earthenware; a prop, a support, a dependence; wind, breeze &c:—*bál bannhí kandí mání, v. n.* To hit a shell suspended by a hair; (*met.*) to judge or act with perfect accuracy:—*bál bingá ná honá, v. n.* Not to let a hair be crooked; *i. e.* to let not the least harm be done:—*bál láuná, v. a.* To aid one in supporting a burden, to help one in difficulties;—*bál tor, s. m.* A pimple, a sore, a small boil caused by the breaking or pulling out of a hair of the body; *i. q.* *Vál.*;—*s. m., f.* A child, an infant, a boy or girl not arrived at maturity:—*bál awasthá, s. f.* The period of childhood:—*bál bachche, s. m.* Children, family:—*bál bhog, s. m.* An offering to *Krishná* or other deities in the morning:—*bál buddh or buddhi, s. f.* Childlike intelligence, no more sense than a child, silliness, foolishness, stupidity;—*a.* Having no more wits than a child; silly:—*bál gopál, s. m.* Children; disciples, pupils (used by *fajirs*), a term of endearment:—*bálpán, bálpuná, s. m.* Childhood:—*bál rand, bál vidwá, s. f.* A child-widow.

BAL बल *s. m.* A crook, a bend, a twist; *bal dár, a.* Crooked, bent, twisted:—*bal dená, v. a.* To twist, wind:—*bal kháná, v. n.* To coil (as a serpent); to be vexed, to turn or twist with vexation or rage; to make a circuit; *i. q.* *Val.*; strength, power; a sacrifice, an offering:—*bal bakkrá, s. f.* A goat that has been offered to a *Deví*, or that is set apart to be sacrificed:—*bal bal jáná, v. n.* To be sacrificed or devoted to the interests of anyone:—*bal bhakkh, s. m., f.* An offering, that which has been offered, a devoted thing; that which is good-for-nothing; one who eats what has been offered to a divinity, (it being supposed that he does so at his peril):—*bal chhal, s. m.* Force and fraud; artifice, trick:—*bal dán, s. m.* The act of sacrificing a victim, an offering:—*bal sūrá, a.* Very powerful, very strong:—*bal mán, bal wán, bahwán, a.* Strong, powerful, mighty.

BĀLAM बालम *s. m.* A lover, one beloved, a husband.

**BALĀ** बल s. f. Calamity, misfortune; bugbear, an evil spirit; demon;—a. Horrible, frightful, quarrelsome; smart:—*balā lainā* or *balāin lainā*, v. a. To take on oneself the calamities of another; to draw the hands over the head of another in token of taking all his misfortunes upon oneself;—*balā toṣ*, ad. No matter, never mind.

**BALĀ** बल s. m. A beam, a large round pole; i. q. *Valā*.

**BALĀ** बल s. m. A boy, a male child; an ear-ring; ad. Above:—*bālā bholdā*, a. Artless, having childlike simplicity; childish.

**BALĀIT** बलैत } s. f. Corrupted  
**BALĀIT** बलैत } from the Arabic  
word *Valāyat*. A country, a foreign country. See *Valāyat*.

**BALĀITAN** बलैतन s. f. } See  
**BALĀITĪ** बलैती s. m. } *Valāitān*,  
*Valāitī*.

**BALĀJ** बलज s. m. That which is given to carpenters and other artisans among the Hindus, also to the Brahmans, on the first and second days after *Dīwālī*.

**BALĀK** बलक s. m., f. A child, a boy, a girl:—*bālak gahu*, s. m. Childish obstinacy:—*bālak punā*, *bālakwān*, s. m., f. Childhood.

**BALALLĀ** बलल s. m. } Foolish, sim-  
**BALALLĪ** बलली s. f. } ple; a silly  
person; i. q. *Valallā*.

**BALĀM** बलम s. m. A lover, a beloved, a husband.

**BALAN** बलन s. m. Fuel;—v. n. (M.) To set fire to, to burn:—*lok balende lakarān Shatikeṣ bāle tānde*. People burn

sticks, but *Shatikeṣ* burns *Jowār* stalks. —Prov. used of a person who does a foolish act in order to appear peculiar.

**BALANĀ** बलना v. a. To cause to burn, to kindle:—*dīwā bālā*, v. a. To light a lamp.

**BALANBHA** बलन्भा s. m. See *Alānbhā*.

**BALANĠH** बलन्घ s. f. (M.) Jumping. leaping; a jump, a leap; i. q. *Ulanḡh*.

**BALNĪ** बलनी v. a. To kindle:—*agg bālā*, v. a. To kindle a fire.

**BALAPAN** बलपन s. m. Childhood.

**BALĀS** बलाम s. m. Pleasure, delight; enjoyment; amorous pleasure.

**BALĀUNA** बलुना v. a. To amuse. to divert, to entertain.

**BALĀUR** बलैर a. Corrupted from the Persian word *Billaur*. Crystal.

**BALĀYYAN** बलयन } s. f. (pl. of  
**BALĀYYĀN** बलयन } *Balā*.) Calamities.

**BALCHHAṢ** बलहस s. f. The name of a medicine or perfume.

**BALCHHĪ** बलही s. f. (P.) A small brush, a brush for whitewashing; a small brush of hogs' bristles, used by jewellers and goldsmiths.

**BALD** बलद } s. m. A bull, an ox.  
**BALDH** बलय }

**BALED** बलेद s. m., f. } A herd of  
**BALEDA** बलेदा s. m. } oxen.

**BALEDÍ बलेदी** *s. m.* One who herds oxen.

**BALERÁ बलेरा** *a.* Much, many, long (time);—*ad.* Enough.

**BALEWÁ बलेवा** *s. m.* Goods and chattles; furniture; baggage; armaments; *i. q.* *Valewá.*

**BALGAM बलगम** *s. f.* Phlegm.

**BALGAMÍ बलगमी** *a.* Subject to phlegm, liable to cough; feeble, delicate, bilious.

**BALGAN बलगन** } *s. f.* The wall,  
**BALGUN बलगुन** } hedge, or fence  
with which a piece of ground is enclosed;  
*i. q.* *Valgan, Valgun.*

**BALHÁR बलहार** } *a.* Sacrificed,  
**BALHÁRÍ बलहारी** } devoted, (to the  
interests of any one); *c. w.* *jánd.*

**BALHÍ बलही** *s. m.* (K.) A small meadow or field, or side of a stream.

**BALHNÁ बलना** *s. m.* } A kind of  
**BALHNÍ बलनी** *s. f.* } earthen pot  
with a wide mouth.

**BALHRÍ बलही** *s. m.* (K.) See *Balhi.*

**BALÍ बली** *a.* Strong, powerful;—  
*s. f.* Sacrifice; a pole, a setting pole:—  
*balí mární, v. a.* To use setting poles;  
*i. q.* *Valí.*

**BALIHÁR बलिहार** *a.* Sacrificed;—  
*inj.* Well done! *i. q.* *Balhár.*

**BALIHÁRAN बलिहारन** *s. m.* A pole stretched horizontally to support a weaver's loom; a similar pole used to hang clothes on, &c.

**BALIHÁRÍ बलिहारी** *a.* Sacrificed:—  
*balihári jánd, v. n.* To be sacrificed, to be devoted.

**BALK बलक** } *conj.* Corrupt-  
**BALKAN बलकन** } ed from the  
Persian word *Balke*. But, even, nay, moreover.

**BÁLKÁ बालका** *s. m.* A disciple or pupil, a young follower (of a *faqír*). a follower; a little boy. *i. q.* *Balak.*

**BALKÁR बलकार** *s. m.* Strength, power, pride, conceit, vanity.

**BÁLKATÁRÁ बालकटारा** *s. m.* A species of swallow.

**BALKE बलके** *conj.* (P.) See *Balk.*

**BALKHÍ बलखी** *s. f.* The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth.

**BÁLKY बालकी** *s. f.* A female disciple of a *faqír*; the wife of a *Bálká*; a little girl.

**BALL बल्ल** *s. f.* The leather thong used in drawing a *suhággá* (drag over ploughed ground); used also in ploughing and carriage;—*ad.* To one side; *i. q.* *Vall.*

**BALLÁ बल्ला** *s. m.* A bat.

**BALLÁ बाला** *s. m.* A four-sided piece of timber, a rafter; also the lifting of the *mugdar*, (dumbbell) as exercise.

**BALLAI बल्लै** *intj.* Bravo!

**BALLAM बल्लम** *s. f.* A spear:—*ballam bardár, s. m.* A spearman:—*balam bardári, s. f.* The business of a spearman.

**BALLE बल्ले** *intj.* Bravo! well done!

**BALLU बल्लु** *s. m.* Ability, skill, dexterity, acquisition.

**BALMÁ बल्लमा** *s. m.* A lover, a husband, *i. q.* *Bálam.*

**BALNÁ बल्लना** *s. m.* To be kindled, to burn, to blaze; to surround, to go around so as to get ahead of one; to twist; *i. q.* *Valná.*

**BALNÁ बल्लना** *v. a.* To cause to burn, to kindle, to cause to crack, to break partially; to crack, (spoken of glass, earthenware, &c.):—*pála bálad, v. a. (lit. to burn a heap of grain) to do a vicious act, to perpetrate a crime; to taint one's character.*

**BALUCH बल्लुच** *s. m.* The name of a race of men in Sind, Bahawalpur; a camel-driver.

**BALUCHNÍ बल्लुचनी** *s. f.* A female *Baloch.*

**BALOKNÁ बल्लोकना** *s. m.* A boy's pigment-stand (used by school boys in writing on their wooden tablets.)

**BÁLRI बालरी** *s. f.* A girl, a daughter.

**BALRÍ बलरी** } *s. m. (K.)* A small  
**BALRÚ बलरु** } meadow or field, or  
side of a stream.

**BALTY बल्लटी** *s. f.* A wooden vessel used for watering cattle; also used by apothecaries; a bucket.

**BALTOH बल्लटोह** } *s. m.* A large  
**BALTOHÁ बल्लटोहा** } brass cooking  
vessel of from one to two maunds' capacity; *i. q.* *Valtoh, Valtohá.*

**BALTOHÍ बल्लटोही** *s. f.* A small brass cooking vessel; *i. q.* *Valtohí.*

**BÁLÚ बाल्लु** *s. m.* A bugbear, an evil spirit; an imaginary demon (used to frighten little children); sand:—*bálú-sáhi, s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**BÁLÚ बाल्लु** *s. m. (K.)* A bear. *i. q.* *Bhálú.*

**BALÚCHHÍ बल्लुचही** *s. f.* A small brush made of hogs' bristles, used by jewellers.

**BALUNÁ बल्लुना** *s. f. (Pot.)* A whirlwind.

**BALÚNDHAR बल्लुंधर** *s. m.* The scratching of a cat; the marks of its claws; *c. w. máná, sáttá, sítta; i. q. Valúndhar.*

**BALÚNDHARNÁ बल्लुंधरना** *v. a.* To scratch; *i. q.* *Valúndharná.*

BALUNGA बलुंगा *s. m.* }  
 BALUNGI बलुंगी *s. f.* } A kit-  
 BALUNGRA बलुंगरा *s. m.* } ten.  
 BALUNGRÍ बलुंगरी *s. f.* }

BALÚR बलुर *s. m., f.* A child ; a kitten.

BAM बम *s. f. (H.)* A medium musical tone ; a line for measuring the depth of water ; a shaft of a carriage ; a mumbly sound made by the worshippers of *Shivá* supposed to be pleasing to him, as *bam bhold Mahádeo! bam! bam!*

BÁM बाम *s. f.* A medium musical tone ; a kind of fish.

BAMÁLAK बमालक *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bemálak*. Deprived of one's proprietary rights, excluded from one's possessions or property ; without an owner.

BAMÁN बमाट *s. m.* See *Babá*.

BAMÁR बमार *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bimár*. Ailing, ill ; unwell, indisposed.

BAMÁREJÁNÁ बामारेजाटा *v. n.*  
 To have a return of a fit of lunacy, to be mad ; to be devoid of intellect ; to be out of one's wits.

BAMÁRÍ बमारी *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bimári*. Illness, disease, disorder, complaint, indisposition, sickness.

BAMB बंब } *s. m.* The spout of a  
 BAMBÁ बंबा } fountain ; a jet ; a  
 hollow bamboo or pipe for conveying water ;—*a.* Belonging to a jet or fountain.

BAMBAL बंबल *s. m.* A fringe.

BAMBHA बंभा *a.* Much, plentiful, (water.)

BAMBÍHÁ बंबीहा *s. m.* The name of a small bird ; *i. q.* *Babíhá, Bajrá, Bijrá.*

BAMBÚL बंबूल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Babúl*. See *Babúl*.

BAMHAN बामट *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Brahman*. See *Báhmaṇ, Barahmaṇ*.

BAMHANAÚ बमटु *s. m., f.* Brahmanhood.

BAMHANETA बमटेटा *s. m.* A Brahman's son.

BAMHANETÍ बमटेटी *s. f.* A Brahman's daughter, wife ; *i. q.* *Báhmaṇí, Barahmaṇí.*

BAMHANÍ बमटी *s. f.* A female *Brahmaṇ* ; a sty on the eyelid ; a species of lizard ; *i. q.* *Báhmaṇí.*

BAMM बम *s. m.* See *Bam*.

BAN बट *s. m.* A wilderness, a forest :

—*banbanástí* ; *s. f.* Wild fruit, a production of the forest :—*banbayér, s. m.* A person who has charge of a forest within a district :—*banbás, banurás, s. m.* Living in the wilderness, undertaking to live in a desert ; the condition or state of living in the wilderness :—*banbástí, banwásí, bándásan, banwásan, s. m., f.* A hermit :—*banmáhnú, banmánas, s. m.* A



wild man :—*banpasú, s. m.* A wild beast :—*banrájd, s. m.* The king of the forest ; a lion.

**BÁN घाट** *s. m.* Coarse twine made of *munj, bágar* ; an arrow ; a rocket used in battle, a species of dog ; the name of a hill tree ; (*Inercus incana*) rancidity of ghee, maggots (in ghee) ;—*s. f.* Temper, quality, habit, manners ; loss, disadvantage :—*bán pai jáni* or *paisi, v. n.* To contract a habit :—*bán laggní, v. n.* To lose.

**BÁN घाँ** *s. f.* A well or reservoir, with steps leading down to the water :—*bán karná, v. a.* To publish a secret, to speak openly ; to chatter, to cry.

**BANÁ घना** *s. m. (M.)* The cultivation of one independent cultivator ; as a whole, a share in a well ; (figuratively) an imperative of *v. a.* *Banāuná* :—*baná bandiá, part. a.* Ready-made, finished, complete, entire, perfect.

**BÁNÁ घाटा** *s. m.* Profession, business, employment, calling, vocation ; dress (used by the Sikhs generally) ; the woof in weaving.

**BÁNÁ घाना** *s. m.* Apparatus ; furniture, instruments, implements ; arrangements ;—*báná bannhá, v. a.* To get ready all the necessary material and implements to build a house ; to marry.

**BANAFSHÁ घनदशा** *s. m.* The violet. (*Viola odorata*) :—*banafshe dá phull, s. m.* A violet.

**BANÁR घनार** *s. m. (K.)* A thick piece of oak wood.

**BANASPAT घनमपत** } *s. f.* Cor-  
**BANASPATÍ घनमपती** } ruption  
of the Hindi word *Bandspati*. Forest leaves and blossoms, wild fruit ; the

vegetable kingdom.

**BANAT घनउ** } *s. f.* Combination,  
**BANNAT घनउ** } confederacy, friend-  
**BANAT घनउ** } ship, peace, treat-  
ment, intercourse ; *c. w.* *banat bandugi.*

**BANÁT घनाउ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bándt*. Woollen cloth, broadcloth.

**BANÁTÍ घनाडी** *a.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Bándtí*. Made of woollen cloth or broadcloth :—*bandtí jutti, s. f.* Shoes partly made of broadcloth.

**BANAU घनाउ** *s. m.* The make, shape, or form (a person or thing), decoration, embellishment, adornment.

**BANAUT घनाउट** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bandvaṭ*. Make, manufacture, contrivance, invention ; affectation, sham.

**BANCHAR घटचर** *s. m., f.* An animal that wanders or feeds in the wilderness ; (applied chiefly to monkeys, but also to the bear and other wild animals.)

**BANCHARYÁ घटचरणा** *s. m.* An animal that roams in the wilderness.

**BAND घट** *s. m.* A fastening, knot, bond, bondage, a string ; embankment ; stoppage, hindrance, obstacle ; custody, imprisonment ; dexterity ; a trick in wrestling ; a scrap or slip of paper :—*band band, s. m.* Every joint, every inch :—*band band phare jáná* or *jur jáná, v. n.* To have pain in all one's joints (as in rheumatism), to be seized with pain in the joints :—*band band add karná, v. a.* To disjoint, to separate inch by inch ;—*a.* Closed, shut, fastened, stopped ; still, stagnant ; suffocated, silent ; put out of caste, excommunicated :—*uhdá huqqá páni band hai.* His smoking or drinking with

others has been interdicted, i. e. he is excluded from all social fellowship; ostracised:—*band haijā*, *s. m.* Choleraic diarrhoea; *c. w. karnā*, *honā*.

**BAND घंड** *s. m.* Rice, *dāl*, &c., unhusked; the lumps which remain in pounding spices, medicines, &c. to be pounded again; a kind of mixed food which is given to cows and female buffaloes to increase their milk:—*s. f.* Division, distribution, a portion of a field:—*band chhadnā*, *v. a.* To distribute; *i. q.* *Vand*.

**BAND घांत** *s. f.* Corruption of *Band*. Imprisonment.

**BAND घांड** *s. f.* Loss, disadvantage.

**BANDÁ घीरा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bandah*. A human being; a man; a slave, a servant; a term expressing self-abasement (used in addressing a superior); name of the *Bairāgi* disciple or the military chief of the Sikhs after their tenth Guru.

**BANDÁ घांडा** *a.* Bow-legged, having crooked legs or hands.

**BANDÁ घांटा** *a.* Separate, aside:—*bandā rahinā*, *v. n.* To remain aloof, not to interfere.

**BANDAGÁ घीरगा** *s. m.* Compliments, salutation.

**BANDAGI घीरगी** *s. f.* Service, worship, devotion, compliments.

**BANDAR घांतर** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**BANDAR घीतर** } the Sanskrit word  
*Bānar*. A monkey, an ape; (*met.*) a fool.

**BANDARÍ घांटी** } *s. f.* A female  
**BANDARÍ घीटी** } monkey.

**BANDAR घीतर** *s. m.* The buttocks.

**BANDÁUNÁ घींताउना** *v. a.* To cause to be taken hold of (one's feet) in token of profound respect, to oblige one to take hold of (one's feet.)

**BANDÁUNÁ घींताउना** *v. a.* To cause to be divided or distributed; *i. q.* *Vandāunā*.

**BANDÁWÁ घींतावा** *s. m.* One who is employed to superintend the division of a *zemindār's* gain, and to assign the portion due to the landlord.

**BANDBAST घींतवमउ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bandobast*. Settlement, land revenue settlement; regulation, arrangement, economy, management.

**BÁNDHÁ घांछा** *s. m.* A stranger, a foreigner; sojourner, one who is in a foreign country;—*a* Strange, foreign:—*banddhe jānā*, *v. n.* To go abroad; *i. q.* *Vānddhā*.

**BÁNDH घांघ** *s. f.* A prohibition, embargo laid on; a verbal agreement or promise to do a thing within a certain period; rate, price fixed in some transaction.

**BANDHÁ घीघा** *s. m.* An article.

**BÁNDHÁ घांघा** *s. m.* An article set apart as a pledge for the payment of a sum of money; a portion of property devoted to religious or charitable purposes, for the recovery of a person from sickness; a piece of red thread put round the neck as a memento for the fulfilment of a vow; anything forbidden to be sold publicly; anything entrusted to one person, and which others are prohibited from selling.

BANDHAK **बन्धक** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
BADHAK **बधक** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Bandhaka* or *Vadhaka*. A bird-  
catcher, a fowler; a murderer.

BANDHAN **बन्धन** *s. m.* Fastening, a  
bandage; bondage, obstacle, hindrance,  
practice, daily observance.

BANDHAP **बन्धप** *s. m.* Corruption  
of the Sanskrit word *Bandhava*. A  
relation.

BANDHEJ **बन्धेज** *s. m. (H.)* Parsimony; a  
medicine taken to prolong pleasure in  
carnal intercourse; a mode of tying on  
a *pagri*; the act of tying a cord at in-  
tervals on a roll of cloth, as practiced  
by dyers, before it is put into the  
dye, to prevent the colouring of the  
parts which are bound; permanency,  
stability; order, arrangement; a stipu-  
lated sum given to certain *faqirs* at  
weddings to prevent them from giving  
trouble.

BANDHEJI **बन्धेजी** *a.* Dyed with white  
spots, or spaces made by knotting or  
tying before coloring, (cloth, &c.); one  
who follows certain rules in diet, &c.

BÁNDHNU **बांधनु** *s. m.* See *Bánhnánú*.

BANDHÚÁ **बन्धुआ** *s. m.* A prisoner.

BANDÍ **बन्दी** *s. f.* Fem. of *Bandá*. A  
person, an individual; a woman; a maid  
servant; a female slave; a prisoner, a  
captive:—*bandí kháná*, *s. m.* A prison;  
—*bandí mán*, *bandí wán*, *s. m., f.* A  
prisoner, a captive.

BÁNDI **बान्दी** *s. f.* A maid servant, a  
female slave.

BÁNDÍ **बांड़ी** *s. f.* A staff armed with  
iron rings at the lower part:—*a.* See  
*Bándá*.

BANDNÁ **बन्दा** *v. a.* To take hold of  
(one's feet) in token of profound respect;  
—*s. f.* Respect, salutation

BANDNÁ **बंढा** *v. a.* To divide, to  
distribute.

BANDOIA **बंढोआ** *s. m. (M.)* A  
species of snake.

BANDRÁ **बन्दरा** *s. m.* }  
BANDRÍ **बन्दरी** *s. f.* } See *Bándá*.

BANDÚK **बन्दूक** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Bandúq*. A musket,  
rifle, a fowling-piece:—*bandúk bharnd*, *v.*  
*a.* To load a gun:—*bandúk chhadná*  
or *chaláná*, *v. a.* To discharge a gun,  
to fire, to shoot.

BANDÚKCHÍ **बन्दूकची** } *s. m.* A mus-  
BANDUKI **बन्दूकी** } keteer, a  
rifleman.

BANDÚKRÁ **बन्दूकरा** *s. m.* A heavy  
gun, shorter than a musket, a blunder-  
buss.

BANDUKRÍ **बन्दूकरी** *s. f.* A gun  
shorter than a musket, but not so heavy  
as a *Bandúkrá*.

BANERÁ **बनेरा** *s. m.* That part of  
a wall which is raised a foot or so above  
the level of the roof.

BANG **बंग** *s. f.* An ornament worn on  
the wrists, made of glass or lac; a  
bracelet; a small curved arc used in

making an oil press; a stannic preparation taken internally as a tonic or aphrodisiac:—*ghore núñ tang, mard núñ bang*. For a horse a tight girth, for a man an aphrodisiac.—Prov.; i. q. *Vang*.

**BÁNG** **ਬਾਂਗ** *s. f.* The crowing of a cock; the voice of the *Qázi* calling Muhammadans to prayers;—*báng dená*, *v. m.* To crow (a cock), to call to prayers.

**BÁNGGÁ** **ਬਾਂਗਾ** *s. m.* The person who calls to prayer; a large top.

**BÁNGGÁLÁ** **ਬੰਗਾਲਾ** *s. m.* Bengal.

**BÁNGGÁLAN** **ਬੰਗਾਲਣ** *s. f.* A Bengalee woman; a female snake charmer.

**BÁNGGÁLÍ** **ਬੰਗਾਲੀ** *s. m., f.* A native of the language of Bengal; a snake charmer:—*bhukkhá Banggáls*, *s. m.* (*lit.* a hungry Bengalee.) A loafer; an aimless wanderer.

**BÁNGGAR** **ਬਾਂਗਰ** *s. m.* Land dependent on rainfall; hard, barren soil; the name of a district including Kaithal, Jhind, &c.

**BÁNGGARÍ** **ਬੰਗੜੀ** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A term used in the game of *Kaudí*. One player, with arms folded close to his breast, presses the hand of the other player with them.

**BÁNGGÁRNÁ** **ਬੰਗਾਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be open and undisguised (in doing anything)—*v. a.* To challenge; i. g. *Vanggárná*.

**BÁNGGARNÍ** **ਬਾਂਗਰਨੀ** } *s. f.* A  
**BÁNGGRIÁNÍ** **ਬਾਂਗਰਿਆਨੀ** } native  
of *Bánggar*.

**BÁNGGÍ** **ਬਾਂਗੀ** *s. f.* A small top.

**BÁNGGNÁ** **ਬੰਗਣਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string fastened round the neck of a vessel to serve as a handle.

**BÁNGGNÁ** **ਬਾਂਗਣਾ** *v. a.* To tar, to oil, to grease, (the wheels of a cart or carriage); (*met.*) to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse; i. q. *Vágggná*.

**BÁNGGONÁ** **ਬੰਗੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To injure, to defame, to slander, to waste.

**BÁNGGRÍ** **ਬੰਗੜੀ** *s. f.* A kind of bracelet worn by women; (commonly used in the plural.)

**BÁNGGRU** **ਬਾਂਗਰੂ** *s. m.* A native of the *Bánggar* Districts. (*Vide Supra Bánggar*.)

**BÁNGGUR** **ਬਾਂਗੁਰ** *s. m.* The person who summons others to prayers.

**BÁNGGULÁ** **ਬੰਗੁਲਾ** *s. m.* A bungalow, an upper room.

**BÁNGGULÍ** **ਬੰਗੁਲੀ** *s. f.* A small bungalow.

**BÁNGGUNÁ** **ਬੰਗੁਣਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string attached to a cooking vessel to serve as a handle, and to vessels for drawing water from a well.

**BÁNGGURÍ** **ਬੰਗੜੀ** *s. f.* A kind of bracelet worn by women; a mode of wrestling; *c. w. páund*.

**BÁNGGURÍ** **ਬੰਗੜੀ** } *s. f.* A kind of hoe  
**BÁNGGURÍ** **ਬੰਗੜੀ** } used for hoeing  
sugarcane.

**BANGLÁ ਬੰਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A thatched cottage, such as used to be occupied by Europeans; a summer house; *i. q.* *Bang-gulá.*

**BÁNH** ਬਾਂਹ *s. f.* The arm; (*met.*) a protector, an assistant; a relation, a brother;—(*M.*) A wife:—*Jumerát mullán de ghar shádíyán; dil tang te báhán khushádíyán.* On Thursdays there is joy in the *mullán's* house; his heart is niggard, but his arms are open (to receive offerings).—Prov. on the avarice of *mulláns*:—*undí báhán nas gáí.* His wife has eloped:—*bánh gahíní* or *pharíní, v. a.* To hold one's arms; to protect:—*bánh bhajíní* or *tuffíní, v. n.* To have one's arms broken; to lose a friend or protector by death.

**BANHÁÍ** ਬਨਾਈ *s. f.* Fastening, the cost of fastening (anything.)

**BÁNHÁN** ਬਾਂਹਾਂ *s. f. pl.* of *Bánh*;—(*M.*) A male slave:—*uh ummatí te Sayad báhán.* Himself one of the common herd and he has a Sayad as his slave.—Prov.

**BANHÁUNÁ** ਬਨਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be bound, fastened, shut.

**BÁNHÍN** ਬਾਂਹੀਂ *s. f.* (*M.*) A female slave:—*málikánín dí báhín dídh máliká-nín.* The lady's slave girl gives herself the airs of a lady and a half.—Prov. on the insolence of servants.

**BÁNHANÁ** ਬਾਂਹਨਾ *s. m.* Plan, arrangement, disposal, adjustment; tying (cloth) before dyeing, to produce variation; a small cord used for tying up a coiled rope.

**BÁNÍ** ਬਾਣੀ *s. f.* Word, speech, language, the devotional service of the Sikhs; a sacred utterance (usually metrical) of a holy man, such as Kabir or one of the Gurus:—*bánikár, s. m., a.* An architect, a composer, an author, a beginner; intelligent, sagacious, acute;—*bánikári, s. f.* Architecture, composition, skilful workmanship; intelligence, sagacity, acuteness.

**BANÍABANÁÍ** ਬਣਿਆਬਣਾਇਆ *a.* Ready-made, finished, complete, entire, perfect.

**BANÍT** ਬਨੀਤ } *a.* Corruption of  
**BANÍTÁ** ਬਨੀਤਾ } the Persian word—*Badniyat.* Greedy, covetous, avaricious, evil-minded.

**BÁNÍYÁ** ਬਾਨੀਯਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BÁNÍYÁN** ਬਾਨੀਯਾਂ } from the Hindi word *Banyá.* A caste among Hindus; a Hindu shopkeeper, a grain-dealer; (*Ironical*) a miser; a timid person, a coward.

**BANIYÁIN** ਬਨਿਯਾਇਨ } *s. f.* A wife,  
**BANIYÁNI** ਬਨਿਯਾਨੀ } daughter or sister of a *Bániyá.*

**BANJ** ਬਣਜ *s. m.* Traffic, trade; merchandize; *i. q.* *Vanj.*

**BANJARÁ** ਬਣਜਾਰਾ *s. m.* A trader, a special caste; an exporter or carrier of grain; a street-seller of ear-trinkets and brass rings; *i. q.* *Vanjára.*

**BANJARAN** ਬਣਜਾਰਣ } *s. f.* The  
**BANJARÍ** ਬਣਜਾਰੀ } wife of a *Banjára*, a female of the *Banjára* caste; *i. q.* *Vanjaraan, Vanjári.*

BANJÁUNÁ ਬੰਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To waste (time, life); *i. q.* *Vanjáuná.*

BANJH ਬੰਜ *a.* Barren (a woman);  
—*s. m.* A bamboo; *i. q.* *Vanjh.*

BANJHLÍ ਬੰਜਲੀ } *s. f.* A flute or  
BANJHULÍ ਬੰਜੁਲੀ } pipe made  
of bamboo; *i. q.* *Vanjhlí.*

BANJPÁDENÁ ਬੰਜਪਾਦੇਣਾ *v. n. (M.)*  
To put out of caste.

BANJRI ਬੰਜਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* Land irrigat-  
ed by canal water alone.

BÁNK ਬਾਂਕ *s. f.* An ankle ornament worn  
by women, commonly made of silver; a  
bracelet made of silver or gold; a wooden  
dagger used in fencing; a large vessel for  
oil or *ghee*, made of skin:—*bánpaṭá, s. m.*  
Fencing with wooden daggers; dagger  
exercise.

BÁNKÁ ਬਾਂਕਾ *a.* Crooked, of crooked  
disposition, dissolute, licentious;—*s. f.*  
A debauchee, a beau, a fop.

BÁNKPAN ਬਾਂਕਪਣ } *s. m.* Crook-  
BÁNKPUṆÁ ਬਾਂਕਪੁਣਾ } edness; fop-  
pishness, debauchery; disorderly con-  
duct.

BANNÁ ਬਨਾਂ *s. m.* A boundary, a  
border, a side, a limit; a bridegroom:—  
*banná channá, s. m.* A boundary,  
a border, a limit; earth thrown up into  
a ridge to form a boundary.

BANNÁ ਬਣਨਾ *v. n.* To be made,  
to be prepared; to agree, to chime; to

answer (a purpose); to be, to become,  
to be of use; to be counterfeit; to  
succeed, to prosper (work):—*banná*  
*ṭhanná, v. n.* To be adorned or  
prepared; well-dressed.

BANNAGI ਬਨੱਗੀ *s. f.* A specimen;  
*i. q.* *Vannagi.*

BANNDUÁ ਬਨੱਦੁਆ *s. f.* The cere-  
mony of swinging a young child over a  
heap of mud on the 12th of the 1st  
*pakḥ* of *Bhádḥon*, (practised by Hindu  
women.)

BANNH ਬਨੱ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Band*, and Sanskrit *Bandh*.  
Binding, fastening, stoppage, costive-  
ness; an embankment thrown up to  
prevent an inundation; a dam, a dyke;  
obstruction, interruption; a stoppage of  
the excrementary or urinary passage,  
a lock (on a canal):—*bannh márná,*  
*láuná, v. n.* To make a dyke, to intercept,  
to set a boundary.

BANNHAN ਬਨੱਣ *s. m.* A tie, a liga-  
ture, a cord with which anything is  
tied; a bond of union.

BANNHNÁ ਬਨੱਣਾ *v. a.* Corrupted  
from the Hindi word *Bāndhná*. To bind,  
to tie, to fasten, to put together, to  
construct, to make; to shut, to stop:—  
*samá bannhná, v. a.* To make a good  
scene or picture; to produce harmony.

BANNI ਬਨੱੀ *s. f.* A bride; a red  
earth used by potters for colouring  
vessels; woollen yarn dyed yellow with  
the flowers of the *phuláhi*; a ridge of  
earth made by children in a play called  
*Kubaddi*;—(*M.*) High-lying tracts of  
land infringing the *Kúr* or old Indus  
bank; another name for a band.

BANNO ਬਨੋ *s. f.* A bridge, a lady

(an expression of endearment); a name (female.)

BANNWÁN बन्नवां *s. m.* The upper part of a shoe.

BANÓÍ बनेयी *s. m.* A brother-in-law, (a sister's husband.)

BANOTÁ बनेटा } *s. m.* One who  
BANAUTÁ बनेता } does business on  
BANAUTÁ बनेता } commission, a  
commission agent.

BANRÁ बनरा *s. m.* A bridegroom;  
*i. q.* *Banná.*

BANRÍ बनेरी *s. f.* A bride; *i. q.*  
*Banní.*

BANS बन्स } *s. m.* Offspring, a de-  
BANS बीम् } scendant, genealogy,  
pedigree, stock; race, line, lineage, house,  
family:—*bans lochan, s. m.* A white  
flinty substance found in the joints of  
bamboos (also called *tabáshir*); *i. q.*  
*Banas.*

BÁNS बांम् *s. m.* A bamboo, a rod:—  
*báns te charháund, v. a. lit.* To stick or  
raise up on a bamboo; (*met.*) to hold up  
to ridicule, infamy, to disgrace:—*báns te*  
*charháund, v. n. lit.* To climb up on a  
bamboo; (*met.*) to be held up to ridicule  
or infamy, to get a bad name, to be  
notorious, to be branded with infamy:—  
*báns phor, tor, s. m.* The name of a  
caste who work in bamboos.

BÁNSÁ बांमा *s. m.* The name of a  
medicinal plant, from the leaves of  
which a red dye is extracted.

BANSAN बन्सन् } *a.* Of a particular  
BANSÍ बन्सी } sect, race, or family  
(used in comp. as *Kabír bansí*, a descend-  
ant or disciple of *Kabír*).

BÁNSI बांसी *s. f.* A bamboo used for  
balancing a *dolí*; a slender reed of  
which *hugga* stems are made. It  
is also used by weavers and artificial  
flower-makers.

BÁNSLÁ बांमला *s. m.* A small silver  
vessel for *tilk*, (marks made on the  
forehead) used at weddings.

BÁNSLÍ बांमली } *s. f.* A fife, a  
BÁNSULÍ बांमुली } flute; a purse, a  
money-bag; *i. q.* *Vánsli.*

BÁNSRÍ बांमरी } *s. f.* A kind of  
BÁNSURÍ बांमुरी } fife or flute.

BANT बन्त } *s. f.* Com-  
BANT-BANÁ बन्तबना } bination,  
preparation, confederacy, friendship,  
peace, treatment, intercourse; *i. q.*  
*Banat.*

BÁNUR बांरु *s. f.* A net for catch-  
ing wild animals; *i. q.* *Báur.*

BÁNURÁ बांरुता *s. f., m.* A fool;—*a.*  
Mad, insane; *i. q.* *Báurd.*

BANWÁÍ बन्वायी *s. f.* The cost of  
making anything.

BÁNWARÁ बांवरता *a.* See *Bápurá.*

BANWÁRÍ बन्वारी *s. m.* An epithet applied to *Krishna*.

BANWÁUNÁ बन्वऔना *v. a.* To have made, prepared, mended, or adjusted.

BANWAYYÁ बन्वय्या *s. m.* A manufacturer.

BÁNWEŃ बानवे *s. m.* Ninety-two.

BANYÁ बान्या } *s. m.* A caste among  
BANYÁN बान्यानां } the Hindus, a grain  
seller; (*ironic*) a miser; a niggard; a  
timid person; *i. q.* *Bániyá*.

BANYÁIN बान्याइन } *s. f.* A female  
BANYÁNÍ बान्यानी } of the *Baniyá*  
caste; *i. q.* *Baniyáin*, *baniyání*.

BÁP बाप *s. m.* Father.

BÁPARNÁ बापरना } *v. a.* To hap-  
BÁPNA बापना } pen, to occur.

BÁPPÚ बाप्पू *s. m.* Father (some-  
times O father!)

BAR बर *s. m.* Width (of cloth); a blessing, a happy dispensation of Providence; a disease which is characterised by staggering: a bride-groom;—*bar jog*, *bar parápat*, *a.* Marriagable (a girl), arrived at puberty:—*bar dená*, *v. a.* To bless; to give in marriage:—*bar michná*, *v. a.* To compete or cope with; *i. q.* *Var*.

BAR बर *s. m., f.* The banyan tree. (*Ficus Indica*), the Bengal fig.

BÁR बार *s. m.* A door; the mouth of a vessel, a layer of clay, brick, or stone in a wall; a turn; a stroke, a blow; food for cattle, as grain or oil cake;—*s. f.* Time, occasion; a dirge sung for those slain in battle; a song of praise; a barren country, a jungle, the name of the woody country west of Lahore;—*s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Persian word *Ambár*. A store, a heap, a heap of corn on a threshing-floor:—*bár cháwan*, *v. a.* To divide and remove the heaps of corn on a threshing-floor:—*bár cháwan te kídmát áwan*. To divide the heaps of corn is as bad as the judgment day.—Prov. creditors, relations, servants, religious mendicants, and everybody with any claim whatever, come to see what they can get when a crop is being divided; *i. q.* *Vár*.

BÁR बार *s. f.* Edge, margin, a fence, a hedge; a line (of soldiers):—*bár jhární*, *v. a.* To fire a volley, to fire by platoons;—(*Pot.*) A cotton plant; *i. q.* *Vár*.

BÁRÁ बारा *s. m.* A sheepfold, an enclosure; a kind of fortification, a breast-work; ground on which melons &c., are planted; a district near Peshawar famous for its rice, hence the name of rice grown in that place:—*bárá dená*, *v. a.* To distribute money among beggars and Brahmans formed in a circle, at weddings;—*a.* (*M.*) Brackish (used of water, also of waste salt soil), a good example of *Bárá* water is that found in the Sindh Sagar Thal:—*khúh bárá jamín dá ujárá*. When the well water is brackish the fertility of the land is destroyed.—Prov; *i. q.* *Várá*.

BARÁ बारा *s. m.* A preparation of *dál* (made by frying);—*a.* Great, big; noble, high; *i. q.* *Várá*.



**BARÁ** बरा *s. m.* Suspicion, charge, calumny, false accusation :—*bará khudái, ad.* Corrupted from *Bráe Khudáe, ad.* For God's sake :—*bará bait, a.* Forgotten, worthy of no consideration ; *c. w. dená, láuná.*

**BÁRÁ** बारा *a.* Equal, as *dasá será dá* *bára,* equal to ten *seers* :—*báre áuná, v. a.* To be equal, to be a match for ;—*s. m.* A leather bucket ; time, ages ; a cupping instrument, an instrument for drawing wine ; quantity ; work, business ; end, at the point of death :—*aggle báre hoke bachchná, v. n.* To be cured when at the point of death :—*aggle báre vichch, ad.* In former ages :—*bára paṭná, v. a.* To accomplish a work :—*bára láuná, v. a.* To draw (wire) ; to cup :—*bára singgá, bárá saṅgyá, s. m.* A stag, antelope ; *i. q. Vára.*

**BARÁBAR** बराबर } *a.* Equal (in  
**BARABBAR** बरबबर } quantity or  
quality) ; fitting ; exact ; even ; parallel ; straight, direct ; uniform, balanced ; of the same age ; befitting, regular ;—*s. m.* An equal ;—*ad.* Regularly, constantly, always ; incessantly, precisely, approximately ; side by side, in a line ; *c. w. karná, honá.*

**BARÁBARÍ** बराबरी } *s. f.* Equality,  
**BARABBARÍ** बरबबरी } evenness,  
competition ; *i. q. Karná.*

**BARABBU** बरबु *s. m. (K.)* A grisly bear.

**BARÁCHHÁN** बराहान *s. f. pl.* The corner of the mouth.

**BARÁDRI** बरादरी *s. f.* Brotherhood, men of the same caste ; kinsfolk, fraternity, community, society.

**BARÁG** बराग *s. m.* Corruption of the

Sanskrit word *Vairágu*. Freedom from passion or worldly attachments ; renunciation of worldly pleasures, seclusion from the world ; devotion, austerity, penance :—*barág laingá, v. n.* To renounce the pleasures of the world ; to lead the life of an ascetic.

**BARÁGAN** बरागत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vairágan*. A female of the *Birágí* class ; a *Birágí's* staff or crutch, a small crooked stick having two ear-like projections on the top.

**BARÁGH** बराघ *s. m. (K.)* A leopard, a panther.

**BARÁGÍ** बरागी *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vairágí*. One who has subdued his worldly passions and retired from the world ; an ascetic or recluse ; a class of *faqírs* who are under a vow to abstain from flesh and wine.

**BÁRAH** बारह *s. m.* Twelve villages ;—*a. (M.)* Bitter.

**BARAHM** बरहम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Brahma*. The Supreme Being ; the all-pervading, the self-existent, the absolute ; the divine cause and essence of the world, from which all things are supposed to proceed, and to which they return :—*barahm bhoj, s. m.* Feeding of Brahman ;—*barahm chári, s. m.* A religious student ; a Brahman from the time of his investiture with the Brahmanical thread till he becomes a householder ; one who studies the *Vedas* under a spiritual teacher ; an ascetic, a class of Hindu *Sádhús* :—*barahm ḍandí, s. f.* A medicine :—*barahm gayán, s. m.* Spiritual wisdom, divine knowledge, theology :—*barahm gayání, s. m.* One versed in divine knowledge :—*barahm hatyá, s. f.* The murdering of a Brahman :—*barahm lok, s. m.* The world of Brahmá, the heavenly region.

**BARAHMÁ** बरहमा *s. m.* Barahm  
in the character of the Creator ; first of  
the Hindu triad.

**BARAHMAN** बरहमन् *s. m.* Corrupt-  
ed from the Sanskrit word *Brahman*.  
The highest caste amongst Hindus ; a  
Hindu priest, one of the sacerdotal caste.

**BARAHMÁND** बरहमांड *s. m.* The  
globe, the world, the universe.

**BARAHMANÍ** बरहमनी *s. f.* The  
wife of a *Brahman* ; a female of the  
*Brahman* caste.

**BARÁJMÁN** बरजमान *a.* Presid-  
ing ; shining ; present.

**BARÁJNÁ** बरजना *v. n.* Corrupt-  
ed from the Hindí word *Birájná*. To  
grace, to sit majestically ; to preside ;  
to enjoy one's self, to be in health,  
to secure independence, to live, dwell ;  
*i. q.* *Birájná*.

**BARAK** बरक *s. f.* } Corrupted from  
**BARKÁ** बरका *s. m.* } the Persian  
word *Varq*. A leaf of a book, a leaf of  
paper ; gold or silver leaf ; *i. q.* *Vark*.

**BARAKKÍ** बरकी *s. f.* An Afghan  
tribe.

**BARAKNÁ** बरकना *v. n.* To be  
well coated or glazed (*e. g.* with sugar,) to  
come out smooth and white (spoken  
of cakes and other confectionery) ; to be  
very clean and pure (refined sugar) ;  
*i. q.* *Varakná*.

**BARAL** बरल *s. m.* Intoxication,  
insanity, madness ; shamelessness ; *c. w.*  
*Jáná*.

**BARAM** बरम *s. m.* A wound in the  
heart ; sorrow ; *i. q.* *Varam*.

**BÁRAMBÁR** बारंबार *ad.* Often.  
repeatedly.

**BARMH** बरम *s. m.* See *Barahm*.

**BARAN** बरन *s. m.* A caste (used  
of the four Hindu castes) ; colour ; dress ;  
way, manner ; a letter of an alphabet :—  
*baran shankar, s. m.* A man who does  
not scruple to eat with one of a different  
caste.

**BÁRÁN** बारान *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Hindi word *Bárah*. Twelve :—*bárán  
darí, s. f.* A house having twelve doors,  
a summer house :—*bárán singgá, s. m.*  
A stag, an antelope :—*bárán tála, a.*  
Very deceitful, utterly untrustworthy,  
knavish :—*bárán patthar, s. m.* The bounds  
of a cantonment.

**BARÁNDÁ** बरानडा *s. m.* Corruption of  
the Persian word *Barámdah*. A veran-  
dah.

**BARANJÍ** बरनी *s. f.* A small nail,  
a tack.

**BÁRANMBÁR** बारंमबार *ad.* See  
*Bárambár*.

**BARAR** बरर *s. m.* Vain talk,  
prating, false boasting, (*c. w.* *karná,  
márná*) ; the name of a low caste much  
given to begging and roguery, a person  
belonging to that caste.

**BARÁR** बारर *s. m.* The name of  
a caste of *Jats* around *Bhaṭhinda* :—  
*barár bang, s. m., f.* A person belonging  
to, or descended from, the *Barár* caste :—  
*Barárán dá melá, s. m.* A special fair

held in spring :—*Barār banas sarmor*, *s. m.* The title of H. H. the Raja of Faridkote.

**BARARĪ** **ਬਰਾਰੀ** *a.* Given to vain talking, of doubtful veracity.

**BARAS** **ਬਰਸ** *s. m.* A year :—*baras gandh*, *s. f.* A birthday (*lit.* a yearly knot, from the practice of tying a knot on a string every recurring birthday, as a record of one's age).

**BARASNÁ** **ਬਰਸਨਾ** *v. n.* To rain; *i. q.* *Vassná, Varhṇá.*

**BARÁSÚHÍ** **ਬਰਾਸੂਹੀ** *s. f.* The clothes given to the bride by the bridegroom's father on the day of the wedding; *i. q.* *Varásúhí.*

**BARAT** **ਬਰਤ** *s. m.* A fast, fasting; custom; practice :—*barat sarat*, *s. m.* A division, portion; intercourse, mutual communications or dealings; use, usage, business, treatment.

**BARÁT** **ਬਰਾਤ** *s. f.* Part, lot, share; a bridegroom's wedding party.

**BARÁTÍ** **ਬਰਾਤੀ** *s. m.* One of a wedding party.

**BARÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To amuse, to divert, to entertain (generally young children.)

**BARÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To prate, to talk incoherently in one's sleep.

**BARBÁD** **ਬਰਬਾਦ** *a.* Wasted, thrown away, destroyed, lost, ruined; plundered; *c. w.* *honá, karná.*

**BARBAR** **ਬਰਬਰ** } *s. m.* Mutter-  
**BARBARAT** **ਬਰਬਰਾਟ** } ing, chatter-  
ing, talking vainly; *c. w.* *karná.*

**BARBARÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਬਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.*  
To prate, to talk to no purpose.

**BARBARĪYÁ** **ਬਰਬਰੀਯਾ** } *s. m.* One  
**BARBARĪYÁ** **ਬਰਬਰੀਯਾ** } who prates  
or talks idly, a babbler.

**BÁRBILLÁ** **ਬਾਰਬਿਲਾ** *s. m.* A wild cat; *i. q.* *Báharbillá.*

**BARBOL** **ਬਰਬੋਲ** *s. m.* } A  
**BARBOLÁ** **ਬਰਬੋਲਾ** *s. m.* } per-  
**BARBOLÍ** **ਬਰਬੋਲੀ** *s. f.* } son  
of lofty speech, a proud and disdainful talker, a talkative person, a chatterbox.

**BARCHHÁ** **ਬਰਛਾ** *s. m.* A long spear.

**BARCHHÍ** **ਬਰਛੀ** *s. f.* A spear shorter and more slender than the *Barchhá* :—*barchhí mār*, *s. m.* A spearman.

**BARDÁ** **ਬਰਦਾ** *s. m., f.* A slave.

**BARDÍ** **ਬਰਦੀ** *s. f.* A female slave; a uniform.

**BAREHÍ** **ਬਰੇਹੀ** *s. f.* Land lying fallow for a whole year.

**BARÉMÁN** **ਬਰੇਮਾਂ** } *s. m.* Cotton  
**BARÉWÁN** **ਬਰੇਵਾਂ** } seed; *i. q.* *Varewán.*

**BARETÁ** **ਬਰੇਤਾ** *s. m.* } A sand-  
**BARETÍ** **ਬਰੇਤੀ** *s. f.* } bank.

**BAREṬHÁ** **ਬਰੇਠਾ** *a.* A washerman.

**BAREṬHAN** **ਬਰੇਠਣ** *a.* A washerwoman.

BARF ਬਰਫ *s. f.* Snow, ice.

BARFÁNÍ ਬਰਫਾਨੀ *a.* Cold as snow;  
cooled with snow, snowy.

BARFÍ ਬਰਫੀ *s. f.* A kind of sweet-  
meat.

BARG ਬਰਗ *s. m.* A consonant; a  
class of letters having a guttural sound;  
a class; a piece of bread; dress; *i. q.*  
*Varg.*

BARGÁ ਬਰਗਾ *s. m.* A piece of wood  
inserted at the side of a crooked rafter  
to make it lie straight; the wooden  
support placed over the corpse on which  
the earth filled into a grave rests;—*a.*  
Like; *i. q.* *Vargá.*

BARGALÁUNÁ ਬਰਗਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
Corrupted from the Persian word  
*Vargalund.* To inveigle, to persuade.

BÁRH ਬਾਹ *s. f.* The edge of a sword,  
or knife; the cord stretched between the  
two sets of spokes of a spinning wheel,  
forming a base for the band.

BARHÁ ਬਰਹਾ *s. m.* A year; *i. q.* *Varhá.*

BARHÁÚ ਬਰਹਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain,  
about to rain; *i. q.* *Varháú.*

BARHÁUNÁ ਬਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to rain; to pour down; *i. q.* *Varháund.*

BÁRHBILLÁ ਬਾਹਬਿਲਲਾ *s. m.* A wild  
cat; *i. q.* *Báharbillá.*

BARHÍNÍ ਬਰਹੀਨੀ *s. f.* See *Barsíni.*

BARHKANÁ ਬਹਕਣਾ *v. n.* To roar  
(as a bull), to speak in a gruff, hoarse  
tone.

BARHÚN ਬਰਹੂਣ *s. f.* Swelling (from  
a boil or other cause).

BARÍ ਬਰੀ *a.* Acquitted, discharged;  
*c. w.* *hondá, karná.*

BÁRÍ ਬਾਰੀ *s. f.* A window; time,  
turn; a cotton plant; (in this  
sense used locally); a small earthen  
vessel used for sugarcane juice; a  
vessel made of raw hide, used for oil  
or *ghee*; a piece of wood between the  
*Nisár*, and on which the latter rests;  
—*s. m.* (*M.*) A *Bár* camel.

BÁRÍ ਬਾੜੀ *s. f.* An enclosure, a  
garden, an orchard, a melon patch;  
the pastoral charge of a Brahman or  
the circle of clients from whom he is  
entitled to fees; (*met.*) offspring; *i. q.*  
*Várit.*

BARIÁM ਬਰਿਆਮ *a.* Bold, strong,  
brave; *i. q.* *Varíam.*

BARÍ ਬਰੀ } *s. f.* A preparation  
BARÍÁN ਬਰੀਆਂ } of ground *Dál* and  
curry-stuffs.

BARIÁUNÁ ਬਰਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be  
fulfilled (a desire), to be realized  
(an expectation), to receive its reward  
(a work).

BARIKKÁ ਬਰਿਕਾ *s. m.* The name  
of a low caste of Muhammadans.

BARJÁUNÁ ਬਰਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be forbidden; *i. q.* *Varjáund.*

BARKÁ ਬਰਕਾ *s. m.* A leaf of a  
book; *i. q.* *Varká.*

BARKAN बरकट } *s. m.*  
 BARKANDÁJ बरकटदान } Corrupt-  
 ed from the Arabic word *Bargandáz*.  
 A policeman, a constable, a village  
 watchman.

BARKANDÁJÍ बरकटदानी } *s. f.*  
 BARKANÍ बरकटी } The  
 duties of a policeman or a village  
 watchman.

BARKARÍ बरकरी *s. f.* A small piece  
 of cloth.

BARKAT बरकत *s. f.* Blessing; good  
 fortune, prosperity. It is used instead  
 of the number one by shopkeepers, in  
 counting, and by those who weigh out  
 grain for wholesale dealers.

BARKHÁ बरखा *s. f.* Rain:—*barkhá*  
*rutt, s. f.* The rainy season; *i. q.* *Varkhá*.

BARKHNA बरखना *v. n.* To rain;  
*i. q.* *Varkhná*.

BARLÁT बरलाट *s. f.* Foolish talk,  
 nonsense.

BARL बरल *s. m.* Intoxication, insan-  
 ity; *c. w.* *Jánd*.

BARMÁ बरमा *s. f.* A gimlet; an  
 auger, an awl; *i. q.* *Varmá*.

BARMÁUNÁ बरमाउना *v. a.* To  
 bore; *i. q.* *Varmáund*.

BARMÍ बरमी *s. f.* The hole of a  
 snake; an ant-hill; a small gimlet or  
 drill; *i. q.* *Varmí*.

BARMOR बरमोर *s. f.* A kind of  
 coarse woollen cloth with a long nap.

BARNA बरना *s. m.* The name of  
 a fruit tree; a present of clothing  
 or pearls sent to the bride before marriage  
 by the family of the bridegroom.

BÁRNÁ बारना *v. a.* To dedicate an arti-  
 cle (usually money) by passing it round  
 the head of a friend or relative in token  
 of attachment and devotion to him, after  
 which it is given away to the poor;—  
*s. m.* Giving charity after the ceremony  
 described above; *i. q.* *Várná*.

BÁRNÁ बाटना *v. a.* To cause to  
 enter; *i. q.* *Várná*.

BARNÁ बरना *v. n.* To enter; *i. q.*  
*Várná*.

BARNAN बरनन *s. m.* Narration,  
 a hearsal, description, explanation;  
*e. w.* *karná*.

BARO बरो } *s. f.* Provisions, food,  
 BARON बरो } rations, supplies;—*baro*  
*barabbar, ad.* Opposite, face to face.

BAROBAR बरोबर *a.* Even, equal.  
 See *Barábar*.

BAROBARÍ बरोबरी *s. f.* Evenness,  
 equality. See *Barábarí*.

BÁROBARÍ बारोबारी } *ad.* In turn;  
 BAROBATÍ बारोबटी } *i. q.* *Várovári*,  
*Várovattí*.

BAROTÁ बरोटा *s. m.* } A young *Bar*  
 BAROTÍ बरोटी *s. f.* } or banyan  
 tree; also the fruit of the tree.

- BAROTWÁLÁ** **ਬਰੋਤਵਾਲਾ** *s. f. (K.)* A partner.
- BARR** **ਬਰੋ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease peculiar to horses.
- BARRÁ** **ਬਰੜਾ** *s. m.* Vain talk, one who speaks at random, and on whom reliance cannot be placed.
- BARRÁ-BADD** **ਬਰੋਬਦੋ** *s. m. (K.)* A descriptive term applied to a big field in which there is a standing crop.
- BARRAL** **ਬਰੋਲ** *s. m. (K.)* A beam on which the ceiling is supported.
- BARRÁUNÁ** **ਬਰੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To talk incoherently in one's sleep; to prate, chatter.
- BARRÍ** **ਬਰੜੀ** *s. f.* A woman of the *Barár* caste; a woman who talks vainly.
- BARS** **ਬਰਸ** *s. m.* A year. See *Baras*.
- BARSÁJNÁ** **ਬਰਸਾਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To beat with a shoe, to slap, to castigate.
- BARSAR** **ਬਰਸਰ** *s. m.* Estimate, estimation;—*a.* Equal:—*barsar áuná, v. a.* To compete or cope with.
- BARSÁT** **ਬਰਸਾਤ** *s. f.* Rain, the rainy season; the monsoon.
- BARSÁTÍ** **ਬਰਸਾਤੀ** *s. f.* A leaky house; the name of a disease in horses; a water-proof;—*a.* Belonging to the rainy season.
- BARSÁTÚ** **ਬਰਸਾਤੂ** *a.* Fit to be put on in the rains (clothing); produced in the rains (grass.)
- BARSÁÚ** **ਬਰਸਾਉ** *a.* Likely to rain, about to rain.
- BARSÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to rain; to bestow upon.
- BARSÍNÍ** **ਬਰਸੀਣੀ** *s. f.* A Muhammadan ceremony in which, after a year's interval, offerings are made in the name of the dead; *i. q.* *Varhíní*.
- BARSNÁ** **ਬਰਸਨਾ** *v. n.* To rain.
- BART** **ਬਰਤ** *s. m.* Fast:—*bartmán, a.* In use, in vogue, current, the present (time):—*bartwárd, s. m.* Use, usage, custom, manner; communication; *c. w.* *Vart.*
- BARTÁ** **ਬਰਤਾ** *s. m.* A small piece of wood with which astronomers and school boys write on the ground.
- BÁRTÁ** **ਬਾਰਤਾ** *s. f.* A narration, a relation, a tale; conversation:—*bárlá lálh, or lálh, s. f.* The advantages of conversation:—*kathá bártá, s. f.* Story preaching.
- BARTAN** **ਬਰਤਣ** *s. m.* A vessel, utensil;—*s. f.* Use, business, treatment; a woman who fasts.
- BARTÁRÁ** **ਬਰਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A share;—*a.* Current; *i. q.* *Vartárá*.
- BARTÍ** **ਬਰਤੀ** *s. m.* One who fasts.
- BARTNÁ** **ਬਰਤਣਾ** *v. n.* To deport one's self, to behave, to have dealings with; *i. q.* *Vartná*.
- BARTON** **ਬਰਤੋ** *s. f.* Use, treatment, business, occurrence, communication, friendly intercourse; *i. q.* *Varton*.

BARU ਬਰੂ *s. m.* Breadth, width (spoken of cloth); a bridegroom.

BARÚ ਬਰੂ *s. m.* A kind of coarse grass.

BĀRÚT ਬਾਰੂਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
BĀRÚD ਬਾਰੂਦ } the Persian word  
*Bārūd.* Gunpowder.

BARÚPĪĀ ਬਰੂਪੀਆ *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Bahrúpyā*. One who assumes various disguises, an impostor, a hypocrite; a caste of Hindus that use pack animals.

BARÚRĪ ਬਰੂਰੀ *s. f.* Pimples; eruptions.

BARWA ਬਰਵਾ *s. m.* The name of a *Rāgnī* or mode in music by which deer and serpents are said to be charmed; a style of poetry.

BARWALĀ ਬਰਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* A watchman, a village policeman; a caste of Muhammadans.

BARWALĪ ਬਰਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A wife, sister or daughter of a *Barwālā*.

BARWATṬĀ ਬਰਵਟੱਾ *s. m.* An ornament worn on the arms; *i. q.* *Bahutṭā*.

BARYAM ਬਰਯਾਮ *a.* See *Bariām*; *i. q.* *Varyām*.

BĀS ਬਾਸ *s. m.* Dwelling, residence, lodging; *i. q.* *Vās*.

BĀSA ਬਾਸਾ *s. m.* See *Bāshā*.

BASAKH ਬਸਾਖ *s. m.* Corrupted from

the Hindi word *Baisākh*. The first month of the solar year of the Hindus beginning generally on the 11th or 12th of April.

BASAKHĪ ਬਸਾਖੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Baisākhī*. The first day of *Baisākh*, which is a Hindu holiday; a prop for a *Jhāmā*.

BASAKNAG ਬਾਸਕਨਾਗ *s. m.* }  
BASAKNAGNĪ ਬਾਸਕਨਾਗਣੀ *s. f.* }

The name of the fabulous snake which is said to be coiled round the earth to keep it from bursting.

BĀSAN ਬਾਸਣ *s. m.* A vessel.

BASANT ਬਸੰਤ *s. f.* The spring of the year, extending from the middle of March to the middle of May according to the Shastars, but reckoned among the common people from February to April; the name of a *Rāg*:—*basant panchmī* or *panchmīn*, *s. f.* The fifth day of the second half of the month of *Māgh*, famous of old among the Hindus, and in later times among the Sikhs who observe it as the anniversary of Guru Har Gobind's decease; on this day the people generally used to wear yellow turbans:—*basant rutt*, *s. f.* The spring season:—*basant phulnī*, *v. a.* The flowering of the mustard plant.

BASANTAR ਬਸੰਤਰ *s. f.* Fire; the God of fire; *i. q.* *Baisantar*.

BASANTĪ ਬਸੰਤੀ *s. f.* A yellow garment;—*a.* Yellow.

BASAR ਬਸਾਰ *s. m.* Turmeric; *i. q.* *Vasār*.

BASAT ਬਸਾਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bisāt*. Capital, stock, estate; means.

BASATÍ बसाती } *s. m.* A petty  
BASATÍÁ बसातीआ } merchant, a  
peddler.

BASAUNÁ बसाउना *v. a.* To people,  
to colonize, to cause to dwell, to bring  
under cultivation, to settle in a country.

BASEBBA बसेबा *s. m.* Dwelling, abid-  
ing, residing; *i. q.* *Vasebbá.*

BASEKH बसेख *a.* Corruption of the  
Hindi word *Vishesh*. Much, more.

BASEKHTA बसेखटा *s. f.* Abundance,  
excellence, superiority.

BASERA बसेरा *s. m.* A dwelling, living  
place; a bird's nest; a night's lodging.

BÁSHA बामा *s. m.* The name of a  
bird of prey;—*a.* Crafty, artful;  
dextrous; *i. q.* *Básá.*

BASHAKNAG बामकनगर *s. m.* See  
*Básaknág.*

BASÍ बामी *s. f.* (*Pot.*) Eighty-two;—  
*s. m.* Resident, inhabitant.

BASIKU बसिकु *s. m.* (*K.*) A tenant.

BASÍLÁ बमीला *s. m.* Cause, medium,  
mediation, instrument, instrumentality;  
*i. q.* *Vasilá.*

BASÍTH बमीठ *s. m.* One who mediates  
between parties (commonly used of one  
who is officious.)

BASÍWAN बमीदां *s. m.* A boundary,  
a border.

BASNA बामना } *s. f.* Smell, odour;  
BASHNA बामना } desire, wish.

BASNA बमना *v. n.* To dwell, to reside;  
inhabited, built; *i. q.* *Vasná.*

BASNÍ बामनी *s. f.* A money-belt tied  
round the body; *i. q.* *Vásní.*

BASOA बसोआ *s. m.* A Hindu holiday  
occurring on the first of the month  
*Basákh.*

BASON बसों *s. f.* Population, an in-  
habited place, a settlement, a dwelling  
house; *i. q.* *Vason.*

BASRA बसरा *s. m.* Face, counte-  
nance.

BASS बस *s. m.* Power, authority;  
opportunity, advantage; enough,  
sufficient;—*bass karná, v. a.* To over-  
power, to submit; to stop, to put an  
end to, to have done with:—*bass vichch*  
*dund, v. n.* To be in one's power;—*intj.*  
Enough! no more! so! that will do!  
that's all! See *Vass.*

BASSÁ बसो *s. m.* Living, residing;  
*i. q.* *Vassá.*

BASSÍ बामो *a.* Stale, not fresh.

BÁSSU बामु *s. m.* A resident.

BAST बमड *s. f.* Thing, matter,  
substance, goods and chattles, baggage;  
sweetmeat; *i. q.* *Vast.*

BASTA बमडा *s. m.* A cloth in  
which anything is folded up, a parcel, a  
bundle (of papers or books); a periodical  
allowance of provisions made to servants.



**BASTANÍ** बसन्ती *s. f.* A cloth in which clothes are wrapped up for safe keeping:—*bastanī* or *bastanī wálā*, *s. m.* The keeper of a great man's wardrobe.

**BASTAR** बसत्र *s. m.* Wearing apparel; clothes, raiment.

**BASTHÁ** बसथा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avasthá*. Time, age; *i. q.* *Vasthá*.

**BASTÍ** बसती *s. f.* An abode, a village, an inhabited place, population.

**BASTU** बस्तु } *s. f.* Thing, goods and  
**BASTU** बस्तु } chattles; sweetmeats;  
*i. q.* *Vastu*, *Vastú*.

**BASUAN** बसुआ *s. m.* A dwelling house, a place of residence.

**BASULÁ** बसुला *s. m.* } A kind of  
**BASULÍ** बसुली *s. f.* } adze used  
by carpenters, a mason's hammer.

**BASUTÍ** बसुती *s. f.* A kind of brush-wood.

**BAT** बट *s. f.* (*K.*) Footpath, a road.

**BÁT** बाट *s. f.* A word, matter, thing, tale, tradition, legend, story, fable.

**BÁṬ** बाट *s. f.* Distance, space; way;  
*i. q.* *Vát*.

**BATÁÍ** बटाई *s. f.* Division of produce; the system of taking revenue in kind; the landlord's share of a crop; percentage charged by money-changers,

discount on cheques, a percent; a twist, twisting; the charge made for twisting; (*e. g.* a rope); *i. q.* *Ṭaḍḍí*, *Ṭaḍí*.

**BATAIL** बतैल *s. m.* Well-twisted, (thread.)

**BATAK** बतक } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**BATAKH** बतख } the Arabic word *Bat*.  
A duck, a duckling; a goose.

**BÁTAN** बातन *s. m.* Inward, interior, hidden or concealed; mind, heart.

**BATÁNDRÁ** बटांढरा *s. m.* Exchange of work among women, as one spinning for another, and getting sewing done in exchange; *i. q.* *Vatáñdrá*.

**BATARNÍ** बतानी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Baitarní*. The river over which Hindus suppose the souls of the departed pass when entering the next world; also a cow offered to Brahmans when any one is dying, with a view to facilitate a safe passage over the said river.

**BATÁSÁ** बतासा *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat, a sponge cake; *i. q.* *Patásá*.

**BATÁÚ** बटाऊ *s. m.* Profit or gain resulting from an exchange of commodities; a traveller:—*a.* Exchangeable, that which may be bartered.

**BATAUN** बटाऊ *s. m.* Brinjalls, the egg-plant, (*Solanum metongena*).

**BATÁUNA** बटाउना *v. a.* To pass, to spend time; to express by movements of the hand or eye, to gesticulate.

**BATAUNA** ਬਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To change, to exchange, to alter; to cause to be twisted.

**BATEHRÍ** ਬਟੇਹਰੀ *s. f.* Rations or provisions sent by the family of a bride to the lodgings of the bridegroom and his party on the first day of the wedding ceremony, it being contrary to practice to receive them under the bridal roof on the first day; (this custom prevails only among the higher classes of Hindus.)

**BATER** ਬਟੇਰ *s. m.* } A small  
**BATERÁ** ਬਟੇਰਾ *s. m.* } bird of the  
**BATERÍ** ਬਟੇਰੀ *s. f.* } partridge  
 species, a quail (*Coturnix olivacea*.)

**BATERÁH** ਬਟੇਰਾਹ *s. m.* (K.) A stone-cutter.

**BATHERÁ** ਬਥੇਰਾ *a.* Much, many, sufficient.

**BATHRÁ** ਬਾਥਰਾ *s. m.* The two folds of a quilt sewn and ready for filling in cotton;—*a.* Unfilled (the folds of a quilt.)

**BATIHARÁ** ਬਟਿਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* One who takes a wife for his son from a person, and gives his daughter to the son of that person in exchange.

**BATÍSÁ** ਬਤੀਸਾ *a.* Composed of 32 ingredients (medicines); having 32 teeth (a man); containing 32 stories (a book.)

**BATÍT** ਬਤੀਤ *a.* Passed, gone, elapsed, bye-gones:—*batítmán*, *a.* Transient, transitory.

**BATÍTNA** ਬਤੀਤਨਾ *v. n.* To pass away, to elapse.

**BATLÁ** ਬਾਤਲਾ *s. m.* (M.) A stammerer.

**BATLOH** ਬਟਲੋਹ *s. f.* } A large  
**BATLOHÁ** ਬਟਲੋਹਾ *s. m.* } brass  
**BATLOHÍ** ਬਟਲੋਹੀ *s. f.* } vessel  
 of about one or two maunds' capacity, in which Hindus cook food when large quantities are required.

**BATNÁ** ਬਟਨਾ *s. m.* A mixture of the meal of *chaná* (a kind of vetch), oil, and some fragrant substance. This is used as a substitute for soap, (as it makes the skin soft and delicate), by the bride and bridegroom when bathing on the marriage day; *i. q.* *Vañá*.

**BATNÁ** ਬਟਨਾ *s. m.* } An instrument  
**BATNÍ** ਬਟਨੀ *s. f.* } with which  
**BATNÚ** ਬਟਨੂ *s. m.* } ropes and fine  
 cords are manufactured, (especially the *Jancú*, or Brahmanical thread); *i. q.* *Vañá*.

**BATNAMA** ਬਟਨਾਮਾ *s. m.* } One who is  
**BATNAMÍ** ਬਟਨਾਮੀ *s. f.* } of the same  
 name as a husband's father, mother, brother, sister, or uncle; (spoken by wives, the mentioning of the name of an elder relative of a husband being forbidden among Hindus.)

**BATOHLÍ** ਬਟੋਹਲੀ *s. f.* A bird resembling a *Bater*, but smaller.

**BATOLNÁ** ਬਤੋਲਨਾ *v. a.* To collect, gather together.

**BATPAR** ਬਟਪਾਰ *s. m.* A highway-man, a villain.

**BATPARÍ** ਬਟਪਾਰੀ *s. f.* Highway robbery.

BATRÍ ਬਾਤਰੀ *s. f.* A single word, part of a word.

BÁTSAH ਬਾਤਸਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bádsháh*. See *Bádsáh*.

BATT ਬਤ *s. m.* Nausea, faintness; *c. w.* *áuní*; a term in the games *chaupar* and *chhikri*; *c. w.* *painá*;—*s. f.* Fraud, deception; a degree of moisture in the ground which makes it fit for the plough; *c. w.* *áuní* or *dení*; ability, art, skill; proper degree, right consistency (a term in cookery):—*is nún likhan dí batt* (or *vatt*) *changí áuní hai*. He writes well:—*hun batt* (or *vatt*) *sir áyá*. Now it is done, or brought to the right consistency; *i. q.* *Obatt*.

BATṬ ਬਟ *s. m.* A weight; sultriness; enmity, displeasure; twisting, a twist or wrinkle; a frown; a twisting of the bowels, pains in the bowels, gripes; not sufficiently soft (used of *dál* which remains hard from deficiency of water in which it has been soaked); *i. q.* *Baff*.

BATṬÁ ਬਟਾ *s. m.* A weight, a stone; discount; revenge, defect:—*battá sattá*, *s. m.* Exchange in trade, exchanging one article for another; barter; *c. w.* *dená*, *laggná*, *láuná*; *i. q.* *Vattá*.

BATṬÁ ਬਾਟਾ *s. m.* A large brass basin; the green fruit and blossoms of the *Karír* tree (*Acacia leucophlœa*); when half ripe, it is called *ḡelá*, and used for pickles; when quite ripe and red, it is called *penjhá*.

BATTAK ਬਤੱਕ } *s. f.* A duck,  
BATAKH ਬਤੱਖ } duckling; a goose.

BATTAR ਬਤੱਰ *s. f.* Moistening of land (by irrigation or rain) sufficiently to

make it fit for the plough; also applied to the proper season for ploughing land; *i. q.* *Vattar*.

BATTARÍ ਬਤੱਰੀ *a.* See *Battí*.

BATṬHAL ਬਠੱਲ *s. m.* A large earthen basin.

BATṬHALÍ ਬਠੱਲੀ *s. f.* A small earthen basin.

BÁTTHU ਬਾਠੁ *s. m.* A weed used for food when grain is scarce (*Chenopodium album et murale*;) the name of a creek near Kangra.

BATṬÍ ਬਾਟੀ *s. f.* A kind of brass basin; extra rations to soldiers.

BATTÍ ਬਤੱੀ *s. m., a.* A lamp wick, thirty-two:—*battí dhárán*, *s. f.* Mother's milk, (which is supposed to flow in thirty-two streams):—*battí dhárán bakshná*, *v. a. lit.* To pardon mother's milk, *i. e.* to renounce any claim to maternal sympathy, to ward off the judgment which the son must bring on himself by any dereliction of filial duty.

BATṬÍ ਬਟੀ *s. f.* A five-seer weight; a small stone; a lamp wick; a pill; *i. q.* *Vattí*.

BATṬNÁ ਬਟੱਣਾ *v. a.* To twist; to acquire, to gain, to make a profit;—*matthá battná*, *v. n.* To frown, to be displeased; *i. q.* *Vattná*.

BAṬUÁ ਬਟੁਆ *s. m.* A pocket, a silver bag of triangular form suspended in front of a bride's trousers; a bag, a purse.

**BATUA** ਬਤੂਆ *s. m.* The quantity of cotton taken up at one time to spin, (answering to the "distaff full," though much less in point of actual quantity); the cotton is made into such portions or *batúe* when carded; *i. q.* *Púní.*

**BÁTÚN** ਬਾਤੂਨ *s. m., f.*  
**BÁTUNAN** ਬਾਤੂਨਣ *s. f.*  
**BÁTUNGARÍ** ਬਾਤੂਗਰੀ *s. f.*  
**BÁTUNÍ** ਬਾਤੂਨੀ *s. f.*  
**BÁTUNÍÁ** ਬਾਤੂਨੀਆ *s. m.*

A great talker; an ostentatious person.

**BATWÁL** ਬਤਵਾਲ *s. m. (K.)* A village messenger and watchman.

**BATWÁNÍ** ਬਟਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* A clod used by Muhammadans after urinating to absorb the last few drops; *i. q.* *Vaṭwání.*

**BAUHAR** ਬੋਹੜ *ad.* Again.

**BAUHARNA** ਬੋਹੜਣਾ *v. n.* To come, to arrive, to come at a critical time to save one from an enemy, to relieve distress or affliction.

**BAUHKAR** ਬੋਹਕਰ *s. f.* A broom; *i. q.* *Baháí.*

**BAUHLÍ** ਬੋਹਲੀ *s. f.* The milk of a cow, buffalo, or goat which has newly brought forth young. It is boiled and eaten with sugar.

**BAUL** ਬੋਲ *s. m.* Urine, (this term generally used by Muhammadans).

**BAULÍ** ਬੋਲੀ *s. f.* A walled  
**BÁULÍ** ਬਾਉਲੀ } spring, (generally in  
**BÁURÍ** ਬਾਉਰੀ } the hills); a well  
 in which there are steps leading down to the water, (generally in the low country). In some *baulis* there are covered chambers where people rest and take refreshments during the heat of the day.

**BAUNÁ** ਬੋਣਾ *s. m.* A dwarf; *i. q.* *Vauná.*

**BAUN BAUN** ਬੋਂਬੋਂ *s. f.* An empty noise, a vain attempt, the disgrace consequent on a failure; *c. w.* *bajjní*:—*baun baun bajj gáí.* The thing was a failure; the affair has resulted in disgrace.

**BAUNCH** ਬੋਂਚ *s. m.* A thicket or impenetrable jungle.

**BAUNGÁ** ਬੋਂਗਾ *s. m.* } One who is  
**BAUNGÍ** ਬੋਂਗੀ *s. f.* } silly, but amiable; one who is not able to keep a secret; a talkative person.

**BAUR** ਬੋਰ *s. f.* A net or snare for catching deer.

**BAURÁ** ਬੋਰਾ *a.* Mad, insane.

**BAURAN** ਬੋਰਾਂ *s. f. pl.* A kind of noose or net for catching animals; *i. q.* *Bánwardán.*

**BAURÍA** ਬੋਰੀਆ *s. m.* A low caste of people notorious for theft. They generally use *Baur* for catching animals.

**BAWA** ਬਵਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vabá.* Epidemic, plague, pestilence; (*ironic*) title given to a mischievous woman; *c. w.* *painí.*

**BÁWÁ** ਬਾਵਾ *s. m.* A title given to the male descendants of the first three Gurus of the Sikhs; a *faqír* or *sádhú*; the head of an order of monks; a form of address used by beggars or *sádhús* towards the master of a house and the people generally; a term of respect equivalent to Sir; (European children are called *báwá log* by native servants.)

**BAWANJJÁ** ਬਵੰਜੋਂ *a.* Fifty-two.

BĀWARĀ बहुरा *a. Mad, insane, stupid ; i. q. Baurā.*

BĀWARĀN बहुरा } *s. f. Hair too*  
BĀWARĀN बहुरीमा } *short to be*  
*tied up into a knot ; i. q. Bābarīyān.*

BAWĀSĪR बहामीर *s. f. Piles.*

BAWATTA बहट्टा *s. m. An armlet with an amulet.*

BAWESĪA बहमीमा *s. m. One suffering from piles ; i. q. Mawesīd.*

BAWESĪAN बहमीमा *s. f. pl. Piles ; i. q. Mawesīān.*

BAWĪ बहवी *s. f. Feminine of Bāwā.*

BAYĀ बया *s. m. Sweetmeats presented by every married Hindu woman to her mother-in-law, or to any elderly member of her family, on the day of Karwā chauth ; i. q. Baid.*

BAYĀ बया } *s. m. Width, breadth.*  
BĀYAN बयान }

BAYĀS बयाम *s. m. The name by which Krishna Devipayana, the great Sanskrit scholar, sage and author of the Vedānta Darsana, the fountain of Vedānt philosophy, is generally known. It means the "divider," and as he is reported to have first divided and arranged the Vedas, the name was given him, and hence he is also sometimes called Ved Bayas. He was called Devipayana because he was born on an island. The name of one of the five rivers of the Punjab ; it is corrupted from the Sanskrit Vipasa, to unbind. The story is that a sage, tired of life, bound himself hand and foot, and threw himself into its waters, but the river unbound his cords, and deposited him unhurt on the bank ;*

diameter :—*bayāsardh, s. m. The half of a diameter ; i. q. Vayās.*

BAYYĀ बय्या } *s. m. The weaver*  
BAYYARĀ बय्यारा } *bird (Ploceus bayd.)*

BE बे The second letter of the Persian

Alphabet ;—*inter. O ! (spoken by women in addressing children) ; c. v. Ve ;—prep. Without, in want of :—be akhtyār, a. Without self-possession, incompetent ;—ad. Involuntarily, naturally :—be akhtyārī, s. f. Want of self-possession or authority :—be akl, a. Without sense, without understanding, silly :—be akli, s. f. Want of sense, foolishness, silliness :—be aṣṭ, a. Endless, infinite (title of God.) :—be arām, a. Restless, uneasy, ill :—be arāmī, s. f. Restlessness, uneasiness, disquiet, illness :—be atbār, a. Corrupted from *be itbār*. Of no credit or estimation, not trustworthy, incredible ; faithless ; suspicious, incredulous :—be atbārī. Corruption of *be itbārī, a. Want of credit, discredit, untrustworthiness, faithlessness :—be bahār, be bahārī, be bahārī, a. Out of season :—be chaig, a. Restless, uneasy, ill :—be chāinī, s. f. Restlessness, uneasiness, illness :—be dakhli, a. Dispossessed, ejected ;—be dakhli, s. f. Want of possession, dispossession, ejection :—be dār, a. Fearless, undaunted ; bold :—be dārī, a. Unfeeling, unsympathising, merciless, pitiless :—be dardī, s. f. Want of feeling :—be dareg, a. Unmerciful regardless, inconsiderate ;—be daregī, s. f. Mercilessness, want of feeling, cruelty :—be dāul, a. Ill-fashioned, mis-shaped ; ugly :—be dāulī, s. f. Ugliness, clumsiness ; disorder :—be dhark, a. Fearless, bold ;—ad. Fearlessly, boldly :—be dil, a. Disheartened, dissatisfied, displeased ;—be dilī, s. f. Dissatisfaction, displeasure :—be dīn, a. Without religion, irreligious, faithless :—be dīnī, s. f. Faithlessness, irreligion :—be dos, be dosī, be dosī, a. Innocent, faultless :—be faidā, a. Unprofitable, useless, to no purpose ;—be fikar, a. Free from care or anxiety, contented :—be fikrī, s. f. Freedom from care or anxiety ; contentment :—be gam, a. Without anxiety, careless, indifferent ;—be gamī, s. f.**

Freedom from anxiety, carelessness, indifference;—*be gamrá*, *a.* Corrupted from *be gumráh*. Careless, fearless, unconcerned, thoughtless, indifferent;—*be gamráhi*, *s. f.* Corruption of *be-gumráhi*. Fearlessness, thoughtlessness, indifference;—*be garj*, *a.* Disinterested, unselfish; indifferent:—*be garjí*, *s. f.* Disinterestedness, unselfishness; indifference;—*be gundh*, *a.* Innocent, faultless, sinless:—*be gundhi*, *s. f.* Innocence—*be hayá*, *be hiáu*, *a.* Shameless, immodest:—*be hayái*, *be hajji*, *s. f.* Shamelessness, immodesty:—*be-hisáb*, *a.* Quite out of the account, out of the question; impossible; innumerable:—*be hos*, *be hosh*, *a.* Senseless:—*be hoshi*, *s. f.* Senselessness:—*be ijjat*, *a.* Corruption of *be izat*. Disgraced:—*be ijjati*, *s. f.* Corrupted from *be izati*. Disgrace:—*be imán*, *a.* Without religion, infidel; without conscience, unprincipled, corrupt, faithless; false, treacherous; dishonest, fraudulent:—*be imáni* or *be imángi*, *s. f.* Irreligion, infidelity, dishonesty, breach of trust, unfair dealing; falseness, perfidiousness;—*be insáf*, *a.* Unjust:—*be insáfi*, *s. f.* Injustice;—*be jár*, *a.* Distressed, sick:—*be kal*, *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vayákal*. Restless, uneasy, seriously ill:—*be kalí*, *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vayákalí*. Restlessness, uneasiness, agitation:—*be kár*, *a.* Worthless, without work or employment; idle, doing nothing:—*be kári*, *s. f.* The state of being unemployed:—*be kardr*, *a.* See *be chain* or *be arám*:—*be kardrí*, *s. f.* See *be arámi* or *be chaini*:—*be khabar*, *a.* Without knowledge (of), uninformed; without intelligence, ignorant, stupid:—*be khabri*, *s. f.* Ignorance, stupidity—*be-khud*, *a.* Out of one's mind through sickness, in a fit:—*be lagám*, *a.* Unbridled; licentious:—*be laháj*, *a.* Shameless, disrespectful:—*be laháji*, *s. f.* Immodesty, disrespect:—*be lajj*, *a.* Shameless:—*be mukh*, *a.* Inattentive, indiscreet, impertinent; indifferent to the Guru's advice:—*be mutáj*, or *be mutháj*, *a.* Free from want, free from care; having abundance; independent:—*be mutáji*, or *be mutháji*, *s. f.* Freedom from want or care, independence; a forked stick on which Sikhs spread the cloth through which they strain *Bhang*:—*be nasib*, *a.* Unfortunate:—*be nasibi*, *s. f.* Misfortune, ill-fate:—*be olád*, *be oláda*, *a.* Having no

issue, childless:—*be pardgi*, *s. f.* Openness, immodesty:—*be rahm*, *a.* Merciless, *s. f.* Mercilessness:—*be riá* or *be rayá*, *a.* Cruel:—*be rahmi*, *a.* Unprejudiced, sincere, without hypocrisy;—*be sabrá*, *a.* Impatient:—*be sabri*, *a.* Impatience:—*be sahúr*, *a.* Foolish, wanting in common sense, without understanding:—*be sahúri*, *s. f.* Wanting common sense, stupidity, folly:—*be samjh*, *a.* Without understanding, foolish, silly:—*be samjáhi*, *s. f.* Want of understanding, stupidity, folly:—*be sarm*, *be sharm*, *a.* Immodest, shameless:—*be sarmi*, *be sharmi*, *s. f.* Immodesty, shamelessness:—*be sawád*, *be sawáda*, *be sawádi*, *a.* Tasteless, insipid, without relish:—*be-sawádi*, *s. f.* Exchange of angry words, quarrel:—*be shamár*, *a.* Numberless, numerous:—*be sudh*, *be surt*, *a.* Out of one's senses, out of one's mind through sickness, senseless; foolish, wanting in understanding:—*be surd*, *a.* Having a bad voice (in music); ugly:—*be táb*, *a.* Fainted, agitated; Restless; impatient; ill:—*be tábi*, *s. f.* Faintless; restlessness; impatience:—*be tars*, *a.* See *be rahm*:—*be tarsi*, *s. f.* See *be rahmi*:—*be taur*, *be taurá*, *a.* Badly formed:—*be wakúf*, *a.* Foolish, stupid, silly:—*be wakúfi*, *s. f.* Foolishness, stupidity:—*be was*, *be wasá*, *a.* Without power or authority, weak; unresisting:—*be wari*, *a.* Helplessness.

**BE-BE येवे** *s. f.* Lady (used especially in addressing a sister, mother, mother-in-law, or any elderly woman, as a term of endearment or respect.)

**BECHNÁ बेचना** *v. a.* To sell, dispose of, transfer.

**BED बेद** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Veda*. The scriptures of the Hindus; divine knowledge. There are four *Bedás*, *i. e.* Rig or Rekh, Yájur or Yájush, Sámá, Atharvá; cane, willow (*Salix elegans*; *fragilis* and *vimanilis*):—*bed musk* or *mushk*, *s. m.* Musk willow, (*Salix caprea*) celebrated for its fragrance. It is used medicinally as a *sharbat*; *i. q.* *Ved*.

**BEDAN बेदन** *s. f.* Pain, ache, affliction, trouble.

**BEDAN** बेदण् *s. f.* A woman of the *Bedi* caste.

**BEDANT** बेदन्त *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vedānt*. The substance of *Vedas*; name of a particular Hindu system of philosophy and theology.

**BEDĀNTĪ** बेदन्ती *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vedānti*. One who is conversant with the *Bedānt* system, a follower of the *Vedānta* philosophy.

**BEDHĀ** बेधा *s. m.* Vermin that infest cattle, horses, *i. e.* ticks and lice, also the nit of a louse.

**BEDHNĀ** बेधना *s. f.* See *Bedan*.

**BEDĪ** बेदी *s. f.* A division of the *Khatri* caste, *i. e.* that to which Gurn Nanak belonged; a man of that caste, a male descendant of Gurn Nanak;—*s. f.* A wooden canopy or pavilion underneath which Hindu marriages are performed; a place prepared for putting on the sacred thread (*Jamā*); an altar; *i. q.* *Vedī*.

**BEG** बेग *s. m.* A *Mughal* title, corresponding with that of *Khan* among the *Pāthāns*; haste, rapidity;—*ad.* With haste, quickly, soon:—*beg vichh dūgā*, *v. a.* To be in heat (cattle.)

**BEGAM** बेगम *s. f.* A queen, a lady; a title of *Mughal* ladies.

**BEGAMĪ** बेगमी *a.* Of, or relating to a *Begam*;—*s. f.* A superior kind of rice.

**BEGANĀ** बेगाना *a.* Not related,

**BEGĀNRĀ** बेगानरा *a.* foreign, strange, alien, unknown; not one's own: another's (*pardyā*);—*s. m.* A stranger, foreigner.

**BEGĀR** बेगार *s. f.* Forced labour, forc-

ing men, carriages, and beasts of burden into service;—*begār jālnā*, *v. n.* To work carelessly; *i. q.* *Bagār*.

**BEGĀRĪ** बेगारी *s. f.* One who works under compulsion (whether paid or not,) a person forced to work (with or without pay).

**BEH** बेह *s. m.* A hole, a perforation;—*s. f.* Poison, (mineral, vegetable or animal);—*s. m.* (*M.*) Seed; *i. q.* *Veh*.

**BEHĀ** बेहा *a.* Stale, not fresh:—*behā tabehā*, *a.* Stale, three days' stale;—*s. f.* Food lying stale for three days.

**BEHAJJĪ** बेहजी *s. f.* Disgrace; damage, injury, insipidity; lacking relish, want of shame.

**BEHAN** बेहण *s. m.* Coriander seed.

**BEHĀN** बेहान *s. f.* A filly from six months to two years' old.

**BEHĪ** बेही *s. f.* The sweetmeats placed before a wedding party at the bride's house after the marriage ceremony, generally after noon for two days continuously; *i. q.* *Mīṭhā bhāt*;—*a.* Stale;—*behī tabehī*, *s. f. a.* Food stale for three days; stale food; not fresh:—*behī-jānā*, *v. n.* (*K.*) To sit down.

**BEHRĀ** बेहरा *s. m.* A yard, a court; a compound; *i. q.* *Vehṛā*.

**BEHT** बेहउ *s. m.* (*K.*) A plank.

**BEIL** बेयिल *s. m.* A second ploughing; *i. q.* *Dohar*.

**BEIN** बेयी *s. m.* An irregular stream with a clay bottom, having the appearance of a canal.

BEJHAR **वेझर** *s. f.* Several kinds of grain mixed together; *i. q.* *Gojar* or *Gojrd.*

BEJJÁ **बेजाँ** *s. m.* False pretensions:—*bejjá márná, v. n.* To make false pretensions, to play tricks.

BEKAL **बेकल** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vayákal.* Restless, uneasy, agitated, out of order.

BEKALÍ **बेकली** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vayákalí.* Restlessness, uneasiness, agitation.

BEKÚ **बेकु** *s. m.* (K.) A kind of grass.

BEL **बेल** *s. f.* A vine, a creeping plant; tendrils and leaves worked on clothes, shoes, embroidery, flower tissue; tape, barbs; length (of a lion, dog, horse, bullock); money given to dancing girls, players, barbers, and others, at weddings and feasts; descendants, offspring; a team of two or more pairs of oxen:—*bel búffá, s. m.* Shrubs and creepers; flowers (on clothes), leaves and tendrils worked on wood, any flowered border:—*beldár, a.* Leaves and tendrils on cloth, woodwork; long, of good length (a cow, horse):—*bel vadhnd, v. n.* To bear fruit, to have offspring, to maintain the line;—(M.) A dangerous disease in camels, few escape from it. It may occur at any time, and is said to be caused by the animal not getting the condiments it requires. Swelling of the rectum and of the whole body up to the hump is the most conspicuous symptom; a second ploughing; *i. q.* *Vel.*

BELA **बेला** *s. m.* Time, an interval, occasion; leisure; *i. q.* *Velá.*

BELAN **बेलन** *s. f.* The roller of a sugar mill, or a cotton cleaner or gin; the axis of a Persian wheel; a cylinder of wood,

metal or stone; a roller, a rolling pin; *i. q.* *Velan.*

BELCHI **बेलची** *s. f.* A goat or sheep skin colored light green.

BELDÁR **बेलदार** *s. m.* One who works in mortar, &c., with a hoe or a spade; a labourer whose work is to dig or delve.

BELÍ **बेली** *s. m.* A friend, companion; co-worker; lover;—(M) An agriculturist, a labourer; a term of endearment among the Zamindars; a protector; a servant;—*ihó hál mivádl dá, tá Allah belí mádl dá.* If this is the state of the herdsman, God alone can protect the cattle:—*dúm ná belí, king ná hathiár.* A *mirásí* does not make a good servant, nor a fiddle-bow a good weapon.—*Prov.*

BELLÁ **बेलॉ** *s. m.* Wilderness, a place abounding in grass or reeds, as on the margin of a river, a marsh or moor; a second or third pair of oxen in a team.

BELNÁ **बेलना** *s. m.* A sugar mill; a machine for seeding cotton; a rolling pin; a small roller for rolling flour into a cake (*roft*); the stick (also called *ghorní*) with which the hand of a bridegroom is struck as a part of a marriage ceremony;—*v. a.* To press (sugarcane); to seed cotton; to roll (dough); to mash (*dál*); to strike the bridegroom's hand; *i. q.* *Velnd.*

BELNI **बेलनी** *s. f.* A machine for seeding cotton, a small rolling pin;—*v. a.* To seed (cotton), to roll (dough.)

BELRÁ **बेलरा** *s. m.* See *Berard.*

BELÚÁ **बेलुआ** *s. m.* A small cup (made of brass or copper.)

BENANTÍ **बेनंती** *s. f.* Supplication, offering to a deity, entreaty, prayer; request; *i. q.* *Bentí.*



*Karo benantí sun mere mítá,  
Sant fahl kí belá;  
Íhán khát chalo Hari láhá,  
Age bishan suhelá.*

Offer prayers (to God), listen to me my friend, this is the time for serving the holy men; if you earn in this world to take with you the favour of God as profit, the Supreme Being will protect (save) you in the next.

**BENAWÁ बेनवा** *a.* Indifferent to the world (*faqír*), having no worldly cares or anxieties; dead to the world; a sect of *faqírs*.

**BENDHWÁ बेण्ढवा** *s. m.* Defect or disorder in a mother's milk, causing sickness in the child; *c. w. laggná*.

**BENDHWAR बेण्ढवार** *a.* Deeply involved, in embarrassed circumstances, heavily in debt.

**BENTY बेण्टी** *s. f.* See *Benantí*.

**BER बेर** *s. m.* A plum, the jujube (*Zizyphus, jujuba*), the name of a fruit and of the tree on which it grows;—*s. f.* Time by time, often.

**BER बेर** *s. m.* A coarse rope, made of grass, straw:—*ber batná, s. m.* The wooden instrument used in making grass or hemp ropes; *c. w. batná*.

**BERÁ बेरा** *s. m.* Roasted meat, a roast.

**BERÁ बेरा** *s. m.* A large boat, a raft, a float, a fleet; an army, a troop, militia:—*berá dob baiṭhná* or *ḍubb jáná, dubbná* or *gark jáná*, or *honá, ruṛhná, v. n.* To sink (a boat); to lose all (in one's possession); to die (a son or other near relative):—*berá dolná, v. n.* The rolling of a boat; impending ruin;—*berá pár honá* or *laggná, v. n.* To be free from troubles, to succeed, to gain one's ends:—*berá pár karná* or *láuná, v. a.* To ferry over a raft or boat; to overcome difficulties; to help one through some transaction:—*sapáht-yán dá berá, s. m.* A regiment or body of soldiers; *c. w. páuná*.

**BERARÁ बेररा** *s. m.* Wheat and *chaná* (gram) mixed or grown together; (*met.*) a person having parents of different castes; *i. q. Belrá*.

**BERARÍ बेररी** *s. f.* Wheat and *chaná* (gram) mixed together; property, possession, stock, principal:—*berarí bik* or *vik jáná, v. n.* The sale of all a man possesses, *i. e.* to become bankrupt, to lose every thing.

**BERHÁ बेहा** *s. m.* A yard, a court; *i. q. Verhá*.

**BERHMÍ बेहमी** *s. f.* Having two layers (as bread), with *dál* between:—*berhmí roṭí, s. f.* A cake made in two layers, with *dál* between the layers.

**BERÍ बेरी** *s. f.* The *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); a time, delay; a division of the *Khatrí* caste;—*s. m.* A man belonging to that caste.

**BERÍ बेरी** *s. f.* A boat, a fetter; (for reference of these meanings see *Berá*); (*pl. beriyán*) irons fastened to the legs of prisoners; restraint; (*met.*) nuptials, wedlock:—*berí painá, v. a.* To be put in irons, to be imprisoned; (*met.*) to be tied in the bonds of wedlock:—*berí páuná, v. a.* To cause to be put in chains:—*berí kaṭhná* or *vaḍḍhná, v. n.* To be taken off (one's chains); to be freed, discharged, released; to be freed from any restraint or obstruction; *c. w. páuná*.

**BERWÁ बेरवा** *s. m.* Distinction, doubt, separation, difference; *i. q. Verwá*.

**BESAN बेसण** *s. m.* The meal or flour of *chaná* (gram); *i. q. Vesān*.

**BESANT बेसन्टी** *a.* Made of the meal or flour of *chaná* and wheat:—*besantí roṭí, s. f.* Bread made of *besan* and wheat meal.

**BESAR बेसर** *s. m.* A nose-ring.

BESKÍ वेमकी *s. f. (K.)* Watching harvested grain till it is divided between the proprietor and tenant.

BESKÚ वेमकु *s. m. (K.)* The watchman of harvested grain.

BESLÁ वेमला *a.* Careless, indifferent, negligent, without concern; *i. q. Veslá.*

BESNÁ वेमना *v. n. (K.)* To sit.

BESRÁ वेमरा *s. m.* The name of a bird of the hawk kind.

BESWÁ वेमदा } *s. f.* A prostitute, har-  
BESWÁN वेमदां } lot, whore; a woman  
of doubtful character.

BET वेत *s. m.* A ratan, cane; the cut of clothes, cutting out clothes.

BET वेत *s. m.* Low, alluvial lands, or islands in the bed of rivers.

BETÁ वेता *s. m.* A son; boy, child; a form of address used by *faqírs* towards their disciples and others:—*betá bandú-  
ná, v. a.* To adopt a son.

BETÁL वेताल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vetál*. A demon, an evil spirit;—*a.* Out of tune.

BETÍ वेटी *s. f.* A daughter; a girl.

BEUNT वेउंट } *s. f.* Shape, the cut  
BEUNT वेउंट } and fashion of clothes,  
cutting out clothes; *i. q. Veunt.*

BEUNTANÁ वेउंटना *v. a.* To cut out clothes; *i. q. Veuntaná.*

BEUNTAUNÁ वेउंटाना *v. a.* To cause clothes to be cut; *i. q. Veuntáuná.*

BEUR वेउर } *s. m.* A woman's bo-  
BEWAR वेदर } dice.

BEURÁ वेउरा *s. m.* See *Bervá*

BEWÁ वेदा *s. f., a.* Widow; wandering about, going astray (in latter case used for cattle); *c. w. honá.*

BEWE वेदे *s. f.* See *Bebe.*

BHÁ भा *s. m.* Rate, price, price current, market price; profit, advantage:—*bhá charhá* or *vaddhá, v. n.* To rise in price, to be at a premium:—*bhá chukáná, v. a.* To fix a price, rate:—*bhá ghañná, v. n.* A fall in the market rate;—Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bharátá*. Brother; friend; a familiar form of address as friend, my friend, my dear;—*(M.)* A share; fire:—*bhá dīdh bhá. (lit. a share and a share and a half).* A mode of dividing the produce between landlord and tenant, by which the former gets two fifths and the latter three fifths. This mode of division is also called *pañjā* or *pañjāñjī*.

BHABAK भबर *s. f.* A sudden stench, or a bad smell; a sudden burst of flame; madness; fierceness, heat;—*a.* Enkindled; mad, having hydrophobia; *c. w. jāná, painá, uñhā.*

BHABAKNÁ भबरना *v. n.* To be teased, to be provoked; to rush suddenly upon one; to roar, to thunder; to turn red with anger; to burst into flame, to blaze up suddenly; commonly used in the principal form with *pañá*, as *uh kuttá mainún bhabak ke piá*. The dog barked and rushed at me.

BHABBAR भब्र } *a.* Suffering  
BHABBARA भबरा } from goitre;  
swollen (the stomach); fat.

BHABBI भाबई } *s. f.* A brother's  
BHÁBBO भाबे } wife; a mother.

(generally used in towns, where grandsons called the grandmother as mother and the mother as *Bhābbī*).

**BHABKÁ** **ਭਬਕਾ** *s. m.* A small drinking vessel made of *Bhart* (an alloy of brass); a large copper *surāhī* or *gāgar* (country still) used to distil liquor or spirits.

**BHABKÁUNÁ** **ਭਬਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bark; to tease, to provoke.

**BHABKÍ** **ਭਬਕੀ** *s. f.* Rushing with fury; threat, menace, intimidation:—*giddar bhabkí, s. f.* The snarling of a jackal, bullying; a timid person's threat; also feminine of *Bhabká*.

**BHABRÁ** **ਭਾਬਰਾ** *s. m.* A caste of the *Jainí* persuasion (chiefly employed in traffic), a man of that caste.

**BHABRÍ** **ਭਾਬਰੀ** *s. f.* A woman of the *Bhābrá* caste; object, purpose, negotiation or demand; *c. w. bhālní*.

**BHABÚKA** **ਭਬੂਕਾ** *s. m.* A flame, a blaze;—*a.* Beautiful; real; *c. w. hōṛá*.

**BHABÚT** **ਭਬੂਤ** *s. f.* Ashes from a shrine with which Hindu worshippers smear their foreheads; ashes which Hindu devotees rub on their bodies; *c. w. lagduná, malná*.

**BHABÚTÍ** **ਭਬੂਤੀ** *s. f.* The ashes or remains of a dead body after cremation; wealth, riches, prosperity.

**BHABÚTÍÁ** **ਭਬੂਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A *faqír* who besmears himself with ashes.

**BHACHCHHNA** **ਭਛੱਣਾ** *v. a.* To devour, to eat greedily; *i. q. Bhakḥḥḍ*.

**BHADD** **ਭਦ** *s. m.* A crack, a crevice, (also see *Bhaddan*.)

**BHADDÁ** **ਭਦੱ** *a.* Clumsy, uncouth,

awkward, not nicely made; foolish, ignorant; simple.

**BHADDAN** **ਭਦੱਣ** *s. m.* Shaving of the head at the death of one's relative (a Hindu custom), of a child at a certain age considered as a necessary Hindu religious ceremony; *met.* the being stripped of everything, bankruptcy; *c. w. karoduná*.

**BHADDAR** **ਭਦੱਰ** *a.* Good, fine:—*bhaddar kálí, s. f.* An epithet of the goddess *Durgá*.

**BHADDU** **ਭਦੁੱ** *s. m.* See *Bhaddan*.

**BHADDÚ** **ਭਦੁੱ** *s. m. (K.)* A brass cooking pot.

**BHADKAL** **ਭਦਕਲ** *s. m.* A wild plant, sometimes used medicinally. (*Salix*.)

**BHÁDON** **ਭਾਦੋਂ** *s. m.* The fifth month in the Hindu solar year (from the middle of August to the middle of September.)

**BHADRAKÁ** **ਭਦਰਕਾ** *s. m.* }  
**BHADRAKÁRÍ** **ਭਦਰਕਾਰੀ** *s. f.* }

Advantage, gain, profit, benefit (spoken ordinarily of persons and in the negative sense):—*is te kī bhadraká honá hai?* What good can be expected from him?

**BHÁDRON** **ਭਾਦਰੋਂ** *s. m.* See *Bhádron*.

**BHADÚRÁ** **ਭਭੂਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A lamb, (diminutive of *Bhed*, a sheep):—*bhed dá bhadúrá, ṭaká púre dá púra*.—Prov. Buy a lamb and you will get your money back in full.

**BHAG** **ਭਗ** *s. f.* *Pudendum muliebere*.

**BHÁG** **ਭਾਗ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhāgu*. Fate, fortune, lot, destiny; portion:—*bhág bhārí, a., s. f.* Fortunate, prosperous; also a woman's name; (*Ironical*) unfortunate, unlucky:—*bhág hīn, a.* Destitute of good fortune,

unfortunate :—*bhág lagáundá*, v. n. To allot, to apportion :—*bhág lagná*, v. n. To become fortunate ; to have children :—*bhágwán*, a. Fortunate, lucky, prosperous ; munificent, charitable, kind :—*bhágwántí*, s. f. Good fortune, good luck, prosperity :—*bhágwantí*, *bhágwantí*, s. f. A fortunate woman.

**BHAGÁ** **ਭਾਗਾ** a. (M.) Corrupted from the Hindi word *Abhágá*. Unlucky, bad. The omission of the negative in Multání is curious, for in the cognate dialects the adjective of the same form as *bhágá* means fortunate, good :—*bhágá kuttá sáin punwáde*. It is an unlucky dog that causes its master to be abused :—*bhágá chhohar*, s. m. A bad boy :—*bhágá bhágá*, s. m. Flight.

**BHAGAL** **ਭਗਲ** s. m. Trading without capital, bankruptcy.

**BHAGALÍ** **ਭਗਲੀ** } a. Bankrupt,  
**BHAGALÍA** **ਭਗਲੀਆ** } unreliable (in trade) ; an extravagant speculator.

**BHÁGAN** **ਭਾਗਣ** a., s. f. Having a part, thrifty ; prosperous ;—s. f. A female partner, a fortunate woman ; a woman's proper name.

**BHAGANDAR** **ਭਗੰਦਰ** s. m. A boil in about the anus ; a fistula in ano.

**BHAGÁR** **ਭਗਾਰ** s. m. See *Baghár*.

**BHÁGAR** **ਭਾਗਰ** s. m. A sub-division of Rajputs.

**BHAGÁRÁ** **ਭਗਾਰਾ** s. f. Earth brought from the shrine of *Nagádhá*.

**BHAGAT** **ਭਗਤ** } s. m. Corrupted  
**BHAGTU** **ਭਗਤੁ** } from the Sanskrit word *Bhakt*. A worshipper, a devotee ; a religious man ; a pious, holy man :—*bhagat kánd*, s. m. The part of religious books which relates to worship :—

*bhagat vachchhal*, a. Kind to devotees or worshippers (an epithet of God).

**BHAGAURÁ** **ਭਗੌੜਾ** s. m. } One  
**BHAGAURAN** **ਭਗੌੜਨ** s. f. } who  
**BHAGAUÍ** **ਭਗੌੜੀ** s. f. } has

fled from battle, a fugitive, given to speaking at random, saying one thing to one, and another thing to another ; unworthy of credence ; a random speaker ; a coward.

**BHAGAUTÁ** **ਭਗੌਤਾ** s. m. A sword.

**BHAGAUTÍ** **ਭਗੌਤੀ** s. f. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Bhagvatí*. The chief goddess ; a sword.

**BHAGEL** **ਭਗੇਲ** a. Cowardly, fearful, disposed to run away, (in battle), one that has run away.

**BHAGGAL** **ਭਗੱਲ** a. Beaten (quail) ; s. m. A coarse black blanket (commonly spoken of an old and torn one) ; the principal sum, (*múl*).

**BHAGGU** **ਭਗੁ** s. m. A name of a subdivision of Jats.

**BHÁGÍ** **ਭਾਗੀ** s. m. Having a share ; sharing ; a fortunate, prosperous person ; a partner, a partaker.

**BHAGONÁ** **ਭਗੋਣਾ** v. a. To wet, to soak.

**BHAGTAN** **ਭਗਤਣ** s. f. A female worshipper or devotee.

**BHAGTÁÍ** **ਭਗਤਾਈ** } s. f. Worship,  
**BHAGTÍ** **ਭਗਤੀ** } devotion ; sanctity.

**BHAGTÍA** **ਭਗਤੀਆ** s. m. A musician who accompanies dancing boys.

**BHAGÚRA** **ਭਗੂੜਾ** } s. m. A cradle ; the  
**BHAGÚRÍ** **ਭਗੂੜੀ** } seat in a swing ;  
i. q. *Bhanggúrú*.

BHAGWÁ ਭਗਵਾ } a. Salmon-coloured.  
BHAGWÁN ਭਗਵਾਨ } reddish-yellow,

ochre coloured, coloured with *gerú* (a red earth) or *majíth* (*maddar Rubia munjista*) (*faqírs'* clothes):—*bhagwá kaprá* or *tákí*, *s. m.*, *f.* *Faqírs'* cloth, *i. e.* Religious devotees (wear salmon coloured clothes.)

BHAGWÁN ਭਗਵਾਨ *s. m.* (S.) The Supreme Being, Almighty God.

BHÁGWAT ਭਾਗਵਤ *s. m.* The name of one of the most celebrated of the 18 *Puránas*.

BHAGWAT ਭਗਵਤ } *s. m.* The  
BHAGWANT ਭਗਵੰਤ } Supreme Being,

Almighty God:—*Bhagwat gítá*, *s. m.* Name of a philosophical and religious poem (a portion of the *Mahabharata*) held in the highest esteem by the *Veshnvas*; the book used in Hindu worship.

BHÁH ਭਾਹ *s. f.* Fire; ardent love; splendour, elegance, brilliancy; *c. w.* *lagní*, *lagání*.

BHAHÁRÁ ਭਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* } A little earth-  
BHAHÁRÍ ਭਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* } en furnace of  
goldsmiths where fire is kept for melting metals; *i. q.* *Pahará*.

BHAHAURÁ ਭਹੌੜਾ *s. m.* } A wooden  
BHAHAURÍ ਭਹੌੜੀ *s. f.* } scraper (for  
throwing away horse's dung.)

BHÁHI ਭਾਹਿ } *s. f.* A slight appearance,  
BHAHI ਭਹਿ } a slight tinge. (of any  
colour.)

BHAHORÁ ਭਹੌੜਾ *s. m.* A Hindu ceremony performed after the 7th month of the first pregnancy; *c. w.* *charhá*; *i. q.* *Rít*.

BHAI ਭੈ *s. f.* Fear, dread, alarm, terror:—*bhaimán*, *a.* Fearful, tiresome, afraid, alarmed; having the fear of God.

BHÁÍ ਭਾਈ *s. m.* A brother; a cousin, a kinsman; a friend; a term applied by women, by way of respect, to their father-in-laws, husbands' elder brothers, and other male relatives; a man famous for piety. This term is generally applied to every Sikh, and especially to the priests and *Mahants* of Sikh Temples and *Dharm-sálas*; a Gurmukhí teacher:—*bhái band*, *s. m.* People of the same caste, blood relations, kinsmen:—*bhái bandi*, *s. f.* Relationship, brotherhood, fraternity:—*bhái chára*, *s. m.* Tribesmen, men of the same caste; brotherhood, friendship:—*bhái wál*, *s. m.* A partner, co-sharer:—*bhái wálí*, *s. f.* Partnership.

BHÁÍ ਭਾਈ *Inter.* I say! adverbial adjunct diminutive of *Bhái*, used for Sir, or brother, as *ná bhái*, no sir, no brother.

BHÁÍÁ ਭਾਈਆ *s. m.* A title of honor given to *Purbías*; also *voc.* of *Bhái*, O brother!

BHÁIYA ਭਾਈਆ *s. m.* The term applied by younger brothers and sons, by way of respect, to their elder brothers and fathers, and also to elder relations, and friends.

BHAIJAL ਭੈਜਲ *s. m.* Great fear, imminent danger, peril; distress; *i. q.* *Bhaujal*.

BHAIN ਭੈਣ *s. f.* A sister:—*bháin*, *bhará*, *s. f.*, *m.* Brother and sister.

BHAIN ਭੈਂ *s. f.* Bleating of a sheep; defeat, discomfiture; loss:—*bhain bhain karná*, *v. n.* To bleat, to be docile, to be obedient, to be submissive:—*bhain kar jáná*, *v. n.* To acknowledge defeat; to submit to losses.

BHAINGGÁ ਭੈਂਗਾ } *a.* Cross-eyed,  
BHAINGGÍ ਭੈਂਗੀ } squint-eyed,  
squinting.

BHAINṢ ਭੈਂਸ *s. f.* }  
 BHAINṢÁ ਭੈਂਸਾ *s. m.* } A buffalo.

BHAINṢÍÁ GUGGAL ਭੈਂਸੀਆਗੁਗੱਲ  
*s. m.* The name by which a superior kind of *guggal* (*Bdellium*) is distinguished; a fragrant gum resin, the product of *Balsamodendron Roxburghi* and several species of *amyris*.

BHAIR ਭੈੜ *s. f.* A bad habit:—*bhair múnḥ, bhair múnḥá, a.* Ugly face.

BHAIRÁ ਭੈੜਾ } *a.* Bad, evil, wretched;  
 BHAIRÍ ਭੈੜੀ } simple:—*bhairé kamán*  
*dá bhairá phal.* The fruit of evil deeds is evil.—Prov.

BHAIRAVI ਭੈਰਵੀ *s. f.* A *rágní* (song) sung in the morning.

BHAIRIA ਭੈਰਿਆ } *intj.* O bad per-  
 BHAIRÍE ਭੈਰੀਏ } son! O simpleton!

BHAIRO ਭੈਰੋ } *s. m.* The name of  
 BHAIRON ਭੈਰੋ } a Hindu god, one of the incarnations of Shiva:—*Bhairon Rág, s. m.* The name of a song.

BHAIWALÁPÁ ਭੈਵਲਾਪਾ *s. m. (M.)*  
 Partnership (especially in land):—*bhai-walápá chüne paṭá.* Partnership is hair pulling:—Prov. alluding to the frequent quarrels amongst partners.

BHÁIYÁ ਭਾਈਆ *s. m.* See *Bháid.*

BHÁIYAN ਭਾਈਯਣ *s. m.* A title of *Púrbiá* men.

BHAIYÁNAK ਭੈਯਾਨਕ *a.* Frightful, alarming, dreadful, awful, terrible, formidable, horrible.

BHÁJ ਭਾਜ } *s. f.* Flight (of an  
 BHÁJAR ਭਾਜੜ } army); flight of in-

habitants when war is at hand; property carried away through fright:—*s. m. (M.)* A threshing floor.

BHAJAN ਭਜਨ *s. m.* Devotion, worship; a hymn, a psalm; *c. w. karná.*

BHAJÁUNÁ ਭਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to run away; to drive away; to cause to be worshipped.

BHAJJÍ ਭਾਜੀ *s. f.* A present of fruit and sweetmeats, sent by the parents of a bride or bridegroom to their friends and relations when inviting them to the wedding; a mode of preparing vegetables.

BHAJJ-JANÁ ਭਜੋ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
 BHAJJNÁ ਭਜਨਾ } break; to lose; to flee, to escape.

BHAJNÁ ਭਜਨਾ *v. a.* To worship, to adorn.

BHAJNÍK ਭਜਨੀਕ *s. m.* A worshipper.

BHÁJWAR ਭਾਜਵਰ *s. m. (M.)* A threshing floor.

BHAJWÁUNÁ ਭਜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be worshipped; to cause to be sent, to send, to despatch.

BHAKANDAR ਭਕੰਦਰ *s. m.* See *Bha-gandar.*

BHAKAR-BHAKAR-KHÁNÁ ਭਕਰ ਭਕਰ ਖਾਣਾ *v. a.* To devour whatever comes to hand, to eat greedily.

BHAKH ਭਖ *s. f.* Heat produced by fever, slight fever:—*bhakh-bhakh karná, v. n.* To shine, to glitter (spoken of bright weapons; also of a handsome man.)

BHÁKHÁ    **ਭਾਖਾ**    } *s. f.* Speech,  
 BHÁKHIA   **ਭਾਖਿਆ** } form of

speech, a dialect or language; the Hindi language; chattering of birds.

BHAKHÁUNÁ **ਭਾਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To kindle;  
 to provoke, to put in a rage.

BHAKHLÁUNÁ **ਭਖਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To  
 be heated (the body as in fever); to  
 speak incoherently (in sickness or sleep.)

BHAKHNÁ **ਭਖਨਾ** *v. n.* To be heated  
 to a high degree; to be inflamed; to be  
 enraged.

BHÁKHNA **ਭਾਖਨਾ** *v. n.* To speak to.

BHAKKH **ਭਖ** *s. m.* A slight heat of  
 the body, (as on the approach of fever, or  
 when the fever has nearly subsided):—  
*bhakkh launá*, or *launé*. The glow over  
 a heated surface, the appearance of a  
 heated sandy plain from a distance;  
 a form of mirage; whim, fancy:—*oh piyá*  
*bhakkhán chhāṇṭ dá hai*. He talks all  
 sorts of nonsense.

BHAKKHNA **ਭਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To devour:  
 —*havá bhakkhná*; *v. a.* To take air; *i. q.*  
*Bhachchhná*.

BHAKKHRA **ਭਖੜਾ** } *s. m.* A thorny  
 BHAKKRA **ਭਕੜਾ** } medicinal plant  
 (*Tribulus alatus*); it is also used by the  
 poor as food, (especially in famine)

BHAKRAIN **ਭਕਰੈਨ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A  
 mallet for breaking lumps of earth.

BHAKRÍ **ਭਕੜੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A disease in  
 plants. It attacks barley in August and  
 the beginning of September. It is attri-  
 buted to excessive dryness; according to  
 some a sort of spider does the mischief; a

web, like that of a spider, forms across the  
 top of the plant, and prevents the ears  
 from forming.

BHAKRUL **ਭਕਰੂਲ** *a.* Filled with dust,  
 covered with dust.

BHAKRULNA **ਭਕਰੂਲਨਾ** *v. a.* To fill  
 with dust, to cover with dust.

BHAKÚA **ਭਕੂਆ** *a.* Foolish.

BHAL **ਭਲ** *s. f.* Doubt, suspicion;  
 swelling (especially of the legs.)

BHÁL **ਭਾਲ** *s. f.* Search, inquiry; in-  
 vestigation.

BHÁLA **ਭਾਲਾ** *s. m.* Spear, a lance.

BHALA **ਭਲਾ** } *a.* Good, excellent; well;  
 BHALE **ਭਲੇ** } —*ad.* Well;—*s. m.* Ad-  
 vantage, benefit, profit:—*bhalá changgá*,  
*a.* Excellent, virtuous; good; healthy,  
 well:—*bhalá mánas*, *s. m.* A polite  
 person; a gentleman; a respectable man,  
 a guileless, meek person, a nobleman;  
 (*ironic*) a fool; a wicked person, a rascal:  
 —*bhale dá bhalá. lit.* Good yields good:  
 —*bhalá laggná*, *v. n.* See *Achchhá laggná*.

BHALATTHÁ **ਭਲਥਾ** *s. m.* Pushing,  
 shoving, force; skill in wrestling.

BHALERA **ਭਲੇਰਾ** } *a.* Good,  
 BHALERARÁ **ਭਲੇਰੜਾ** } well.

BHALIÁÍ **ਭਲਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Goodness,  
 excellence, virtue; benefit, advantage.

BHALIÁṬ **ਭਲਿਆਟ** } *s. f.* A cow,  
 BHALIÁṬÍ **ਭਲਿਆਟੀ** } goat or female  
 buffalo that has given milk for a long  
 time, but has not yet become pregnant  
 (*gabbhā*).

BHĀLJNĀ **ਭਲਜਨਾ** *v. n.* (*Pot.*) To be entangled, to be involved (in a quarrel or love affairs.)

BHĀLK **ਭਲਕ** } *ad.* To-morrow.  
BHĀLKE **ਭਲਕੇ** }

BHĀLL **ਭਲੋ** *s. f.* Reputation, fame; honour, distinction :—*bhall bhāī*, *a.* Well-known, well-reported on, notable, distinguished; well-done, well-performed; well-grown, luxuriant.

BHĀLLĀ **ਭਲਾ** *s. m.* A caste among the *Khattris* of *Sarīn*; a man belonging to that caste; the descendants of the third Guru of the Sikhs: a fried cake made of pulse (*māṇh* or *mūngī dī dāl*) and eaten with curds :—*kāñjī pābhallā*, *s. m.* A fried cake made of gram meal steeped with mustard and spices in water (used mostly in the plural); *i. q.* *Barā*, *Varā*.

BHĀLLĀ **ਭਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Bhāllā*.

BHĀLMANSAT **ਭਲਮਨਸਤ** *s. f.* }  
BHĀLMANSAU **ਭਲਮਣਸਉ** *s. m.* }  
BHĀLMANSI **ਭਲਮਣਸੀ** *s. f.* }  
Goodness, worthiness, integrity, a good action, honorable conduct.

BHĀLNA **ਭਲਨਾ** *v. n.* To be doubtful, to be suspicious, to make a mistake.

BHĀLNA **ਭਲਨਾ** *v. a.* To search, to seek, to investigate, to ask for, to see, (used mostly with *rekḥḡd*.)

BHĀLWĀN **ਭਲਵਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pahlvān*. An athlete; a wrestler; hero, champion.

BHĀLWĀNĪ **ਭਲਵਾਣੀ** *s. f.* An athletic exercise; heroism; wrestling.

BHĀMAṆ **ਭਾਮਾਂ** } *conj.* From  
BHĀMEN **ਭਾਮੇਂ** } *Bhāunā.* If al-  
BHĀNWEN **ਭਾਵੇਂ** } though, perhaps,  
either. See *Bhāwen*.

BHAMBĀṬ **ਭਮਬਾਟ** *s. m.* A butterfly, a moth.

BHĀMRĪ **ਭਾਮਰੀ** *s. f.* A blazing fire.

BHĀN **ਭਾਣ** *s. f.* Flight, a rout (of an army), a line or mark made, by trampling down, in standing crops for purposes of division; small change for a Rupee; purchase of wedding articles; the sun, the beams or rays of the sun :—*chān bhān*, *s. f.* The dawn of day, daybreak.

BHĀNA **ਭਾਨਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A cattle-pen.

BHĀNA **ਭਾਣਾ** *s. m.* Desire, wish, will, view, estimation; the will of God, fate, destiny :—*past tense, irreg.* (of *Bhāunā*), (to please, to be acceptable).

BHĀNĀĪ **ਭਾਨਾਈ** *s. f.* Breaking, beating.

BHĀNAJBĀHŪ **ਭਾਨਜਬਹੂ** } *s. f.* A  
BHĀNAJNŪNH **ਭਾਨਜਨੂੰਹ** } sister's  
daughter-in-law.

BHĀNAJ-JAWĀĪ **ਭਾਨਜਜਵਾਈ** *s. m.*  
A sister's son-in-law.

BHĀNAK **ਭਾਣਕ** *s. f.* Desire, appetite, taste, relish; (spoken of that for which one has no relish) as, *chāulān te mērī bhānak gāi hoī hai*. I have lost my inclination for rice.



BHANÁLAINÁ भनालेना *v. a.* See *Bhanduná.*

BHANAN भनन *v. a. (M.)* To break, to break into (a house); to fix a price :—*oháí haṭṭí bhaní.* His shop was broken into :—*agh bhanan, v. a.* To fix the market price :—*dáne bhanan, v. a.* To borrow money, with a promise to repay it in grain at a fixed rate.

BHANÁUNÁ भनाउना *v. a.* To cause to be broken; to cause to be put on; to cause to be dressed :—*bhán bhandúná, v. a.* To purchase goods on occasions of marriage :—*ropáiyá bhandúná, v. a.* To change (Rupee) money.

BHANÁUNÍ भनाउनी *s. f.* Clothes given at weddings and funerals.

BHANAUTÍ भनौती *s. f. (M)* The act of fixing a price; borrowing money and promising to repay it in grain at a fixed rate. The lender's profits on such loans are enormous.

BHANBAL-BHÚSE भैबलभुसे *s. m. pl.* Wandering, not knowing what to do *c. w. kháná.*

BHÁNBAR भानबर } *s. m.* A large, blazing fire, a great tumult; *c. w. machná, machduná.*

BHANBARÁ-BHÚN भैबनराभुन *a.* Destroyed, annihilated; leaving no trace.

BHÁNBARÍ भानबरी } *s. f.* A large blazing fire.

BHÁN-BHÁN भानभान *a.* Desolate, void and waste, stripped of its glory (a city, a palace, or house); *c. w. karnd :—bhán*

*bhán billán, s. f.* A round game amongst children who go round and round repeating the words *bhán bhán billán.*

BHANBÍRÁ भैबीरा *s. m. (M.)* An insect which attacks indigo and moth, in drought, and is driven away by rain.

BHANBÍRÍ भैबीरी *s. f.* A spinnet; a toy, a kind of top, a winged insect that appears at the close of the rains, a butterfly.

BHANBOLÁ भैबोला *s. m.* A plant bearing a small red fruit, the leaves of which are used medicinally. (*Spondias mangifera.*)

BHANBORNÁ भैबोरना } *v. a.* To throw out of the way, to knock down; to tear to pieces; to worry.

BHANBÍRÍ भैबीरी *s. f.* A caste of *Khatris.*

BHAND भंड *s. m.* An actor, a mimic, a buffoon, one who sings or recites verses in abuse of another, with a view to injure his character; one who lampoons another.

BHÁNDÁ भानडा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhāṇḍak.* A household vessel, a dish, a pot, a pan :—*sakhná ate halká bhāṇḍá bahut,* or *bahún kharake,* or *kharḱḱá hai.* An empty or light vessel makes a great noise.—Prov. used of noisy fools. (Empty vessels make most sound);—*(M.)* A government granary. Under the Sikh government, large domed buildings called *Bhāṇḍás,* were erected at the head-quarters of the Districts (*Kárdárs*) in which grain paid in as revenue was stored. Part of the work of the local officers was to sell this grain by auction at the *Bhāṇḍás.*

**BHANḌĀR** **ਭੰਡਾਰ** *s. m.* A treasury ; a store-house, godown, warehouse ; a *sādhū* or *fāqīr*'s kitchen ; a *sādhū*'s food ; the stomach ; a company of girls or women met for spinning.

**BHANḌĀRĀ** **ਭੰਡਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A *sādhū* or *fāqīr*'s cooking place ; a *fāqīr* or *sādhū*'s food, a feast given to *sādhūs*.

**BHANḌĀRAN** **ਭੰਡਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A trea-  
**BHANḌĀRĪ** **ਭੰਡਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } surer ;  
 a storekeeper ; a *sādhū*'s or *fāqīr*'s cook, a house steward ; a caste of *Khattrīs*, a person belonging to that caste :—*dātā de, bhaṇḍārī dā peṭ phāṭe*. The benevolent gives, but the steward sorely grieves.—Prov. used of those who become jealous when they see another prospering.

**BHANḌE JĀNA** **ਭੰਡੇਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.*  
**BHANḌIĀ JĀNA** **ਭੰਡਿਆਜਾਣਾ** } See  
*Bhaṇḍī honā in Bhaṇḍī.*

**BHANḌĪ** **ਭੰਡੀ** *s. f.* Slander, infamy, bad reputation, ignominy, ill-fame, abuse, injury :—*Bhaṇḍī honā or machāḍ, v. n.* To be defamed, to be abused, to be slandered, to be rendered infamous.

**BHANḌNĀ** **ਭੰਡਣਾ** *v. a.* To slander, to abuse, to defame, to injure one's reputation, to hold one up to ridicule in his absence.

**BHANḌSARADHĪ** **ਭੰਡਸਰਾਧੀ** *s. f.*  
 Abuse, defaming, slander, calumniating, ignominy.

**BHANḌŪĀ** **ਭੰਡੂਆ** *s. m.* An abusive song or recitation, words composed and uttered to defame another's character.

**BHĀNE** **ਭਾਣੇ** *prep.* With reference to, with regard to, in the estimation of, in the favour of.

**BHANEJĀ** **ਭਨੇਜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A sister's son.

**BHANEJĪ** **ਭਨੇਜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A sister's daughter.

**BHANEOW JAWĀĪ** **ਭਨੇਉ ਜਵਾਈ** }  
**BHANEWON JAWĀĪ** **ਭਨੇਵੋਂ ਜਵਾਈ** }  
*s. m. (Pot.)* A sister's daughter's husband.

**BHANEOW NOH** **ਭਨੇਉ ਨੌਹ** }  
**BHANEWON NOH** **ਭਨੇਵੋਂ ਨੌਹ** }  
*s. f. (Pot.)* A sister's son's wife.

**BHANEWĀN** **ਭਨੇਵਾਂ** *s. m.* A sister's son.

**BHANEWĪN** **ਭਨੇਵੀ** *s. f.* A sister's daughter.

**BHANG** **ਭੰਗ** } *s. f.* An intoxicating  
**BHANG** **ਭਾਂਗ** } drug or potion made  
 from the leaves of *Cannabis Sativa* :—*bhang de bhāre jāṇā or guāchāṇā, v. n.* To be wasted, to be cast to the winds :—*bhang de bhāre guāṇā, v. a.* To cause to be destroyed, to cause to be cast to the winds.

**BHANG** **ਭੰਗ** *s. f.* Breaking, injury, destruction, pause, intermission.

**BHANGĀ** **ਭਾਂਗਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A share.

**BHANGGĀ** **ਭਾਂਗਾ** *s. m.* Defect, injury, fault, interruption ; damage, loss :—*bhanggā kaḍāḥṇā, v. n.* To make up a deficiency,

or loss :—*aglá pickhlá bhānggá kadāh-  
sā, v. n.* To make up for past and  
future losses.

**BHANGGAN** **ਭੰਗਣ** *s. f.* A woman  
who drinks *bhang*; a female of the  
sweeper caste; also a woman belonging to  
the *Bhanggi Misal*.

**BHANGGAR** **ਭੰਗੜ** *s. m.* One addicted  
to, or intoxicated with *bhang*; a foolish,  
stupid person; a talkative person :—  
*bhanggar khānā, s. m.* A *bhang* shop, a  
place where *bhang* is prepared or sold.

**BHANGGARĀ** **ਭੰਗਰਾ** } *s. m.* An earth  
**BHANGGARĀ** **ਭੰਗਰਾ** } brought from  
the shrine of *Nagdhā*.

**BHANGGERĀ** **ਭੰਗੇਰਾ** *s. m.* } One  
**BHANGGERAN** **ਭੰਗੇਰਣ** *s. f.* } who  
deals in *bhang*

**BHANGGERIĀ HOIĀ** **ਭੰਗੇਰਿਆ**  
**ਹੋਇਆ** *a.* Intoxicated with *bhang*.

**BHANGGER KHĀNĀ** **ਭੰਗੇਰਖਾਨਾ**  
*s. m.* A *bhang* shop, a place where *bhang*  
is sold and drunk.

**BHANGGĪ** **ਭੰਗੀ** *s. m.* One who drinks  
*bhang*; one of the twelve division or *Misals*  
of the Sikh Common-wealth that flourish-  
ed before Maharaja Ranjit Singh acquir-  
ed full power, and from many of whom  
he conquered a large portion of their  
dominions; a man belonging to that *Misal*  
a man of the sweeper caste; one intoxicat-  
ed with *bhang*; a foolish, stupid or talka-  
tive person.

**BHANGGŪR** **ਭੰਗੂਰ** *s. m.* *Chanā* soaked  
and eaten either raw or cooked in  
*ghee* or oil, with salt and other condi-  
ments.

**BHANGGŪRĀ** **ਭੰਗੂੜਾ** *s. m.* } A cradle,  
**BHANGGŪRĪ** **ਭੰਗੂੜੀ** *s. f.* } the seat

in a swing :—*bhanggūre vichh saunā, v. n.*  
To sleep in a cradle; to enjoy life, to be  
prosperous and successful during one's  
lifetime.

**BHANGGŪ** **ਭੰਗੂ** *s. m.* A tribe of *Jats*.

**BHANGRĀ** **ਭੰਗਰਾ** } *s. m.* A dance  
**BHANGRĀ** **ਭਾਂਗਰਾ** } which is often  
danced in villages; *c. w. pāund*.

**BHANGUS** **ਭੰਗੁਸ** *s. m.* (*M.*) An  
aboriginal tribe.

**BHĀNJ** **ਭਾਂਜ** *s. f.* Defeat, flight;  
fleeing of an army when war is at  
hand;—(*M.*) Corrupted from the Sans-  
krit word *Bhaj* (to divide); change for  
a Rupee; *i. q. Bhāṅ*.

**BHĀNJĀ** **ਭਾਣਜਾ** *s. m.* A sister's son, a  
nephew.

**BHĀNJI** **ਭਾਣਜੀ** } *s. f.* A sister's  
**BHĀNJI** **ਭਾਂਜੀ** } daughter, a niece.

**BHĀNJĪ** **ਭਾਂਜੀ** *s. f.* Hindrance, ob-  
stacle, opposition; prejudicing the in-  
terests of another :—*bhānji mār, s. m.* A  
marplot, a killjoy. See *Bhānnī*.

**BHĀNJĪN** **ਭਾਂਜੀਨ** *s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Bhāj*; *lit.* A share;  
the share of cotton which is given as  
wages to the women who pick it. It  
varies from one-fourth to one-sixteenth  
of the quantity picked. When the crop  
is abundant, and the picking season at  
its prime, the share of the pickers is  
small; but when the crop is scanty, and  
picking laborious, the share is large :—  
*ser chune te adh ser bhānjīn*. What! pick  
one seer and expect half as wages!—Prov.  
used of those who pay too much for any

work done on an emergency ; also used of those who expect too much.

BHĀNMATĀ भ्रानमता *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
BHĀNMATĪ भ्रानमती *s. f.* } ed from

the Sanskrit word *Bhānūmati*. A juggler, conjurer ; the feats performed by jugglers ; jugglery, legerdemain, sleight of hand.

BHANN भ्रन्न *s. m.* A crease, a mark

produced by doubling or folding ; broken pieces of seed mingled with cotton :—*s. f.* Beating, striking, breaking ; *c. w.* *chārhatī, khānī, suññā or suññā* :—*bhann ghar. s. m., f.* Tearing and mending, breaking and making ; doing now this and now that, not pursuing any settled plan ; turning down, twisting, spraining ; change of money ; getting money in some way or other ; *c. w.* *bhann ghar karnā*.

BHANNĀ भ्रन्ता *v. a.* To break ; to twist :—*ghar* or *jhuggā bhannā, v. a.* To break open, (a house), to commit burglary :—*kaul karār bhannā, v. o.* To break a promise or vow :—*bukkal vichh roṭī bhannā, v. a. lit.* To break a lump of *gur* (crude sugar) under the arm ; to keep secret, to whisper into one's ears.

BHĀNNI भ्रन्ती *s. f.* Backbiting ; opposition ; defect, fault ; placing obstacles, hindering :—*bhānnī mārni, v. a.* To place obstacles in one's way ; to find out all one's faults in his absence with a view to thwart one's plans or projects ; to backbite ; to oppose, to frustrate.

BHANNMĀN भ्रन्मं } *a.* Turned  
BHANNWAN भ्रन्वं } down at the  
heel (a shoe).

BHAÑOĪ भ्रणेयी } *s. m.* A sister's  
BHAÑOJĀ भ्रणेजा } husband, a bro-  
BHAÑOṆJĀ भ्रणेजा } ther-in-law.  
BHAÑOYĀ भ्रणेया }

BHANSĀLĪ भ्रानमाली *s. m. (M.) A*  
brazier.

BHĀNT भ्रान्त *s. m.* Sort, kind, class ; way, manner, method :—*bhānt bhānt de, a.* Of various sorts, of different kinds, miscellaneous, multifarious :—*bhānt bhānt, dī bolī bolnā, v. n.* To prevaricate, to lie.

BHANWAR भ्रवर *s. f.* A whirlpool.

BHANWAR भ्रवर } *s. m.* A bumble  
BHANWARĀ भ्रवरा } bee, a large  
black bee, a beetle found on lotus flowers :—*bhanwar kalī, s. f.* A kind of halter or chain (for horses, and dogs) ; a swivel.

BHANWAYYĀ भ्रनवयी } *s. m.* A sis-  
BHANWIYYĀ भ्रनवीयी } ter's hus-  
band.

BHĀPH भ्राप *s. f.* Steam, vapour ; ex-  
halation :—*bhāph dundā, or chhadnā, or nikalnā, v. n.* To emit steam, vapour :—*bhāph denā, denī, v. n.* To steam (medically) as in a vapour bath ; to steam (clothes as the washermen do) ;—*bhāph lainā, v. a.* To inhale steam (medically.)

BHAPHĀRĀ भ्रापारा *s. m.* The inhala-  
tion of steam (medically) ; *c. w. lainā, denā,*

BHAPHNĀ भ्रापना *v. a.* To inhale steam  
(medically) ; to know, to understand  
by signs, to find out, to comprehend.

BHAPPĀ भ्रपा *s. m.* A kind of pottage,  
or porridge, made by grinding grain  
coarsely, and boiling it in water ; rice  
overboiled, so that the grains are in a

measure dissolved, and adhere to one another in a mass instead of being separate; rice and *dāl* boiled together, a term of endearment, used by mothers to their children.

**BHAR** **भर** *s. m.* Fulness, abundance,

plenty; force, stress; an imperative of *v. n.* *Bharnā*;—*ad.* But, even;—*a.* Full, whole, entire, all, whole, up to, as much, as far as, *e. g.* *ser bhar*, full one *ser*, *umar bhar*, during the whole of life:—*bhar āunā*, *v. n.* To be full (heart), to be touched, to be melted:—*angār bhar āunā*, *v. n.* To heal by granulations; to granulate, (a wound):—*bhar denā*, *v. a.* To fill up; to pay (a debt); to make one pay; to make one prosperous or rich:—*guāhī bharnā*, *v. a.* To give evidence; see also *Bharnā*:—*bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be filled:—*kapre bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be soaked or polluted (clothes):—*melā bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be crowded (a fair):—*pair bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be polluted (a foot):—*bhar pāunā*, *v. n.* To receive in full, to be paid in full; to be discharged or liquidated (a debt); to be satisfied; to get a due reward for one's deeds; *met.* to be denied one's due rewards or rights, or privileges;—*phorā bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be full or ripe (a boil); *met.* to be full to bursting:—*bharpūr*, *a.* Full, filled up, brimful, replete; present, omniscient (a title of the Supreme Being); saturated, crammed; complete; satisfactory:—*thān* or *jagah bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be filled or crowded, to suffocation; to be inundated.

**BHĀR** **भार** *s. f.* The price of the prostitution of a wife, daughter, or other female relative; *c. w.* *khānī*;—*s. m.* (*M.*) An oven.

**BHĀR** **भार** *s. m.* A load, a burden, weight:—*bhār charhāunā*, *v. a. lit.* To put one under a burden; to make one under an obligation, to oblige:—*bhār charhā*, *v. n. lit.* To be under burden; to be under obligation, to be obliged:—*bhār utārnā*, *v. a.* To help to set down a load or burden, to get rid of a burden or responsibility; to discharge or perform one's duty; to redeem, to deliver from; to make atone-

ment:—*bhār uṭhānā*, *v. a.* To lift up a burden; to be responsible for another; to help another:—*bhār vichch āunā*, *v. n.* To be conceited, to be proud; to show unwillingness to do something for another so that he may promise to help in one's own emergency and need; or to rouse in him a feeling of gratitude:—*bhār vandānā*, or *vandāunā*, *v. a. lit.* To divide a burden; to help one; to relieve one from responsibility; to assist one in distress:—*mūkh de bhār diggnā*, *v. n.* To fall on the face or headlong; to lose the whole of one's property.

**BHĀRĀ** **भारा** *a.* Heavy, burdensome, fat, bulky; ill, aching; onerous, difficult; valuable, precious; conceited, proud:—*bhārā gaurā*, *a.* Grave, solemn; patient, not liable to provocation; *c. w.* *bhārā gaurā honā* or *ho rahinā*;—*s. m.* (*M.*) Fees paid for catching fish.

**BHĀRĀ** **भारा** *s. f.* Rent, hire, fare:—*bhāre dā ṭaṭṭū*, *s. m.* A hired pony; the slave of necessity or habit.

**BHĀRĀ** **भरा** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bharātā*. Brother; cousin; friend.

**BHĀRĀ-DENĀ** **भारादेना** *v. a.* See *Bharāunā*.

**BHARĀY** **भरायी** *s. f.* Reading, teaching; compensation for the same:—*larāī bhārāī*, *s. f.* Fighting, quarrelling.

**BHARĀY** **भरायी** *s. m.* A caste of Muhammadans whose profession is to beat drums and play fiddles, and sing songs (generally in praise of the *Pir* of *Nigāhā*.) as they go begging; a man belonging to that caste; a drummer; a devotee in charge of a shrine or tomb;—*s. f.* Filling anything, price paid for filling; fees paid to a water-carrier.

**BHARAIN** **भरैट** } *s. f.* A female  
**BHARAIN** **भरायिट** } *Bharāī*.

BHĀRAN **ਭਾਰਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To spread or bring out from a kiln.

BHARANT **ਭਰੰਤ** *s. f.* See *Bharauti*.

BHARANTĪ **ਭਰਾਂਤੀ** *s. f. (S.)* Wandering, going astray; error, mistake; ignorance (especially in religious matters); deviation from the path of truth; misconception concerning divine knowledge; doubt, scepticism.

BHARAR **ਭਰਾਰ** *s. m.* A large rent in a garment.

BHARĀS **ਭਰਾਸ** *s. f.* The steam which issues from the heated earth after the first rains; the heat which is spontaneously generated in moist substances; *c. w. laggnā*.

BHARASHT **ਭਰਸ਼ਟ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bharashṭa*. Degraded, debauched; polluted; vicious, desolate, impure; unclean, corrupt; *c. w. karnā, honā, jānā*.

BHARASHTNĀ **ਭਰਸ਼ਟਣਾ** } *v. n.* See  
BHARASTNĀ **ਭਰਸ਼ਟਣਾ** } *Bharisht-*  
*nā*.

BHARĀSNĀ **ਭਰਾਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To become hot spontaneously (as in the course of fermentation, or in moist substances) used commonly in the *part. form*, *bharāsiā hoiā*, heated; to emit a bad smell.

BHARAU **ਭਰੌ** *s. m. (K.)* A small hut where water is kept for travellers.

BHARĀU **ਭਰਾਉ** *s. m.* Brother; friend;—*intj. pl.* O brothers! O friends!

BHARAUN **ਭਰੌਨ** *s. m. (K.)* A fee paid to the man who divides the grain between proprietor and tenant.

BHARĀUNĀ **ਭਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Bharwāgnā*.

BHARĀUNĀ **ਭਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Phadhānā*, which is a corruption of the Sanskrit word *Path*. To cause to read or study, to teach, to instruct, to counsel, to advise; to cause to be read or studied; to bring together; to bring into hostile contact, to foment a quarrel, to cause a fight.

BHARAUT **ਭਰੌਟ** *s. f.* Filling (as of a hole or ditch); style.

BHARAUTĪ **ਭਰੌਤੀ** *s. f.* Advising against any measure, or in opposition to the will of another, giving contrary advice; *c. w. bharāunī*.

BHARAWĀ **ਭਰਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Clothing, dress; fashion of dressing;—*intj.* O brother! O friend!

BHARBĀ **ਭਰਬਾ** *s. m.* See *Bharbāu*.

BHARBĀT **ਭਰਬਾਤ** *s. m.* The time, from 3 a. m. to daybreak; a name of a *rāg*, or mode of music.

BHARBĀTĪ **ਭਰਬਾਤੀ** *s. f.* A name of a *Rāgnī*.

BHARBATṬA **ਭਰਬਾਟਾ** *s. m.* The eye-brow; *i. q. Bharwaṭṭā*.

BHARBĀU **ਭਰਬਾਉ** *s. m.* Custom, habit; revolution of time.

BHARBHARĀUNĀ **ਭਰਭਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To crackle, to blaze; to flame up suddenly (fire); to start with terror, to start in sleep, to be terrified or confused.

**BHAR̥BHAR̥Í** **ਭੜਭੜੀ** *s. f.* A sudden rise in the market price of grain; wonder, alarm; *c. w. lagganí, lagg ut̥thn̥í.*

**BHAR̥BHÚŃJÁ** **ਭੜਭੁੰਜੀ** *s. m.* } One  
**BHAR̥BHÚŃJÍ** **ਭੜਭੁੰਜੀ** *s. f.* } who  
 follows the trade of roasting grain.

**BHAR̥DÁH** **ਭੜਦਾਹ** *s. f.* Intense thirst; great heat (of the sun.)

**BHAR̥DÁN** **ਭੜਦਾਨ** *a., s. m.* Leading, respectable; president of any society, leader; *met. in bad sense:—chor uchakká chauhárí, guṇḍḍí rann bhardán:—*thieves pickpockets and rascals are headmen and leaders, and profligate women are the respectable.—Prov. used of those who being immoral and impostors pretend to lead societies and be reformers, or of those who exercise influence over the people by machinations and deceptions.

**BHARELÍ** **ਭਰੇਲੀ** *s. f.* An enigma, a riddle.

**BHARERÁ** **ਭਰੇਰਾ** *a.* Heavy, weighty, fat; elderly; valuable.

**BHARÍ** **ਭਰੀ** *s. f.* A cooly's load (of grass, grain, wood), a sheaf of straw or of unthreshed grain:—*harí bharí, a., s. f.* Pregnant, prosperous; one who has many children.

**BHÁRÍ** **ਭਾੜੀ** *s. m.* One who lets out oxen, carts and asses on hire, one who carries a load for hire, a pack carrier.

**BHÁRI** **ਭਾਰੀ** *a.* Heavy, burdensome, weighty; large, bulky, voluminous; swollen, fat; onerous, difficult; valuable, costly; sick, aching; severe, serious; dangerous:—*aggá bhárí honá, v. n. lit.* To be heavy in front; to be pregnant:—*aggá bhárí karná, v. n. lit.* to make the future heavy, or full of troubles, i. e., to commit sins:—*awáj bhárí honá,*

*v. n.* To become hoarse or to have a husky voice:—*uh thán bhárí hai, khabar-dár othe nán jáín.* That place is haunted by evil spirits, mind that you do not go there:—*sir bhárí honá, v. n.* To have a headache:—*eh din merewáste bhárí hai.* These days are unpropitious to me:—*eh chíj ná kháín, bhárí hai.* Do not eat this thing, it is indigestible.

**BHARÍÁ** **ਭਰਿਆ** *a.* Filled:—*bhariá hoid, a.* To be bursting with rage:—*bhariá pitá, a.* Filled with anger, in a rage, very angry.

**BHARIN̥Ḍ** **ਭਰਿੰਡ** *s. m.* A red wasp.

**BHARINGGÍ** **ਭੜਿੰਗੀ** *s. f.* A medicinal wood brought from the hills, (*Clerodendron infortunatum.*)

**BHARISHT̥** **ਭਰਿਸ਼ਟ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**BHARIST̥** **ਭਰਿਸਟ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Bhrash̥ṭ.* See *Bharash̥ṭ.*

**BHARISHT̥NÁ** **ਭਰਿਸ਼ਟਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**BHARIST̥NÁ** **ਭਰਿਸਟਣਾ** } be cursed,  
 to be damned, to be rebuked severely;  
 to be impure, to be polluted.

**BHARJÁÍ** **ਭਰਜਾਈ** *s. f.* A wife of a brother, cousin, or a friend.

**BHAR̥K** **ਭੜਕ** *s. f.* Splendour, elegance; blaze, flash; ostentation; explosion, burst; rage, fury, passion.

**BHAR̥KAUNÁ** **ਭੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Causative of *Bhar̥kṇá.*

**BHAR̥KEL** **ਭੜਕੇਲ** *a.* Timorous, easily alarmed, wild, untamed (a cow.)

**BHAR̥KÍ** **ਭੜਕੀ** *s. f.* Intense thirst,

thirst in feverishness; terrifying words, language adapted to alarm a person, and bring him to accede to one's views; flying off or starting suddenly; *c. w. deni, laggni.*

**BHARKÍLÁ ਭੜਕੀਲਾ** *a.* Splendid, shining; alarming.

**BHARKNÁ ਭੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To burst forth, to take fire; to be passionate or burn with fierceness; to speak sharply or harshly; to be angry, to be incensed.

**BHARM ਭਰਮ** *s. m.* Doubt, suspicion, misapprehension, error, mistake, deviation; credit, character, reputation:—*bharm bhá banná* or *bandúndá, v. n.* To establish one's credit or reputation:—*bharm dár, a.* Doubtful, uncertain, of doubtful reputation; credible:—*bharm karná, v. a.* To question; to doubt, to suspect:—*bharm bhá jánde rahiná, v. n.* To be betrayed (a secret) or exposed (pretension); to be discredited:—*bharm guáná, or guáundá, v. a.* To remove doubt; to lose one's credit or character.

**BHARMÁR ਭਰਮਾਰ** *s. f.* A blunder-buss.

**BHARMARDÁNA ਭਰਮਰਦਾਨਾ** *a.* Fearless, undaunted; brave, resolute; bold, courageous (used generally with the imperative *ho*):—*odardá keun hain-bharmardáná ho!* Why do you despair? be courageous!

**BHARMAUNÁ ਭਰਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To deceive, to bring into error; to delude, to induce, to gull, to perplex.

**BHARMI ਭਰਮੀ** } *a.* Suspicious.  
**BHARMÍLÁ ਭਰਮੀਲਾ** } doubtful, uncertain, needlessly scrupulous, mistaken, being in error or doubt (especially in religious matters.)

**BHARMNA ਭਰਮਣਾ** *v. n.* To be in error, to doubt, to be in suspense or uncertainty; to go astray, to wander, to travel from one place to another, or one country to another, for the sake of cheering one's mind.

**BHARNÁ ਭਰਨਾ** *v. n., a.* To be full or filled up; to be complete; to be poured in; to be stored, to be accumulated; to pay (a *Hundí*, debt); to be refunded or liquidated (a debt); to be satisfied; to be compensated; to bear, endure, to suffer:—*bandúk yá top bharná, v. a.* To charge or load a gun:—*chauki bharná, v. n.* To pass the night at a shrine with a view to make offerings:—*jarmáná bharná, v. a.* To pay a fine:—*angúr bharná, v. a.* To granulate or heal (a wound):—*khet or pailí bharná, v. a.* To water or irrigate (a field):—*rang bharná, v. a.* To paint or colour (a picture):—*kappe bharná, v. n.* To soak (clothes):—*lahú nál hatih bharná, v. n.* To defile the hands with blood; to be merciless or fight hard:—*pánsi bharná, v. a.* To give water (as a water carrier does); *met.* to be subordinate, to seek any one's favour or help.

**BHARNÍ ਭਰਨੀ** *s. f.* The syrup that separates from sugar when placed in the sun to dry, a superior kind of molasses; enjoy; reward:—*jaisi karni taisi bharni.* As you do so will you get.

**BHARO ਭਰੋ** *s. m.* A watering place for travellers furnished with vessels ready filled with water; *i. q.* *Chhabíl.*

**BHARÓ ਭਰੋਈ** } *s. m.* One who  
**BHAROIÁ ਭਰੋਇਆ** } attends upon  
travellers at a *Bharo*.

**BHAROL ਭਰੋਲ** *s. m. (M.)* The axle of the horizontal wheel; *i. q.* *Takká.*



**BHAROLA** **ਭਰੋਲਾ** } *s. m.* A clay re-  
**BHAROLÁ** **ਭਰੋਲਾ** } ceptacle for grain,

an earthen bin, in the shape of hay-stack, used for holding grain; —*a. met.* Fat; swollen:—*náiyán dá bharolá, s. m. lit.* Barber's bin: *met.* a term used by jugglers (who tame bears and get their livelihood by exhibiting them) towards their bears when they perform:—*sujj ke bharolá honá, v. n.* To swell to the extreme; to be very angry.

**BHAROLÍ** **ਭਰੋਲੀ** *s. m.* A small clay receptacle for holding grain; an earthen bin for holding cooking pots or milk vessels.

**BHAROSSA** **ਭਰੋਸ਼ਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Varáshá*. Belief, faith; trust, hope, expectation. See *Asrá*.

**BHAROTÁ** **ਭਰੋਟਾ** *s. m.* } A small bun-  
**BHAROTI** **ਭਰੋਟੀ** *s. f.* } dle of grass,  
 unthreshed grain, wood.

**BHART** **ਭਰਤ** *s. m.* An alloy of copper and lead; material for filling up hollows; *met.* belly:—*bhart bharnd, v. n.* To fill, to stuff; to supply a deficiency:—*terá bhart nahin bhardá, lit.* Your belly does not fill;—*Prov.* applied to those who are avaricious or gormandise.

**BHARTÁ** **ਭਰਤਾ** } *s. m.* A husband,  
**BHARTHÁ** **ਭਰਥਾ** } a supporter.

**BHARTHÁ** **ਭਰਥਾ** *s. m.* A preparation of the *batáun* or brinjal made by roasting in hot-ashes, and eaten with salt and condiments:—*bharthá honá, v. n.* To roast a brinjal in hot ashes; *met.* to be burnt; to be decayed; to be overdone; *c. w. karná*.

**BHARTHÚ** **ਭਰਥੁ** *s. m.* Noise, clamour, uproar, din; *c. w. macháungá, páungá*.

**BHARTÍ** **ਭਰਤੀ** *s. f.* Material of wood, earth, or rags for filling up a cavity; burden, freight, means of freight; enlistment, enrolment, recruiting;—*s.* Enlisted, enrolled;—*s. m. (M.)* A way of using the *topá* (a dry measure):—*bhartí bharná, v. a.* A padding of rags; to load beasts of burden; to fill vacancy or empty place:—*bhartí honá, v. n.* To be enlisted or recruited for an army or police:—*bhartí karná, v. a.* To fill or load; to accumulate or store up; to raise (an army of soldiers), to enrol or recruit; to supply or give nourishing or nutritious food:—*bhartí páungá, v. a.* To fill up an empty place to ceil or roof.

**BHARÚÁ** **ਭਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A pimp, a pander; a man without shame:—*bharúá-pun, bharúápungá, s. m.* Pandering to the lusts of others, the business of a pimp.

**BHARUHNÁ** **ਭਰੂਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To strip  
**BHARUNÁ** **ਭਰੂਣਾ** } the bark off a  
 tree; *i. q. Dharúhná*.

**BHARUNNÍ** **ਭਰੂਨੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A beam below the horizontal wheel corresponding to the *Kánjan*, on which the axle of the *chaklí* or *chuhaklí* rests.

**BHARWÁ-DENÁ** **ਭਰਵਾ ਦੇਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Bharwáungá*.

**BHARWÁI** **ਭਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Causing to be filled up; wages paid for filling.

**BHARWANÁ** **ਭਰਵਾਨਾ** *s. f. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

**BHARWANNÍ** **ਭਰਵਨੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A block of wood, in the centre of which a small hollow is made, into which the axle of the horizontal wheel fits and revolves. On the edge of the *Bharwanní* one end of the axle of the vertical wheel also rests and revolves.

**BHARWATTA ਭਰਵਟਾ** *s. m.* An armlet with an amulet, the eyebrows; *i. q.* *Bawatā.*

**BHARWÁUNÁ ਭਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be filled; to cause to be paid, to cause to be taken (water); to cause to be restored or made good.

**BHAS ਭਾਸ** *s. m.* Light; steam:—*bhaskar* or *bhāsmān*, *s. m.* The sun.

**BHÁŚÁ ਭਾਸਾ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**BHÁSHÁ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Bhāshā.* Speech, form of speech; a dialect or language.

**BHASA ਭਸਾ** *s. m.* Sour, acrid (an eructation) heartburn; *i. q.* *Bhasbhasā.*

**BHASAM ਭਸਮ** *s. f.* Ashes;—*a.* Consumed, reduced to ashes:—*bhasam lagā-und*, *v. a.* To smear the body with ashes:—*bhasam karnā*, *v. a.* To burn or reduce to ashes:—*bhasam honā*, *v. n.* To be consumed, to be reduced to ashes; to be digested or assimilated.

**BHASAR ਭਸਰ** *s. f.* Eating greedily:—*bhasar bhasar khānd*, *v. a.* To eat uncouthly and greedily, to eat whatever comes to hand.

**BHAS-BHASÁ ਭਸਭਸਾ** *a.* Sour, acrid (wind from the stomach.)

**BHÁŚNÁ ਭਾਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To see, to perceive, to know, to judge;—*v. n.* To appear or to be, to be known.

**BHASNÁBHÚS ਭਸਨਾਭੂਸ** *a.* Entirely consumed.

**BHASS ਭਸ** *s. f.* Ashes:—*bhass dakār*, *s. m.* Belching, acrid eructation, indigestion:—*bhass kharābbā*, *s. m.* Devastation, desolation, ruin; difficulty, perplexity.

**BHASSAR ਭਸਰ** *a.* Dusty (land.)

**BHASSÍ ਭਸੀ** *s. f.* Dust.

**BHASSRÁ ਭਸਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grass with small burs that adhere to the clothes.

**BHÁT ਭਾਤ** *s. m.* Boiled rice; *i. q.* *Bhatt.*

**BHATAKNA ਭਟਕਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Bhatkānā.*

**BHATĀNÍ ਭਟਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female of the *Bhatt* caste; *i. q.* *Bhattānī.*

**BHATER ਭਤੇਰ** *s. m.* A head cook.

**BHATETĀ ਭਟੇਟਾ** *s. m.* } The child of  
**BHATETĪ ਭਟੇਟੀ** *s. f.* } a *Bhatt*; also  
(in disrespect) any one of the *Bhatt* caste

**BHATHIÁLÁ ਭਠਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* } A small  
**BHATHIÁLÍ ਭਠਿਆਲੀ** *s. f.* } furnace  
**BHATHIÁR ਭਠਿਆਰ** *s. m.* } or oven

for parching or roasting grain; the shop of a grain purchaser:—*bhathíár khānd*, *s. m.* The shop of a grain purchaser; an inn, caravansarai, an eating house:—*bhathíár puṇā*, *s. m.* The business of a *Bhathíár*.

**BHATHIARÁ ਭਠਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.* }  
**BHATHIARAN ਭਠਿਆਰਣ** *s. f.* } A  
**BHATHIARÍ ਭਠਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.* }

sutler, an innkeeper, one who lets rooms to or prepares victuals for travellers in a *sarā*, one who parches grain for sale.

BHATHORÚ ਭਠੋਰੂ } *s. m.* A cake  
BHATHUHAR ਭਠੂਹਰ } of leavened  
BHATHÚHRÁ ਭਠੂਹਰਾ } bread; bread  
BHATHÚRÁ ਭਠੂਰਾ } cooked with  
leavened flour or yeast to make it rise.

BHÁTÍ ਭਾਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* A rent-free grant of land to a Brahman.

BHÁTÍ ਭਾਤੀ *s. f.* Land bestowed in alms on a Brahman or *fakír* by a ruler :—*bhátí dár, s. m.* One to whom land is given as *Bhátí*.

BHÁTÍÁ ਭਾਤੀਆ *s. m.* A Hindu caste, a man belonging to that caste.

BHATIJ ਭਤੀਜ } *s. m.* A brother's  
BHATÍJA ਭਤੀਜਾ } son, a nephew :—  
BHATÍYÁ ਭਤੀਯਾ } *bhatíj bahú* or  
*noah, s. f.* A brother's daughter-in-law.

BHATÍJÍ ਭਤੀਜੀ } *s. f.* A brother's  
BHATÍY ਭਤੀਯ } daughter, a niece.

BHATKÁ ਭਟਕਾ *s. m.* Anxiety; longing; doubt, suspense; fear.

BHATKANÁ ਭਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To wander hither or thither, to go astray; to miss the right path, to take the wrong way; to wander after, to long or pine for; to deviate from the right path.

BHATKAUNÁ ਭਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To mislead, to bewilder, to deceive, to scare, to cause to wander. See *Bhatkand*.

BHATKDÁ ਭਟਕਦਾ *a.* Wandering, going astray; deviating from the right path; longing for, wandering after :—*bhatkdá dá phirná, v. n.* See *Bhatknd* :—*merá ji lassí nún bhatkdá hai.* I have a longing desire for buttermilk :—*keun bhatkdá phirdá hain, jo kuchh nasibán dá hai soí mil jáwegá.* Why are you wandering hither and thither? whatever is fated for you, that only you will get :—Prov. used of those who are making futile efforts.

BHATNÍ ਭਟੱਈ *s. f.* A female of the *Bhatí* tribe.

BHATONÁ ਭਟੋਨਾ *a. (K.)* Mad, insane.

BHATORU ਭਤੋਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* *Bhatthorú*.

BHATRÁ ਭਾਟੜਾ *s. m.* } A low caste of  
BHATRÍ ਭਾਟੜੀ *s. f.* } Brahmins who  
subsist by begging and assume various disguises to pass for *saddhús* (devotees), a person belonging to that caste.

BHATRI ਭਤਰੀ } *s. f. (M.)* A  
BHATRÍJÍ ਭਤਰੀਜੀ } brother's  
daughter, a niece.

BHATRÍJÁ ਭਤਰੀਜਾ } *s. m.* A brother's  
BHATRÍYÁ ਭਤਰੀਯਾ } son;  
a nephew.

BHATT ਭਟੱ *s. m.* A bard, a division of Brahmins who sing in praise of persons in the hope of remuneration; a learned man, a scholar, a philosopher.

BHATT ਭਤੱ *s. m. (K.)* Boiled rice :—*pahárá mitt kiske bhatt kháe tekhiske.* With whom do the hill folk have friendship? whenever they have eaten one's cooked rice away they go !—Prov. used of those who never come near a person after they attain their object.

**BHATTĀ ਭੱਟਾ** *s. m.* Food taken to farmers and agriculturists while at work in the fields; additional allowance; travelling allowance; extra pay to public servants or soldiers.

**BHATTAN ਭੱਟਨ** *s. m. (K.)* A mallet for breaking clods.

**BHATTAN ਭੱਟਣ** } *s. f.* A female of  
**BHATTANĪ ਭੱਟਣੀ** } the *Bhatt* caste.

**BHATTEHĀR ਭੱਤੇ ਹਾਰ** *s. m., f.*  
**BHATTEHĀRĀ ਭੱਤੇ ਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.*  
**BHATTEHĀRĪ ਭੱਤੇ ਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* }

A person who takes food to labourers in the field.

**BHATṬH ਭੱਠ** *s. m.* A grain parcher's oven; a furnace, a kiln:—*bhaṭṭh pai oh sonā jehṛā kannḍā nūn gāle*. Golden ear-rings that pain the ear, or cut the flesh, should be thrown into a furnace.—Prov. used of anything which, though precious, pains the wearer.

**BHATṬHA ਭੱਠਾ** *s. m.* A furnace, an oven, a kiln; a brick-kiln.

**BHATṬHĪ ਭੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A small furnace or oven; a grain parcher's shop; a kiln, a brick-kiln; a distillery, a distiller's fireplace; a washerman's cauldron; *c. w. chāṛhḍḍā, chāṛhḍ*;—(*M.*) A place where indigo is dried. The sediment of indigo from the vats is placed on a cloth on sandy ground. No precautions are taken to prevent the sand from blowing into the indigo; this is thought rather an advantage than otherwise, for the sand increases the weight of the indigo:—*bhaṭṭhī bhāran, v. n.* To spread indigo out to dry.

**BHATṬI ਭੱਟੀ** *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Rājputs*.

**BHATTĪ ਭੱਤੀ** *s. f.* Food prepared for the family of a deceased person by a relation or friend; grain given by a zamindar to a blacksmith as payment for farm implements.

**BHATTIAR ਭੱਤਿਆਰ** } *s. m.* See  
**BHATTIARĀ ਭੱਤਿਆਰਾ** } *Bhattehar*.

**BHATṬNĪ ਭੱਟਣੀ** *s. f.* A female of the *Bhatt* caste. See *Bhattanī*.

**BHAṬUHAR ਭਟੂਹਰ** } *s. m.* A cake  
**BHAṬUHRĀ ਭਟੂਹਰਾ** } of fermented  
**BHAṬUHRŪ ਭਟੂਹਰੂ** } bread; *i. q.*  
**BHAṬURĀ ਭਟੂਰਾ** } *Bhaṭhorā*.

**BHAU ਭੈ** *s. m.* Fear, terror, alarm, dread, danger, awe, hazard; *i. q. Bhai*.

**BHAŪ ਭੂ** *s. m.* A bugbear, a hobgoblin, an imaginary being held in *terrorem* over children; *i. q. Bhaṛā, hāṛā*.

**BHĀU ਭਾਉ** *s. m.* Rate, price; value profit, advantage:—*ddar bhāu, bhāu bhagat, s. m.* Respect, treatment, reverence, courtesy, munificence, goodness:—*bhāu bhattā, bhuttā, s. m.* Rate, price, value.

**BHĀŪ ਭਾਊ** *s. m. (K.)* A brother, a little boy; a form of address to hill people.

**BHAŪĀ ਭਾਊਆ** *s. m.* Terror. See *Bhaṛ*.

BHAUJAL **ਭੈਂਜਲ** *s. m.* See *Bhaijal*.

BHAULÍ **ਭੈਲੀ** } *s. m. (M.)* Paying  
BHAULÍ **ਭਾਉਲੀ** } a share of the pro-

duce as revenue or rent, the cutting and gathering being done under the inspection of a servant of the Government or landlord as the case may be; superintendence of the cutting of crops that have been raised by partners; (appraisement of a standing crop is termed *kann*.)

BHAUN **ਭੈਂ** *s. m.* Dizziness, vertigo :  
—*bhaun dená*, *v. a.* To turn one round and round :—*bhaun jáná*, *v. n.* See *Bhauná* :—*bhaun luiná*, *v. n.* To turn round and round, to revolve.

BHAUN **ਭੈਣ** *s. m.* The temple of a *Deví*; an ant-hill :—*bhaunán wálí terí saddái jai*. Oh goddess ! owner of shrines, be thou ever victorious ! (spoken in praise of *Deví*.)

BHAUNÁ **ਭੈਣਾ** } *v. n.* To turn round,  
BHAUNNÁ **ਭੈਣਾ** } to revolve, to turn  
back; to be dizzy; to make a circuit in the air (as a kite or other bird); to turn or come away; to withdraw; to avoid, to shun; to stop, to discontinue; to forbear; to give up; to abstain from.

BHÁUNÁ **ਭਾਉਣਾ** *s. m.* } Choice, desire,  
BHÁUNI **ਭਾਉਣੀ** *s. f.* } will, wish, pleasure, taste, preference; belief. faith; blind faith; fancy, imagination :—*v. n.* To be agreeable, to be pleasant, to be suitable; to be beloved.

BHAUNDÚ **ਭੌਂਦੂ** *a.* Foolish, silly, simple, half-witted.

BHAUNÍ **ਭੈਣੀ** *s. f.* The wheel over which a well rope passes; a similar wheel in a loom.

BHAUNKANÁ **ਭੌਂਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To bark;  
BHAUKNÁ **ਭੌਂਕਣਾ** } to scold, to storm; to talk nonsense, to talk to no purpose; to beat the air.

BHAUNKÁUNÁ **ਭੌਂਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bark, to cause a person to complain or fret by neglecting his wants, or disregarding his advice.

BHAUR **ਭੌਰ** } *s. m.* A bee; the  
BHAURÁ **ਭੌਰਾ** } soul; a black dog :  
BHAUNR **ਭੌਰ** } —*bhaurkalí* or  
BHAUNRÁ **ਭੌਰਾ** } *bhaurkalí*, *s. f.*  
A halter.

BHAUR **ਭੈਂ** *s. m.* The sound of a shoe-beating.

BHAURÁ **ਭੈਂਜਾ** *s. m.* } A wooden imple-  
BHAURÍ **ਭੈਂਜੀ** *s. f.* } ment for scraping dirt off altogether prior to removal; *i. q.* *Bhahaurá*, *Phauhrá*.

BHAURÍ **ਭੌਰੀ** } *s. f.* A ring or  
BHAUNRÍ **ਭੌਰੀ** } curl of hair, (man and some of the lower animals, as the horse); a corn on the toes ;—(*Pot.*) A wooden ring in the spindle of a wheel.

BHAWAKKAR **ਭਵਕੱਕ** *s. m.* A butterfly, a moth.

BHÁWALÍ **ਭਾਵਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Division of a crop; the portion of the crop which, under native rule, was taken as the Government share and is still so taken by landlords, who pay the land revenue in cash to Government on behalf of their tenants.

BHĀWAN **ਭਾਵਨ** v. n. (M.) To please.

BHĀWĀN **ਭਾਵਾਂ** s. m. The eyebrows.

BHĀWAN **ਭਵਨ** s. m. A house; a temple, a shrine :—*Mātā dā bhawan*, s. m. A shrine of *Devī*.

BHĀWĀN **ਭਾਵਾਂ** conj. If, although. See *Bhāwen*.

BHĀWANĀ **ਭਾਵਨਾ** v. n. See *Bhāunā*.

BHAWANḠ **ਭਵੰਗ** s. m. A species of snake.

BHAWANĪ **ਭਵਾਨੀ** s. f. Fate; the name of a *Devī*, the goddess of small-pox, and the wife of *Mahādeo*.

BHAWĀTLĪ **ਭਵਾਟਲੀ** } s. f. Turning  
BHAWĀṬNĪ **ਭਵਾਟਣੀ** } round and round, vertigo :—*bhawāṭṭiyān denā*, v. a. To turn round and round, to cause to make a circuit; to marry a couple, a portion of the marriage ceremony amongst Hindus. The bride walks round a blazing fire thrice, followed by the bridegroom, and then the bridegroom goes round once, followed by the bride.

BHAWAṬṬĀ **ਭਵਾਟਾ** s. m. See *Bharwaṭṭā*.

BHĀWEN **ਭਾਵੇਂ** conj. Corrupted from *Bhāunā*. lit. Thou mayest, a conditional term meaning if, I, thou, he, she, we, &c., please, as *bhāwen jāwe bhāwen ethe rahe*. He can go, or he can stay; although, though; either or whether.

BHĀWĪ **ਭਾਵੀ** s. f. The immutable decrees or counsel of God; the will of God; fate, destiny.

BHAWICHCHH **ਭਵਿੱਛ** } s. m. The  
BHAWIKKH **ਭਵਿੱਖ** } future,  
BHAWIKKHAT **ਭਵਿੱਖਤ** } (time  
BHAWISS **ਭਵਿੱਸ** } and tense.)

BHAWJAL **ਭਵਜਲ** s. f. The water or ocean of existence; fear, danger; i. q. *Bhaijal*, *Bhainjal*.

BHAY **ਭਯ** s. m. Fear, awe, dread, danger :—*bhaymān*, a. Fearful, afraid, terrified; i. q. *Bhai*.

BHAYANĀ **ਭਯਾਨਾ** a. See *Bhiānā*.

BHAYĀNAK **ਭਯਾਣਕ** a. Dreadful, terrible, formidable; i. q. *Bhaiyānak*.

BHAYYĀ **ਭਯਾ** s. m. A brother; (used commonly by *Pūrbiās*); a title given to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's attendants :—*bhayyā chārā*, s. m. Members of a community, brethren.

BHE **ਭੇ** s. m. Corrupted from the Persian *Bekh*, a root. The root of the water-lily (*Neulumbium speciosum*). It is used both medicinally and as a food; i. q. *Bheh*, *Bhen*.

BHED **ਭੇਦ** s. m. A secret, a mystery; difference :—*bhed denā*, v. n. To give a clue or betray a secret :—*bhed kholnā*, v. n. To divulge a secret, to betray :—*bhed khulnā* or *khull jānā*, v. n. To be betrayed or exposed (a secret, a mystery) :—*bhed rakṭhnā*, v. n. To keep secret :—*bhed lainā* or *pāunā*, v. n. To discover a secret, to get a clue, to spy out.

BHED **ਭੇਡ** s. f. A sheep; met. a timid person :—*bhed dā bachchā* or *lelā*, s. m. A lamb.

BHEDĀ **ਭੇਡਾ** s. m. A ram; i. q. *Chhattā*

BHEDAN **ਭੇਦਣ** *s. f.* } One who un-  
 BHEDÍ **ਭੇਦੀ** *s. m.* } derstands  
 BHEDÍÁ **ਭੇਦੀਆਂ** *s. m.* } mysteries, one  
 acquainted with secret matters, or with  
 another's secrets; a secret agent, a spy;  
*i. q. Bhetí.*

BHEDÍ **ਭੇਡੀ** *s. f.* A sheep.

BHEDÚ **ਭੇਡੂ** *s. m., f. (K)* A ram, a  
 sheep.

BHEH **ਭੇਹ** *s. m.* The root of the water-  
 lily. See *Bhe.*

BHEKH **ਭੇਖ** *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Sanskrit *Vesh*. Dress, manner; dis-  
 guise; a sect of Hindu *faqirs*, such as  
*Jogis, Sanyásis, Bairágis, Udásis*; *c. w.*  
*bandhná, dhárná, karná*; *i. q. Bhes.*

BHEKH-DHARÍ **ਭੇਖਧਾਰੀ** } *s. m.* A  
 BHEKHÍ **ਭੇਖੀ** } *faqir, a*  
*sádhú*;—*a.* Deceitful, dishonest, un-  
 certain, unreliable, changeable.

BHEJJÁ **ਭੇਜਾ** *s. m.* Brain; marrow;  
*i. q. Mijh.*

BHEJNÁ **ਭੇਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To send, to des-  
 patch, to transmit, to remit.

BHELÁ **ਭੇਲਾ** *s. m.* Buttermilk.

BHELLÁ **ਭੇਲਾ** *s. m.* } A lump or cake  
 BHELLÍ **ਭੇਲੀ** *s. f.* } of *gur*, as it is  
 made up for the market, weighing two  
 or three seers.

BHELŚÁ **ਭੇਲਸਾ** *s. m.* } A habit, a  
 BHELŚÍ **ਭੇਲਸੀ** *s. f.* } custom; a mis-  
 take; mistaking one person or place for  
 another.

BHEN **ਭੇਂ** *s. m.* The root of the water-lily  
 See *Bhe.*

BHER **ਭੇੜ** *s. m.* Butting or fight-  
 ing (cattle, sheep); disputing, quarrel-  
 ling; bringing together, comparison:—  
*sáhná dá bher, s. m. lit.* The butting  
 of sacred bulls; *met.* the fightings or  
 quarrellings of kings or great men.

BHERNÁ **ਭੇੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To excite a  
 quarrel; to compare (especially ac-  
 counts); to contribute, to give in ex-  
 change; to pay a debt; to give an un-  
 favourable answer; to shut, to close,  
 to lock up.

BHERÚ **ਭੇੜੂ** *a.* Quarrelsome, one in  
 the habit of exciting quarrels:—*patthar*  
*bherú, s. m.* One who can make even  
 the stones quarrel.

BHES **ਭੇਸ** *s. m.* Dress, style of dress,  
 manner; disguise; *c. w. badalná,*  
*cafdúná.*

BHET **ਭੇਟ** *s. f.* A sacrifice, an offering;  
 a song of praise in honour of a *Deví*:  
 —*bhet charháuná, dená, karná, v. a.* To  
 present, to offer; to sacrifice:—*bhet*  
*honá, v. n.* To be sacrificed, to fall a  
 victim:—*bhet kasí, s. m.* Bawdry, the  
 business of a procurer:—*bhet pújá, s. m.*  
 Offerings to superiors:—*bhet puná, s. m.*  
 Procuring, pimping.

BHET **ਭੇਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit *Bhid*. A secret, a mystery;  
 difference; *i. q. Bhed.*

BHETAN ਭੇਤਣ *s. f.* } One who dis-  
BHETÍ ਭੇਤੀ *s. m.* } cerns or under-

stands mysteries, one acquainted with secret things, acquainted with another's secrets; a secret agent:—*ghur dá bhetí burá hundá hai, lit.* The secret agent of the house is dangerous, i. e. a servant or near relative acquainted with anyone's secrets can ruin him by betraying them.

BHETAN ਭੇਟਣ *s. f.* } A pimp, a go-  
BHETO ਭੇਟੋ *s. f.* } between, a  
BHETU ਭੇਟੂ *s. m.* } procurer.

BHETH ਭੇਥ *s. m. (K.)* The steep side or bank of a field, plateau or hill.

BHEUNA ਭੇਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To wet, to  
BHEUNNA ਭੇਊਣਾ } soak, to steep:—  
BHEUNNÍ ਭੇਊਣੀ } *massú bheun honá,*  
*v. n.* To come out or grow (whiskers),  
to arrive at the age of puberty.

BHÍ ਭੀ *ad.* Also, likewise, even.

BHIÁL ਭਿਆਲ *s. m.* A partner, a co-sharer, one associated with another in any business (especially in the cultivation of land):—*bhidálpuná, s. m.* Partnership.

BHIÁLI ਭਿਆਲੀ *s. f.* Partnership (especially in the cultivation of land.)

HIÁNA ਭਿਆਣਾ *a.* Afraid, terrified, frightened:—*jí bhiáná, a.* Afraid in heart, heartless; restless, agitated.

BHICHCHHAK ਭਿਛਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhikshú*. One

who asks alms, a beggar, a mendicant.

BHICHCHHIA ਭਿਛਿਆ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Bhikshá*. Alms, begging.

BHIP ਭਿਭ *s. f. (Pot.)* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bher*. A sheep.

BHIGÁUNÁ ਭਿਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To wet, to soak, to steep.

BHIGGANÁ ਭਿਗੋਣਾ *v. n.* To get wet, to be wetted.

BHIGGAR ਭਿਗੋੜ } *a.* Injured by rain  
BHIGOR ਭਿਗੋੜ } or moisture, (grain.)

BHIGONÁ ਭਿਗੋਣਾ *v. n.* To wet, to soak, to steep.

BHIJADENÁ ਭਿਜਾਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
BHIJAUNÁ ਭਿਜਾਉਣਾ } wet, to

soak, to steep; to cause to be wetted or soaked; to cause to be sent; to cause to run away, to defeat.

BHIJJAR ਭਿਜੜ *a.* Injured by rain or moisture (grain); *i. q.* *Bhiggar*.

BHIJJNÁ ਭਿਜੋਣਾ *v. n.* To get wet, to be soaked, or steeped.

BHIJONÁ ਭਿਜੋਣਾ *v. a.* To wet, to damp, to soak or steep.

BHIJOR ਭਿਜੋੜ *a.* Injured by moisture (grain); *i. q.* *Bhijjar, Bhiggar*.



BHIKAR भिकर *s. m. (K.)* Clods:—

*bhikar bhān denā, v. a.* To break clods of earth with a mallet, as in rice-fields.

BHÍKH भीख *s. f.* Corrupted foam the

Sanskrit word *Bhikshá* Alms, charity; —*bhikkh māṇmī, v. n.* To beg, to ask for alms:—*hiṇ māṇje moti milē; māṇje mile nā bhikkh.* Those who do not ask, may get pearls, but those who ask may not get even alms:—Prov. used of those who become wealthy without any exertion, and of those who can get nothing notwithstanding all their struggles to obtain riches:—*bhikkh māṅgāṇā, v. a.* To reduce to beggary.

BHIKHĀRAN भिखारत *s. f.* } One who  
BHIKHĀRI भिखारी *s. m.* } asks  
alms, a beggar.

BHIKK भिक् *s. f.* } A lump of  
BHIKKĀ भिक्का *s. m.* } earth or  
BHIKKAR भिक्क *s. f. m.,* } clay, a clod;

a mass of oilcake or other substances, lumps of raw sugar that have softened through heat or moisture and become one mass; *c. w. bajjhā, honā.*

BHIKKH भिक्ख *s. f.* Begging; *i. q.*  
*Bhikkh.*

BHIKKHAK भिक्खक *s. m.* One who  
begs, a beggar; *i. q. Bhichchhak.*

BHÍL डील *s. m.* A tribe of freebooters  
in Central India.

BHÍLANÍ डीलटी *s. f.* A female  
*Bhíl.*

BHILÁWA डिलावा *s. m.* A poisonous  
fruit used medicinally (*Semecarpus ana-*  
*cardium*).

BHÍMSAIN डीमसै *s. m.* One of the  
Pandus famous for his rapacity and  
great size; a glutton; a man of great  
size, a Hercules.

BHÍNSAINÍ डीमसैटी *a.* Delicious,  
dainty, very good:—*bhímsaini kapūr,*  
*s. m.* A superior kind of camphor

BHINAK डिटक *s. f.* A low distant  
sound of flies; buzzing, humming;  
rumour; intelligence, news:—*bhinak paini,*  
*v. n.* To be heard, to hear.

BHINAKNÁ डिटकटा *v. n.* To buzz,  
to hum, to swarm, to fly about  
soiling everything on which it sits (as  
a fly); to be spoiled by flies (food); to  
be injured or become mouldy by long  
lying disused:—*makkhiān bhinaknā, v. n.*  
*lit.* The buzzing of flies; to sit idle,  
to have nothing to do.

BHÍN-BHÍN डीडी *s. f.* The humming  
of a bee, or a wasp; *c. w. karnā.*

BHINBHINAT डिटडिनाट *s. m.*  
Swarming, buzzing, thronging (of flies).

BHINBHINÁUNÁ डिटडिनाउटा *v.*  
*n.* To swarm, to buzz, to fly about  
(flies).

BHÍND डीड *s. f.* The penis of a dog.

BHÍNDÍ डीडी } *s. f.* A vegeta-  
BHÍNDÍ डीडि } ble, Lady's finger  
(*Hibiscus esculentus*):—*bhīndī torī, s. f.*  
A small gourd used as a vegetable (*Lufa*  
*acutangula*.)

BHINDU **ਭਿੰਡੁ** *s. m.* A kind of hornet.

BHINGGÁRÁ **ਭਿੰਗਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Earth from the *Nagáhá* Shrine.

BHINKÁUNÁ **ਭਿਣਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to alight, buzz, fly about (flies); to expose to the flies:—*makkhiyán bhinkáuná, v. a.* To attract flies by exposing food or sweets; *met.* to sit idle, to have nothing to do.

BHINN **ਭਿਨੱ** *s. m.* Difference, separation:—*bhinn bhinn, ad.* Apart, separately.

BHINNÁ HOIÁ **ਭਿਨੱਹੋਇਆ** *part. a.* (*irreg.* from *Bheuná*.) Wetted, steeped, soaked; imbued, engrossed, engaged.

BHINNÁUNÁ **ਭਿਣਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To be dizzy, to whirl round (the head), to be giddy.

BHIR **ਭੀੜ** *s. f.* A crowd, a multitude, a throng, swarm; poverty, distress; difficulty, trouble:—*bhír bhár bhír bhírákká, s. m.* A crowd, a swarm of people:—*bhír hōndá, v. a.* To be overcrowded:—*bhír banná, bhír painí, v. n.* To be entangled in difficulties:—*bhír karná, lagáuná, v. a.* To crowd, to swarm.

BHÍRÁ **ਭੀੜਾ** } *a.* Narrow, straighten-  
BHÍRÍ **ਭੀੜੀ** } ed, close, tight, close-packed, small.

BHIRÁO **ਭਿਰਾਉ** } *intj.* O brother!  
BHIRÁWÁ **ਭਿਰਾਵਾ** } ;—*s. m.* Brothers.

BHIRAUNÁ **ਭਿੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to fight; (cattle, sheep), to induce, to

persuade, to instigate.

BHIRNÁ **ਭਿੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To fight, to injure one another (cattle, sheep), sometimes spoken of men also as quarrelling.

BHÍRNÁ **ਭੀੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To shut, to close to pen, to fence, to lock up.

BHIST **ਭਿਸਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bihisht*. Paradise, heaven; *i. q.* *Bahisht*.

BHISTÁ **ਭਿਸਤਾ** *s. m.* A water-carrier (humorously so called).

BHISTAN **ਭਿਸਤਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupted  
BHISTI **ਭਿਸਤੀ** *s. m.* } from the Persian word *Bihishtí*. A Muhammadan water-carrier, a dweller in heaven;—*a.* Relating or pertaining to paradise, heavenly, celestial.

BHÍT **ਭੀਤ** *s. f.* Sand; wall, a fissure.

BHIT **ਭਿਤ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A door.

BHITÁÍ **ਭਿਟਾਈ** *s. f.* Contamination, pollution (by touch); reward given to a go-between; the wages of a pimp.

BHITÁUNÁ **ਭਿਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be polluted, to cause to be defiled (food) by touch; to cause to prostitute, to cause to pimp.

BHITṬ **ਭਿਟੱ** *s. f.* Contamination, pollution, defilement (by touching food); *i. q.* *Chhoh*.

**BHITTÁ ਭਿੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A kind of clay, which is dissolved in water, and used by schoolboys instead of ink.

**BHITTAR ਭਿੱਟਰ** *a.* Impure, defiled, polluted, (as by touching an earthen vessel).

**BHITTÍ ਭਿੱਤੀ** *s. f.* A kind of food given to nightingales and other kept birds; deceipt, trick, fraud, alluremant; knavery; ill-advice; *c. w. dená.*

**BHITTNA ਭਿੱਟਨਾ** *v. a.* To defile, to pollute, to render impure (as by touching a Hindu's food.)

**BHITTU ਭਿੱਤੁ** *s. m. (K)* A door, a part of a door, a board.

**BHITTUR ਭਿੱਟਰ** *a.* See *Bhittar*.

**BHIYAK ਭਿਆਕ** *s. f.* A place where cattle rest during the heat of the day.

**BHIYAL ਭਿਆਲ** *s. m.* A partner (especially in cultivating and tilling land). See *Bhiál*.

**BHIYALI ਭਿਆਲੀ** *s. f.* See *Bhiáli*.

**BHO ਭੋ** *s. m.* Chaff. See *Bhoh*;—*bho chalná*, *v. a.* To wheedle, to coax, to persuade, to instigate.

**BHOÁ ਭੋਆ** *s. m.* A male nurse; the share of cotton or saffron received by a gatherer.

**BHOBHAR ਭੋਭਰ** } *s. f.* The fine dust  
**BHOBHIR ਭੋਭਿਰ** } and small fragments that remain after removing a pile of dried cowdung.

**BHOCHHÁ ਭੋਛਾ** *s. m.* Strength, energy, vigour, (commonly used negatively):—*merá bhochhá nikal giyá*. My strength is gone, *i. e.* I am very tired.

**BHOCHHAN ਭੋਛਣ** *s. f., m.* A woman's sheet or wrapper; a kind of shawl worn by women.

**BHOCHHANÍ ਭੋਛਣੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A child's veil or shawl, a small veil.

**BHODÁ ਭੋਡਾ** } *a.* Hornless, having very  
**BHODÍ ਭੋਡੀ** } small horns (an ox, cow); hairless, bald; ugly, ill-favoured, shaven-headed (an abuse applied to women).

**BHOG ਭੋਗ** *s. m.* A gift; a delicacy, dainties; offerings made to an idol—pleasure, enjoyment; sexual intercourse, animal gratification; a ceremony performed by the Sikhs after the reading of the whole of the *Granth Sáhib* (Sikh scripture):—*bhog -batás*, *s. m.* Pleasure, enjoyment, sexual pleasure, sexual intercourse:—*bhog karná*, *v. a.* To have or enjoy sexual intercourse:—*bhog lagáuná*, *v. a.* To eat, to take food; to offer food or dainties to an idol:—*bhog píuná*, *v. n.* To read the whole *Granth* (Sikh scripture) and perform a ceremony at the close which consists in the distribution of a sweet-meat called *kardh*.

**BHOGAN ਭੋਗਣ** *s. f.* } One who has  
**BHOĠI ਭੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } abundance of everything, one fond of good things, a good liver; a man or woman of pleasure one given up to carnal pleasures, a rake, a

debauchee :—*bhojan hárá* or *hárí*, *s. m., f.*  
One fond of delicacies; one addicted to  
dainties.

**BHOGNÁ** **ਭੋਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To enjoy, to feel  
pleasure, to relish, to revel, to have sexual  
intercourse; to bear, suffer, endure  
(pain or misfortune); to reap the fruit  
of one's evil deeds.

**BHOH** **ਭੋਹ** *s. m.* Chaff (of various  
kinds of pulse) :—*bhoh hojáná*, *v. n. lit.*  
To become chaff; to be fatigued, to  
be greatly exhausted :—*bhoh kar dená*,  
*v. a. lit.* To reduce to chaff, to vanquish  
an adversary; to beat mercilessly.

**BHOHÁ** **ਭੋਹਾ** *s. m.* See *Bhod.*

**BHOHRÁ** **ਭੋਹਰਾ** *s. m.* A dungeon; a pit  
in which potters place newly-made  
vessels to keep them moist.

**BHOJ** **ਭੋਜ** *s. m.* The name of a Raja,  
Vikramaditya's successor; a feast held  
on the birth of a male child in honor of  
his ancestors :—*bhoj parband*, *s. m.* A  
book written in praise of Bhoj :—*bhoj*  
*pattar*, *s. m.* The bark of a hill tree,  
(*Betula bhojpatra*) used in making um-  
brellas, tubes for *huggas*, writing, and  
for other like purposes.

**BHOJAN** **ਭੋਜਨ** *s. m.* Food, diet,  
provisions; victuals, bread :—*bhojan*  
*karnd*, *páuná* or *bhojan shádan karnd*,  
*v. n.* To eat, to partake of food.

**BHOJKÍ** **ਭੋਜਕੀ** *s. m.* The priests who  
officiate and receive the offering at the  
shrine of *Deví*, especially at Kangra and  
Jowalamukhi. They profess to be  
Brahmins, but this is not certain.

**BHOL** **ਭੋਲ** *s. f.* A mistake, an error;  
punishment inflicted on a schoolboy for  
making errors; *c. w. dená*, *lainá*.

**BHOLA** **ਭੋਲਾ** } *s. m.* An error, a mistake,  
**BHOLI** **ਭੋਲੀ** } (especially in counting);

—*a.* Sincere, simple, simple-minded,  
guileless, artless, innocent :—*bholá bhálá*,  
*bholí bhálí*, *a.* Simple; innocent :—*Bhoiá*  
*náth*, *s. m.* An epithet applied to Shiva.

**BHOM** **ਭੋਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Bhúmi*. Land :—*bhomdán*,  
*s. m.* Present of land to a Brahman. See  
*Bhúmi*.

**BHON** **ਭੋ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sans-  
krit word *Bhúmi*. Land, soil, earth; coun-  
try, estate :—*bhonsúr*, *s. m. lit.* An earth-  
pig; a turnip (a term used by Sikhs).

**BHONCHAL** **ਭੋਂਚਾਲ** *s. m.* An earth-  
quake; *i. q.* *Bhochál*.

**BHONCHAL** **ਭੋਂਚਲ** *s. m., f.* Compas-  
sion, perplexity; disorder, tumult.

**BHONDA** **ਭੋਂਡਾ** *a.* Ugly, ill-favoured;  
*i. q.* *Bhundá*.

**BHOR** **ਭੋਰ** *s. m.* Dawn, morning, day,  
break (generally used by Hindus) :—  
*bhor bhor ke khánd*, *lit.* To break into  
small bits and eat; to spend money  
economically, or little by little (especially  
used of those who have no employment  
and are obliged to live sparingly on  
their savings.)

**BHORÁ** **ਭੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A crumb, a small piece,  
a morsel, a little; gold-dust :—*bhorá*  
*chúra*, *s. m.* Crumbs of bread, chips of  
wood.

**BHORHÁ** **ਭੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A dungeon. See  
*Bhohrá*.

BHORI **ਭੋਰੀ** *s. f.* Any fine powder ; persuading, coaxing ; *c. w. páuní.*

BHORNÁ **ਭੋਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To shell (maize), to break or crumble ; to make into pieces, to take dishonestly for one's own use ; to squeeze anything out of another.

BHOSRÁ **ਭੋਸੜਾ** *s. m.* } *Pudendum mu-*  
BHOSRÍ **ਭੋਸੜੀ** *s. f.* } *liebre, Valde*  
*magnum.*

BHOTNÁ **ਭੋਟਨਾ** *v. a.* To wheedle, to coax, to instigate, to flatter with the object of gaining an end ;—*s. m.* A flatterer, a deceiver.

BHOTO **ਭੋਤੋ** *s. f., m.* An ignorant hill man, an ignoramus, unformed person, a simpleton ;—*a.* Simple, easily duped.

BHOWARÁ **ਭੁਵਾੜਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A stack of chaff.

BHÚ **ਭੂ** *s. f.* Land, earth.

BHÚÁ **ਭੂਆ** *s. f.* A father's sister.

BHUANG **ਭੁਅੰਗ** *s. m.* See *Bhawang.*

BHUÁNÍ **ਭੁਆਨੀ** *s. f.* An epithet of *Deví* ; *i. q. Bhawání.*

BHUÁRÁ **ਭੁਆਰਾ** *s. m.* Prevalence (of an epidemic or other sickness), a severe visitation (of any disease) in a particular locality.

BHUÁRÁ **ਭੁਆੜਾ** *s. m.* A place enclosed with a thorn hedge, outside of a village, where cattle are kept ; *i. q. Várá.*

BHUÁUNA **ਭੁਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to turn, to make to revolve, to turn round and round, to send about hither and thither ; to forbid, to check, to prohibit, to interdict.

BHUÁTNI **ਭੁਆਟਣੀ** } *s. f.* Turning  
BHUÁUNI **ਭੁਆਉਣੀ** } round and  
round ; swimming in the head, dizziness, vertigo ; *c. w. dená, charh jáná.*

BHUBBAL **ਭੁਬੱਲ** *s. f.* Hot ashes.

BHUBBH **ਭੁਭੱ** *s. f.* Crying violently, wailing ; roaring (as a lion) ; sudden outcry ; *c. w. mární.*

BHUBIÁKHNA **ਭੁਬਲਾਖਣਾ** } *v. a.*  
BHUBLEKHNA **ਭੁਬਲੇਖਣਾ** } To roast  
(vegetables, eggs).

BHUCHÁL **ਭੁਚਾਲ** *s. m.* An earthquake ; *i. q. Bhoṇchál.*

BHUCHANG **ਭੁਚੰਗ** *s. m.* A black-snake.

BHUCHANGGÍ **ਭੁਚੰਗੀ** *s. m.* A title given to *Akálí Sikhs.*

BHUCHAPPÁ **ਭੁਚਪੱ** *s. m.* A kind of firework. It is a bamboo filled with various chemicals which in burning throw out lights of different colours.

**BHUCHCH** **बुच** *s. m.* A fat, corpulent man (spoken in derision):—*a.* Barbarous, ignorant; fat, gross.

**BHUCHCHAR** **बुचर** *s. m.* A well fed, over-grown, corpulent man; a fat dog;—*a.* Well-fed, fat (especially a dog; *met.* man); *c. w.* *banná, honá.*

**BHUCHLÁUNÁ** **बुचलाउना** *v. a.* To persuade by sinister means, to wheedle, to coax, to deceive.

**BHÚE** **बुये** *a.* See *Bhúhe.*

**BHUE** **बुये** *ad.* On the ground;—*s. m., f. (M.)* Land:—*Bhuenphor. s. m. lit.* the earth splitter. The *Phelipœa calotropodis*. Is grows in sandy places is very succulent and juicy, has fine flowers an inch and a quarter long. It has a girth of 6 or 8 inches and is about 2½ ft. high. It springs up in February and March, fissuring the ground in all directions, hence its name. It is used for sores in horses, and as fodder for oxen, camels, and goats whose milk it is said largely to increase. The name is also given to the *Tulipa stellata*, the bulbs of which are eaten in many places as food and by animals. They are regularly sold in the bazars of Peshawar:—*bhuenphor nirá khir hai. Bhuenphor* is nothing, but milk:—*ret rahái tibbi jái, paidá thía bhuenphor.* I sowed sand, sand hills came up, *bhuenphor* was all the crop.—Song.

**BHÚHÁLÚ** **बुहालु** *s. m. (K.)* A shed in which chaff is stored.

**BHUGÁT** **बुगाट** *s. m.* See *Bhúkal.*

**BHUGAT** **बुगत** *s. f.* Earthly comfort, whatever is to be enjoyed in this world, the good things of this life, whether necessities or luxuries:—*bhugat mán, a.* Present, passing (time), occurring, happening:—*bhugat saurná, v. n.* To be entangled in difficulties or troubles:—*bhugat suárná, v. a.* To give one trouble; to put one into difficulties or miseries.

**BHUGGÁ** **बुगो** *s. m.* A preparation of sesame (*tíl*) seed with sugar;—*a.* Rotten, decayed, injured by moisture, or other causes (wood, grain and other things) without substance:—*bhuggá kuffná, v. a. lit.* To prepare *tíl* seed with sugar; *met.* to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse with (an abusive term):—*bhuggá kuṭáuná, v. n. lit.* To cause to make a preparation of *tíl* seed with sugar; *met.* to cause to be cohabited with.

**BHUGRÍ** **बुगरी** *s. f.* A species of plum or date, a first fruit of a young *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); *met.* a naked person.

**BHUGTANÁ** **बुगतना** *v. n.* To suffer to endure, to bear up; to enjoy; to use, to spend, to use up; to settle with; to suffer the penalty. See *Bhugtáuná.*

**BHUGTÁUNÁ** **बुगताउना** *v. a.* To execute, to discharge; to finish; to dispose of, to have done with; to settle, to adjust; to pay a debt, to liquidate, to square an account.

**BHÚHE** **बुहे** *a.* Angry, enraged, in a passion; fearless, bold; forward, insolent; *c. w.* *áuná, honá.*

**BHÚHAR** **बुहर** *s. f.* Fine rain; money given to Brahmans at weddings.

**BHÚHARNÁ** **बुहरना** *v. n.* To be about to rise (moon).

**BHÚÍN** **बुयी** *s. m. (M.)* The Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*) also the *Edicardisia mollis* a small shrub with a fine yellow flower common in Trans Indus and in the Salt range.

**BHUJ** **बुज** } *s. f.* The arm; *met.*  
**BHUJÁ** **बुजा** } a supporter, a helper,  
a friend:—*bhuj band, s. m.* An ornament

worn on the upper part of the arms (commonly *Bahuffá*).

**BHUJANG** **बुजंग** *s. m.* A snake, a serpent.

**BHUCJJÍ** **बुज्जी** } *s. f.* Vegetables or  
**BHUJJÚ** **बुज्जु** } greens boiled and  
afterwards fried in *ghee* or oil.

**BHUJJNÁ** **बुज्जना** *v. n.* To be parched (grain), to be roasted (meat), to be baked in hot ashes (an ear of Indian corn, vegetables); to be heated with anger, to fly into a passion.

**BHUK** **बुक** *s. f.* A single leaf or blade of an onion top;—(*M.*) Small payments of grain given by way of alms at harvest; time to *faqirs*.

**BHUKAL** **बुकल** } *s. f. (M.)* The  
**BHUKALÍ** **बुकली** } *Asphodelus fistulosus* *lit.* buds of the earth, the leaves of which are like an onion, but without its bulb and smell. It is abundant as a field weed and grows among the crops, of the spring harvest. The seeds are ground and made into bread of a very repulsive appearance, which is eaten by the poor in time of scarcity. They are also used medicinally under the name of *binghar bij*. The weed is very injurious to the crop among which it grows. A watering before ploughing and plenty of subsequent ploughings always destroy it; *i. q.* *Bhugát*.

**BHÚKAN** **बुकन** *s. f. (M.)* The canetube with which a drill is worked.

**BHUKANNA** **बुकाना** *s. m.* A hole or broken place in a wall, a break or gate in a hedge; the urinary bladder.

**BHUKÁUNÁ** **बुकाउना** *v. a.* See *Bhaun-káund*.

**BHUKHAIL** **बुखैल** } *a.* Excessively  
**BHUKHÁULÁ** **बुखाउला** } hungry, ravenous, impatient for food.

**BHUKHAN** **बुखन** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhúshan*. A jewel, an ornament; *met.* a worthy man, one who is an ornament to his place or profession, or of his society or country.

**BHUKKA** **बुका** *s. m.* A blast of wind with dust; also see *Bhuggá*.

**BHUKKH** **बुख** *s. f.* Hunger, appetite eagerness, inordinate desire:—*bhukkh lagní, v. n.* To be or feel hungry, to have an appetite:—*bhukkh marjáni, v. n.* To pass away (hunger or appetite):—*bhukkh marná, v. a.* To repress one's appetite; to mortify oneself.

**BHUKKHA** **बुखा** } *a., s. m., f.* Hungry,  
**BHUKKHÍ** **बुखी** } having a keen appetite; greedy, inordinately desireous; poor; a pauper, a beggar:—*bhukkhá bháná, bhukhan bháná, a.* Hungry and poor, destitute of the common necessities of life, wanting food and not knowing where to get it:—*bhukkhá moia hoia, s. m., f.* A famine stricken or famished person; a greedy person.

**BHUKKHAR** **बुखर** } *a.* Having no  
**BHUKKHUR** **बुखर** } food, poor, penniless, poverty stricken; very hungry.

**BHUKKÍ** **बुकी** *s. f.* Powder (especially of chaff), anything pulverized.

**BHUKKNÁ** **बुक्ना** *v. a.* To sprinkle (anything in the form of a powder as salt on food, or a medicine on a sore.)

**BHÚKNÁ बुकना** *s. m.* A division in the stem of a bamboo, i. e., the space between two joints; a hollow fife to let out any thing; a silly, talkative man.

**BHUKNÍ बुकनी** *s. f.* A division in the stem of a slender bamboo; a hollow fife; a disease of horses:—*bhuk-ní chalgí* or *vagní*, *v. a.* To have diarrhoea.

**BHUKWÁUNÁ बुकवाउना** *v. a.* Causative of *Bhukná* which see.

**BHULÁDENÁ बुलादेना** *v. a.* See *Bhuláund*.

**BHULÁÍ बुलायी** *s. f.* Deceiving, deception, beguiling, leading astray; *c. w. dení*, *kháñí*.

**BHULÁUNÁ बुलाउना** *v. a.* To forget; to cause to forget, to cause to err, to lead astray, to mislead.

**BHULÁWÁ बुलावा** *s. m.* Error, mistake, forgetting; doubt, uncertainty and deception, cheat, trick.

**BHULEKHÁ बुलेखा** *s. m.* Error, mistake (especially in accounts); doubt, uncertainty.

**BHULL बुल** *s. f.* An error, a mistake; a fault, an omission; a neglect, negligence:—*bhull bhulekhe*, *ad.* Erroneously, mistakingly:—*bhull chukk*, *s. f.* Blunder, mistake;—*bhull hogí*, *v. n.* To be mistaken, to fall into error:—*bhull jáná*, *v. n.* To err, to make a mistake; to forget. See *Bhullná*.

**BHULLÁ बुल्ला** } *a.* Mistaken, err-  
**BHULLIÁ बुल्लिआ** } ing; forgetting:—

*bhullá bhaiká*, *bhullíá bhaiká*, *a.* Erring, wandering, led astray, deceived:—*bhullá*

*vissariá*, *comp. past. a.* Forgotten not remembered; a state of doubt and uncertainty.

**BHULLNÁ बुल्लना** *v. n.* To forget, to blot out from remembrance; to go astray, to go wrong; to blunder, to err, to make a mistake; to be vain, to be proud.

**BHULS बुलस** *s. m.* A division of Jata.

**BHULS बुलस** *a.* Burnt (the hand), roasted too much, burnt in the roasting; *met.* enraged, angry.

**BHULSÁUNÁ बुलसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be roasted, burnt, scorched, charred, or branded.

**BHULSEJÁNÁ बुलसेजाना** } *v. n.* To  
**BHULSNA बुलसना** } roast in hot  
ashes, to burn (the hand, or foot), to char, to scorch, to brand.

**BHÚM भूम** *s. f.* The earth, land, the ground:—*bhúmdán*, *s. m.* A present of land; money given at Hindu weddings to the bridegroom's family priest by the bride's father.

**BHUMÍA भुमीआ** } *s. m.* A citizen,  
**BHUMÍAN भुमीआन** } an inhabitant, a  
**BHUMÍYAN भुमीयान** } native; a snake,  
a serpent.

**BHUN भुन** } *s. f.* The earth, the ground;  
breaking wind;—*s. m. (M.)* Chaff and straw of grains—*baggá bhús*, *s. f.* The chaff and straw of wheat and barley:—



*missé bhún, s. m.* The chaff and straw of peas, grams, moth, *múng, mánh, mohri, (masar)* :—*bhún bhún karná, v. n.* To blow a trumpet; to break wind :—*bhún lok, s. f.* This world, the present state.

**BHUNÁÍ** **बुनायी** *s. f.* Wages for parching grain.

**BHUNÁUNÁ** **बुनाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be parched, roasted or baked, in hot ashes.

**BHUNBHUNÁ** **बुटबुटा** *s. m.* A small winged insect.

**BHUNCHÁL** **बुंचाल** *s. m.* An earthquake.

**BHUNCHANÁ** **बुंचना** *v. n.* To eat; to distribute.

**BHUND** **बुंड** *s. m.* A wasp; a beetle that burrows in dung; a yellow marked bumble bee :—*Kábalí bhúnd, s. m.* A blue coloured wasp :—*bhúndán dé khakkhar nún chherá, v. a.* To stir up a wasp's nest; *met.* to stir up evil, to fight with rascals.

**BHUNDÁ** **बुंडा** *s. m.* An aboriginal tribe, a man belonging to that tribe.

**BHUNDÍ** **बुंडी** *s. f.* An insect that infests wheat; an insect that eats and injures vines; a caterpillar.

**BHUNDIN** **बुंडिन** *s. f. (M.)* A wild sow.

**BHUNDLÁUNÁ** **बुंलाना** *v. a.* To persuade, to instigate, to entice, to deceive.

**BHUNDÚ** **बुंडु** *s. m.* See *Bhúndí*.

**BHUNEN** **बुंने** } *ad.* On the ground.  
**BHUNJE** **बुंजे** }

**BHUNG** **बुंग** *s. m.* The doubling place in a cloth consisting of two or more breadths sewed together; fulness and puckering in a seam, a pucker, a plait.

**BHUNGÁ** **बुंगा** *s. m. (M.)* A ransom, a gift made to recover stolen property.

**BHUNGGI** **बुंगी** *s. f.* A cloth thrown over the head and shoulders by children; a head dress worn by Hindus on the decease of a parent or other near relative.

**BHUNGGNÁ** **बुंगना** *v. a.* To sponge

upon, to gain from by mean tricks (used only in the participial form) :—*oh ápnén míftrán nún bhung bhung ke khánda hai.* He lives on what he can squeeze out of his friends.

**BHUNGGU** **बुंगु** *s. m.* A cloth of two or more breadths (larger than a *bhuggí*) thrown over the head.

**BHUNÍ** **बुनी** *s. f.* A term of affection applied to a cat.

**BHUNKÍ** **बुंकी** *s. m.* A tobacco worm.

**BHUNNÁ** **बुनना** *v. a.* To parch, to roast, to bake in hot ashes.

**BHUNNE** **बुने** *a.* Roasted, baked :—*bhunne titlar udáune, v. a.* To fly roasted partridges; *met.* to strive after impossibilities.

BHÚP भूप } s. m. Lord of the  
 BHUPÁL भूपाल } earth, a king, a  
 BHUPÁL भूपाल } sovereign, a ruler  
 BHÚPAT भूपत }

BHÚR भूर s. m. Fine rain, a drizzling  
 shower; money given to Brahmans at  
 weddings; i. q. *Bhúhar*.

BHÚRÁ भूरा s. m. A striped blanket,  
 i. e., light brown with black stripes or  
 black with white stripes; a division of  
 Jats;—a. Brown:—*bhúra jawán*, s. m. A  
 term applied to a tame bear by jugglers.

BHURBHURÁ भुरभुरा a. Brittle, worth-  
 less, (lime work); short, tender, (pie  
 crust), broken up, crumbled:—*man dá*  
*bhur bhurá*, a. Fickle-minded.

BHURBHURÁUNÁ भुरभुराउना v. a.  
 To pulverize, to reduce to powder.

BHÚRÍ भूरी a. A small light coloured  
 blanket with black stripes;—a. Brown.

BHURJAL भुरजल s. m. (M.) The axle  
 of the horizontal lantern wheel of a Per-  
 sian-well.

BHURJÍ भुरजी s. f. Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Bharjjan* to fry.  
 Greens or vegetables boiled and after-  
 wards fried in ghee or oil.

BHURJPATTAR भुरजपतार s. m. See  
*Bhojpattar*.

BHURNÁ भुरना v. n. To be broken  
 (glass or other brittle substance); to

crumble, to become pulverized; to  
 become poor, to be reduced in circum-  
 stances.

BHÚRNÁ भुरना v. n. To cast rays be-  
 fore hand, to be on the point of rising  
 (moon).

BHURTHÁ भुरथा s. m. See *Bharthá*.

BHUS भुस s. m. Habit, practice,  
 (generally spoken of the use of injurious  
 drinks or drugs, as the practice, children  
 eating earth, coal); weakness, disease  
 arising from such habit; anaemia, chaff;  
 c. w. *bharndá*, *paigá*.

BHÚS भुस a. Corrupted from *Behosh*.  
 Senseless, stupid slovenly.

BHUSARÍ भुसरी s. f. (M.) A cake  
 made of two unbaked pieces of bread with  
 sugar between them. The edges of the  
 pieces of bread are joined and the whole is  
 baked. This is a favourite food in the  
 cold weather.

BHÚSARNÁ भुसरना v. n. To be puf-  
 fed up with pride or rage.

BHUSERÁ भुमेरा a. In the habit of  
 eating or drinking something injurious  
 weakened or otherwise unfavorably  
 affected by such habits; i. q. *Bhussid*  
*hoiá*.

BHUSNÁ भुसना v. n. To be in the  
 habit of taking something injurious,  
 to be diseased and debilitated by such ha-  
 bit (used ordinarily in the latter sense  
 and in the principal form *bhussid hoiá*.)

BHUSSEDAKÁR भुमेडकार s. m.  
 See *Bhass*.

BHUSSÍ भुसी s. f. The chaff of  
 wheat and other grains; bran.

BHUSIÁ HOIÁ ਭੁਸਿਆਹੋਇਆ *a.*

See *Bhuserá*.

BHÚT ਭੂਤ *s. m.* An evil spirit, a

demon, fiend, goblin; *met.* an ugly or wicked person; an element; the name of a caste of *Jats*;—*a.* Gone, past (time or tense):—*bhút balakk*, *s. m.* Satanic disposition, anger, petulance, ill nature:—*òhút hoke chambarná*, *v. n.* To cling to one as an evil spirit—*bhút kaddhna*, *v. a.* To destroy the influence of an evil spirit, to exorcise.

BHUTÁÍ ਭੁਟਾਈ *s. f.* Wheedling, deceiving, flattery; *c. w.* *khaní*.

BHUTANT ਭੁਟੰਤ *s. m.* A hill region north-east of Simla.

BHÚTAR ਭੂਤਰ *s. m.* Demon, evil spirit; an evil minded person.

BHÚTAR ਭੂਤਰ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhám*. A landowner.

BHÚTARÍ ਭੂਤਾਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* Ownership in land; rent; *i. q.* *Lichch*.

BHUTÁUNÁ ਭੁਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be deceived or wheedled, to suffer one's self to be wheedled:—*main us te ápne áp nún bhutáundá rehá*. I continued to be deceived by him.

BHUTNA ਭੂਤਨਾ *s. m.* } A demon, a  
BHÚTNI ਭੂਤਨੀ *s. f.* } goblin; a  
witch.

BHÚTRÁ ਭੂਤਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A pinna of a leaf of the date-palm. the pinnae are made into baskets, matting and ropes.

BHÚTRÍ ਭੂਤਰੀ *s. m.* A division of *Jats*.

BI ਬਿ *a. (M.)* Second, another.

BÍ ਬੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vij*. Seed, a cutting of a plant (as sugar-cane for seed); cause, source, origin; the semen of man or animals; a son;—*bí nás honá*, *v. n.* To be utterly destroyed, to become extinct (a family):—*bí nás karná*, *v. a.* To destroy, to annihilate:—*bí párná*, *v. a.* To sow seed; to be cause of; *c. w.* *párná*;—*s. f.* A title of respect given to prostitutes;—*ad*. Also, too, even; *i. q.* *Bij*.

BIÁ ਬਿਆ *a., ad. (M.)* Other, another; second, again:—*khdwe bíá*, *marige bíá*. One ate it and another was beaten.—Prov. used when one has profited by a thing while another is punished for it.

BIÁBÁN ਬੀਆਬਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bayábán*. A desert, a trackless desert:—*ujár biábán* *s. f.* Wilderness.

BIÁDH ਬਿਆਧ *s. m.* Wrangle, quarrel; pain, anguish, grief.

BIÁH ਬਿਆਹ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Viráh*. Marriage, wedlock; a wedding. See *Víáh*.

BIÁHNÁ ਬਿਆਹਨਾ *v. a.* To marry (a wife), to get (a son or daughter) married; *i. q.* *Víáhná*.

BIÁHNÚ **ਬਿਆਹਣੂ** *a.* Pertaining to a wedding; a suit of clothes, given to the bride by the bridegroom's father, two days after marriage.

BIÁÍ **ਬਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Cracking of the heels from cold; sowing seed; seed time; grain given by zamindars to carpenters and others at the time of sowing.

BIÁHTÁ **ਬਿਆਹਤਾ** *a.* Married, lawfully wedded (a woman.)

BIÁJ **ਬਿਆਜ** *s. m.* Interest, dividends.

BIÁJAR **ਬਿਆਜੜ** } *s. m.* An  
BIÁJARÍÁ **ਬਿਆਜੜੀਆ** } usurer.

BIÁJÍ **ਬਿਆਜੀ** } *a.* Put out on in-  
BIÁJÚ **ਬਿਆਜੂ** } terest, lent on  
usury (money); — *s. m.* An usurer.

BIÁKAL **ਬਿਆਕਲ** } *a.* Corrupted  
BIÁKUL **ਬਿਆਕੁਲ** } from the Sans-  
krit word *Viyákul*. Perplexed, agitated (in mind), confounded, troubled, harassed, distressed; restless, uneasy.

BIÁN **ਬਿਆਨ** *s. m.* Explanation, relation, discourse, narration, account, statement, exposition; *c. w. karná*.

BIÁNÁ **ਬਿਆਣਾ** *s. m.* A pledge, an earnest; a small sum given to seal a bargain, the thing purchased remaining with the seller; *i. q. Sáí*; — *s. f. (K.)* An icy wind which blows on the high passes at certain seasons.

BIÁNDAR **ਬਿਆਂਦੜ** } *s. m.* A bride-  
BIÁNDHAR **ਬਿਆਂਧੜ** } groom; *i. q.*  
*Víandhar*.

BIÁNGU **ਬਿਆਂਗੁ** *s. m.* A wooden tool used by shoemakers in working leather to soften it and prepare it for use.

BIÁNWN **ਬਿਆਣਵੇਂ** *a.* Ninety-two.

BIÁP **ਬਿਆਪ** *s. f.* A malignant influence, a curse.

BIÁPNA **ਬਿਆਪਣਾ** *v. n.* To dwell, to pervade; to extend, to be diffused; to be effected, or influenced; to pass, to occur, to happen; to come to in one's mind.

BIÁR **ਬਿਆਰ** *s. m.* A basket made of rushes used baling out boats; the *Deodar* (*Verdrus deodara*) identical with the cedar of Lebanon. It is one of the best timber trees in the world, its wood is in common use in the Punjab; *i. q. Díár, Deodar*.

BIÁR **ਬਿਆਰ** } *s. m.* A vegetable or  
BIÁR **ਬਿਆੜ** } fruit left for seed; *i. q.*  
*Bíbar*.

BIÁRÁ **ਬਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) Grain given by zamindars to carpenters and others at seed time.

BIÁS **ਬਿਆਸ** *s. m.* A celebrated *Rishi*, the supposed compiler of the Purans; one learned in all sciences; the name of a river in the Punjab. See *Bayás*.

BIÁSÍ **ਬਿਆਸੀ** *a.* Eighty-two.

BÍBÁ **ਬੀਬਾ** *s. m.* A term of endearment addressed to a little boy; *i. q. Bíbbá*.

BÍBAR **ਬੀਬੜ** *s. m.* A vegetable or fruit

left for seed, cucumbers over ripe and unfit to be eaten ;—*a.* Ill-formed, ugly.

**BÍBARĪ बीबरी** *s. f.* A small *bíbar* or vegetable left for seed ;—*a.* Dried up, wrinkled (the face) spoken in derision.

**BÍBBÁ बीबा** *s. m.* } Worthy, good,  
**BÍBBĪ बीबी** *s. f.* } excellent, humble,  
of a mild disposition ;—*s. m., f.* A term of endearment to a little boy or a girl.

**BIBEK बिबेक** *s. m.* Discrimination, discretion ; sense, intelligence ; knowledge, divine knowledge ; strictness in religious observances ; high principle.

**BIBEKĪ बिबेकी** *s. m.* A person of discrimination, a religious, conscious, high-principled man :—*bibekī Singh, s. m.* A Sikh strict in his religious observances.

**BIBHÚT बिभुत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhábút*. See *Bhabút*.

**BÍBĪ बीबी** *s. f.* A lady, a mistress, a term of endearment addressed to a little girl, sister, daughter ; a form of address ; a form of address to a husband's sister.

**BÍCH बीच** *s. m.* Interval, intermediate space ; *i. q.* *Vitth*.

**BICHÁL बिकाल** *s. m.* Damage, injury ; dispute, difference, falling out ; distance, space between places ; *i. q.* *Vichál*.

**BICHÁLÁ बिकाला** *s. m.* Distance, space between two things.

**BICHÁLE बिकाले** *prep.* In the midst of, between ; *i. q.* *Vichále*.

**BICHALNÁ बिकलना** *v. n.* To be spoiled, to be corrupted, to be damaged ; to become an enemy, to raise a mutiny, to contend ; to turn, to lend, to slip, to break one's promise, to become insolent, to foil ; *i. q.* *Vichálná*.

**BICHÁLNÁ बिकालना** *v. a.* To spoil, to damage ; to excite (any one), to raise a mutiny or insurrection ; to make a bankrupt ; *i. q.* *Vichálná*.

**BICHÁR बिकार** *s. m.* Consideration, reflection, thought, judgment ; *i. q.* *Vichár*

**BICHÁRÁ बिकारा** *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute, poor ;—*s. m.* A poor or unfortunate person.

**BICHÁRAK बिकारक** *s. m.* A thoughtful, considerate person, one who exercises his judgment.

**BICHÁRNÁ बिकारना** *v. n.* To think, to consider, to reflect, to judge.

**BICHARNÁ बिकारना** *v. n.* To go through, to travel.

**BICHBICHÁLE बिकबिकाले** *prep.* In the midst of, in the very midst of ; *i. q.* *Vichvichále*.

**BICHCH बिके** *prep.* In, within, in the midst of ; *i. q.* *Vichch*.

**BICHCHHARNÁ बिकेहरना** *v. n.* To be separated ; *i. q.* *Vichchharná*.

**BICHCHHÚ बिकेहु** *s. m.* A scorpion.

BICHHÁ DENÁ ਬਿਛਾਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To spread (a bed, bedding, carpet,); to knock down, to beat down; *i. q.* *Vichhá-dená.*

BICHHARNÁ ਬਿਛੜਨਾ *v. n.* To be parted, to be separated; *i. q.* *Vichh-arná.*

BICHHAUÑÁ ਬਿਛੌਣਾ *s. m.* A bed, bedding; *i. q.* *Vichhaund.*

BICHHÁUNÁ ਬਿਛਾਉਣਾ *a.* To spread (a bed, bedding, carpet, &c.); *i. q.* *Vichháund.*

BICHHNÁ ਬਿਛਨਾ *v. n.* To be spread, to be flat; to be mild; *i. q.* *Vichhná.*

BICHHORÁ ਬਿਛੋੜਾ *s. m.* Separation; *i. q.* *Vichhorá.*

BICHHORÑÁ ਬਿਛੋੜਣਾ *v. a.* To separate (friends, relatives); *i. q.* *Vichhorñá.*

BICHHÚÁ ਬਿਛੂਆ *s. m.* A kind of dagger, a ring the upper side of which is broad, worn by women on the toe; the nettle.

BICHHÚCHHAK ਬਿਛੂਛਕ *s. m.*  
The name of a disease, the cholera.

BICHHWÍÁ ਬਿਛਵੀਆ } *s. m.*  
BICHHWAIYÁ ਬਿਛਵੈਯਾ } One  
BICHHWAYYÁ ਬਿਛਵਯਾ } who  
spreads.

BICHHWÁUNÁ ਬਿਛਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to spread; *i. q.* *Vichhwáund.*

BICHKÁHA ਬਿਚਕਾਹਾ } *s. m.* The  
BICHKÁL ਬਿਚਕਾਲ } midst; *i. q.*  
*Vichkáhá, Vichkál.*

BICHKÁHE ਬਿਚਕਾਹੇ } *prep.* In  
BICHKÁLE ਬਿਚਕਾਲੇ } the midst of,  
between;—*ad.* In the midst; *i. q.*  
*Vichkáhe, Vichkále.*

BICHKÁNÁ ਬਿਚਕਾਨਾ *s. m.* } A child's  
BICHKÁNÍ ਬਿਚਕਾਨੀ *s. f.* } shoe; a  
small water skin, anything small; a  
dancing boy or girl; a young girl brought  
up to a life of prostitution; *i. q.* *Bach-  
káná.*

BICHKÁR ਬਿਚਕਾਰ *prep.* In the midst  
of.

BICHLÁ ਬਿਚਲਾ *a.* Belonging to the  
middle, inner; *i. q.* *Vichlá.*

BICHLÁUNÁ ਬਿਚਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spoil;  
*i. q.* *Bichláund, Vichláund.*

BICHOLÁ ਬਚੋਲਾ *s. m.* }  
BICHOLI ਬਚੋਲੀ *s. f.* }  
BICHOLÍÁ ਬਚੋਲੀਆ *s. m. f.* }  
A go-between, a mediator; *i. q.* *Vicholá.*

BIDÁ ਬਿਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Vidd.* Bidding farewell, an  
adieu; parting, dismissal;—*a.* Dismissed,  
parted, having taken leave.

BIDÁIGÍ ਬਿਦਾਇਗੀ *s. f.* A present  
given on letting one go, a parting  
gift; a present (of clothes and money)  
given by the bride's father to the  
bridegroom on the day of departure;  
*i. q.* *Viddigí.*

**BIDÁM ਬਦਾਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from this Persian word *Bádm*. See *Badám*.

**BIDANGGÍ ਬਿਦੰਗੀ** *s. f.* The art or practice of medicine; *i. q.* *Vadāggí*.

**BIDAXUNÁ ਬਿਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bet, to cause to settle.

**BIDD ਬਿਦ** *s. f.* A bundle of sweetmeat, or clothes or shawls, a bundle.

**BIDDPH ਬਿਢ** *s. m.* The pieces of wood set obliquely at the edge of a well to support the wheel on which the rope runs (when one piece of wood with a fork is used, it is called *kuhír*); bulk, size.

**BIDDPHNA ਬਿਢੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To set up, and put in order for use (a sugar press.)

**BIDDIA ਬਿਦੋਆ** Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidiyá*. Knowledge, skill, wisdom; science, learning; *met.* trick, deceit :—*biddiáarthí*, *a. m.* A seeker after knowledge, a student, a scholar :—*biddiá mán*, *biddiawán*, *a.* Wise, skilful, scientific, learned :—*chaudán biddiá nidhán*, *a.* Versed in the fourteen sciences; a master of practical sciences; *Ironie*, an ignorant man, a fool :—*barahm*, *biddiá*, *s. f.* Divine knowledge, science concerning religion.

**BIDDMÁN ਬਿਦੋਮਾਨ** *a.* Present, manifest, open.

**BIDDPNÁ ਬਿਢੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To set up newly cut sesamæ for the purpose of sunning and drying it.

**BIDH ਬਿਧ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidhi*. Manner, mode, way, kind; art, contrivance; arrangement; a sacred precept, statute; a name of

Brahma; balance of account, adjustment of an account :—*bidh mātá*, *s. f.* The name of a *Devī* supposed to preside over matters of destiny (considered by some the same as *Máyá*) :—*būlh melná* or *mildāund*, *v. a.* To check, balance an account; to strike a balance.

**BIDHÁTÁ ਬਿਧਾਤਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidhātá*. The contriver and arranger of all things, the Creator, Brahma, God; destiny.

**BIDHAUNA ਬਿਧਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be perforated or bored; *i. q.* *Vidhā-uná*.

**BIDHÍA ਬਿਧੀਆ** *a.* See *Bidhyá*.

**BIDHNA ਬਿਧਨਾ** *s. f.* A name of Brahma, Supreme Being; destiny, fate, doom (*Bidhmātá*).

**BIDHWÁ ਬਿਧਵਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidhwá*. A widow; *i. q.* *Vidhwá*.

**BIDHYÁ ਬਿਧਯਾ** *a.* Shrewd, cautious; frugal; circumspect, skilful; acquainted with many ways, modes, or methods.

**BIDIA ਬਿਦਿਆ** *s. m.* A farewell, adieu; *c. w.* *honá*, *karná*. See *Bidá*.

**BIDRÍ ਬਿਦਰੀ** *a., s. f.* Spoken of a particular kind of *huggá*, made of a mixed metal inlaid with silver; a bundle of shawls; *i. q.* *Bidd*.

**BIGAH ਬਿਗਹ** *s. m.* A measure of

land containing four *kanáls*, varying in different places (as fixed by British law 120 feet square); *i. q. Vigah.*

BIGAIR      **बगैर** } *prep.* With-  
BIGAIRÁN   **बिगैरां** } out, except, be-  
BIGAIRON   **बिगैरें** } sides; *i. q.*  
BIGAIRÚN   **बिगैरुं** } *Bagair.*

BIGAL **बिगल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word "bugle." A trumpet bugle; the sound of a bugle; *c. w. honá, karná, sunná.*

BIGAR **बिगर** *prep.* Without, except, besides; *i. q. Bigair, Bagair.*

BIGÁR **बिगाड़** *s. m.* Damage, injury, misunderstanding between friends, quarrel.

BIGÁR **बिगार** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Begár*. Forced labour for all kinds of works, also applied to enforced contribution of supplies for troops and to any sort of call made on the civil population for Government purposes. See *Bagár*.

BIGÁRI **बिगारी** *s. f. (M.)* A forced labourer. See *Bagári*.

BIGARNÁ **बिगारना** *v. n.* To be spoiled, to be damaged, to fail; to fall out, to quarrel, to be troublesome; to commit adultery.

BIGARNÁ **बिगारना** *v. a.* To spoil, to damage, to mar; to cause to fall out (friends.)

BIGÁRÚ **बिगारु** *s. m.* A mischief maker, one who spoils, a breaker up of friendships.

BIGARWÁUNÁ **बिगारवाउना** *v. n.* To cause to be spoiled. damaged.

BIGER      **बिगेर** } *prep.* See  
BIGERÁN   **बिगेरां** }  
BIGERON   **बिगेरें** } *Bigair, Bagair.*  
BIGERÚN   **बिगेरुं** }

BIGHAN **बिघन** *s. m.* Hindrance, obstruction; damage, injury; *c. w. páund.*

BIGRÁUNÁ **बिगराउना** *v. a.* To spoil, to damage, to mar; to cause to be spoiled.

BIH **बिह** *s. f.* Poison; *i. q. Vih. Vis.*

BÍH **बीह** *s. m.* A quince (*Cydenia vulgaris*); a kind of raisin; a pomegranate:—*bih dá marabbá, s. m.* Quince jam, a preserve used as a sweetmeat:—*bih dándá, s. m.* Quince seed (used medicinally); a street, a lane;—*a. Twenty; i. q. Vih.*

BIHÁG **बिहाग** } *s. m.* The  
BIHÁGRÁ **बिहागरा** } name of a tune  
or song sung at mid-night;—(K.)  
Dawn:—*bárrí bihág, ad.* An early dawn.

BIHÁJÁNÁ **बिहाजाणा** *v. n.* To pass away, to be spent (time, life); *i. q. Vihá jáná.*

BIHÁJHÍ **बिहाजी** } *s. f.* Buying  
BIHÁJÍ **बिहानी** } a little at a



time with money acquired on loan from usurer; buying for use, as distinguished from buying for sale or from living on one's own produce (spoken of grain); —a. Bought for use (as distinguished from raised at home, or not bought for sale):—*biháji khánd*, v. a. To borrow a small amount from a usurer; i. q. *Viháji*.

BIHÁJHŃÁ **विहाज्जटा** } v. a. To buy,  
BIHÁJŃÁ **विहाम्जटा** } to purchase.

BIHÁK **विहाक** s. f. (K.) A place where cattle sit after drinking or during the heat of the day; i. q. *Bhiyák*.

BIHÁL **विहाल** s. m. Leisure, disengagement;—(M.) A second ploughing.

BIHÁN **विहान** s. f. (M.) A colt, a filly.

BIHANGAM **विहंगम** s. m. One who has no fixed place of abode; a *faqir* who subsists on alms.

BIHANŃA **विहान्ना** v. n. To pass away.

BIHÁRÍ **विहारि** s. m. An epithet of Krishna.

BIHÍ **विहि** s. m. A quince; a lane, a street. See *Bih*;—s. f. (K.) A raised place to sit on in front of a house under an overhanging roof.

BIHÍN **विहिण** s. m. A sewer, a drain.

BIHINDA **विहिण्डा** s. m. A custom by which women are allowed in the beginning of the month of *Mágh* (January) to levy contributions on travellers or to pillage them with impunity, to a small extent.

BIHLA **विहला** a. At leisure, disengaged; *Vihlá*.

BIHOG **विहोग** s. m. Separation, absence (especially of lovers); i. q. *Biyog*.

BIHOGAN **विहोगण** s. f. } A lover  
BIHOGÍ **विहोगी** s. m. } suffering the pangs of absence or separation from a friend.

BAHOTRÍ **विहोत्रि** s. f. (K.) Married woman.

BIHRÁ **विहर्ना** s. m. } A court, a yard  
BIHRÍ **विहर्नी** s. f. } surrounded by buildings; i. q. *Vihrd*.

BÍHRÍ **विहर्नी** s. f. A score.

BIHRMÍN **विहर्मि** } s. f. A kind of  
BHIRWÍN **विहर्दि** } bread, consisting of two *chapátis* baked together, with ground pulse between them; i. q. *Vihrmín*.

BIHU **विहु** s. m. Poison; i. q. *Vihu*.

BÍHWÁN **विह्वान** a. Twentieth;—s. m. Twentieth day.

BIÍ-SABHÁN **विष्टीमवगन** s. m. (M.) From *bií* second and *sabbán* to-morrow (*sabbán* is corrupted from the Arabic word *Subah*.) The day after to-morrow.

BÍJ **बीज** s. m. Seed; grain, source, cause:—*bíjmatar*, s. m. A small quantity, a very few, the minutest remnant:—*bíj nás honá*, v. n. To be utterly destroy.

ed, to become extinct (a family) :—  
*bij náś karná, v. a.* To destroy, to annihilate :—*bij battár, s. m. (K.)* Recovery of the seed grain with interest out of the harvest heap ; ordinarily it is recovered at the rate of four to three *tirchoká*, or five to four *chapanchá* on the seed actually sown.

**BÍJÁ बीजा** *s. m. (M.)* A sugarcane cutting. The sugarcane is cut from November to January. The canes intended for cuttings for the following year's crop are stacked in heaps and covered with earth. In February and March the heaps are opened and cut into pieces, and the cuttings planted :—*bijá ralaáwan, v. n.* To plant sugarcane cuttings.

**BIJÁÍ बीजाई** *s. f.* Sowing.

**BÍJAK बीजक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vijak*. A ticket tied to goods or attached to bags to mark their contents, prices ; a list, an invoice, a label, a price ticket.

**BIJÁR बीजार** *s. m.* A sower ; a *bászár*, a market.

**BIJÁRÁ बीजारा** *s. m. (M.)* A seedling :—*bijár láwan, v. a.* To plant out seedlings.

**BIJÁUNÁ बीजाऊना** *v. a.* To cause to be sown.

**BIJJ बिज** *s. f.* Lightning ; an unexpected oppression, a sudden calamity ; *c. w. painá.*

**BIJJÚ बिजु** *s. m.* The Hyæna, the Indian badger (*Meles* or *Arctonyx col-luris*) ; *met.* a stupid, ill-favoured person.

**BIJLÍ बिजली** *s. f.* Lightning :—  
*bijlí painá, v. n.* To be struck by lightning, to be destroyed by lightning ; *c. w. chamkná.*

**BÍJNÁ बीनना** *v. a.* To sow, to plant.

**BIJOG बिजोग** *s. m.* Parting, separation.

**BIJOGÍ बिजोगी** *s. m., f.* One separated from his or her beloved ; *c. w. hong.*

**BIJRÁHI बिजरही** *s. f. (M.)* A present of grain made by a cultivator at sowing time to his menials, i. e. the carpenter, potter, barber, smith, shoemaker and farm-servants. The rate varies, but usually the first three get six seers of grain, the leather-worker three seers, and the farm-servants eight seers for each pair of bullocks, working on the estate ; a cess levied by the Sikh Government at harvest, nominally as repayment for advances of seed which might or might not have been made.

**BIJYÁ बिजया** *s. f.* A plant from which an intoxicating potion is made ; the Indian Hemp ; *Cannabis sativa*. (*bhang*.)

**BIKAL बिकल** *a.* Confused ; mad, insane ; entangled.

**BIKÁR बिकार** *s. m.* Change for the worse, deterioration ; disease.

**BIKAT बिकट** *s. f.* A picket (corrupted from the English word picket) ; —*a.* Difficult, toilsome, dangerous.

**BIKÁU बिकाऊ** *s. m.* Sale, selling ; *i. q. Viká.*

BIKÁÚ **बिकाऊ** *a.* For sale, saleable;  
*i. q.* *Vikáu.*

BIKAUNÁ **बिकाऊना** *v. a.* To cause to  
be sold; *i. q.* *Vikáund.*

BIKH **बिख** *s. m.* Poison; *i. q.* *Vikh*  
*Bih, Bis.*

BIKHÁDH **बिखाय** *s. m.* Hatred, dis-  
agreement, quarrelling, contention; oppo-  
sition, contrariety; *i. q.* *Bakhádh.*

BIKHÁDHAN **बिखायट** *s. f.* }  
BIKHÁDHI **बिखायी** *s. m.* } *A*  
quarrelsome person; *i. q.* *Bakhádhag.*

BIKHARÁ **बिखड़ा** *a.* See *Bikhrá.*

BIKHARNA **बिखरना** *v. n.* To be  
spread out, to be scattered.

BIKHIÁ **बिधिआ** *s. m.* Poison;  
tobacco; a bad thing.

BIKHODH **बिधेय** *s. m.* Hatred, dis-  
agreement, quarrelling.

BIKHODHAN **बिधेयट** *s. f.* } *A*  
BIKHODHI **बिधेयी** *s. m.* } quarrel.  
some person.

BIKHRA **बिखड़ा** *a.* Difficult, imprac-  
ticable, impassable, impenetrable; com-  
plicated.

BIKHRAUNÁ **बिखराऊना** *v. n.* To  
scatter, to spread out.

BIKKARÍ **बिकरी** *s. f.* Selling, sale;  
retailing.

BIKKARMÁJÍT **बकरमानिज** *s. m.*  
Corrupted from the Sanskrit word  
*Vikramaditya*. The name of a celebrat-

ed Hindu king of Ujjain. He was one  
of the wisest of Hindu kings. He is  
said to have driven out the Sakas (Scy-  
thians) and to have ruled over almost  
all north India. He was a great patron  
of literature. Nine great literary men  
flourished at his court, and many legends  
exist of his prowess. He is said to  
have been killed in battle with Saliva-  
hana king of the Deccan in *Kali yuga*  
3044. The Hindu era (Samvat) which  
begins 57 B. C. is reckoned from  
him.

BIKKARMÁJÍTÍ **बिकरमानिजी** *a.* Of  
or belonging to *Bikkarmájit* (commonly  
spoken of the epoch, which dates from  
B. C. 57.)

BIKKHIÁ **बिधिआ** *s. m.* See *Bikhiá.*

BIKRÁL **बिकराल** *a.* Corrupted from  
Sanskrit word *Vikarál*. Frightful, dread-  
ful, terrible, hideous.

BIL **बिल** *s. m.* The cornice round the  
opening in an earthen grain-bin.

BÍLÁ **बीला** *s. m.* Colic;—*a.* (*M.*)  
Ready to cry in play; timid, cowardly.

BILÁIT **बिलाइत** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Vildit*. A country,  
especially the country of foreign rulers  
of India as England, Afghanistan; *i. q.*  
*Vildit*.

BILÁITAN **बिलाइतन** *s. f.* } *A*  
BILÁITÍ **बिलाइती** *s. m.* } foreign-

er, a European or English person,  
a native of Afghanistan;—*a.* Foreign;  
European, American, of or relating to  
Afghanistan; an Englishman.

BILALLÁ **बिलल** *a.* Uneducated, ill-  
mannered, ill-bred; stupid, clumsy, fool,  
blockhead, idiot; *i. q.* *Vilallá.*

BILAND बिलंद *a.* Corrupted from the Persian *Baland*. High, lofty.

BILAND बिलंद } *s. f.* Corruption of  
BILANDÍ बिलंदी } the Persian  
*Balandí*. Height.

BILANGG बिलंग } *s. f.*  
BILANGGÁ बिलंग्गा } *s. m.*  
BILANGGAN बिलंग्गन } *s. f.*  
BILANGGH बिलंग्घ } *s. f.*  
BILANGGNI बिलंग्गनी } *s. f.*

A pole suspended from the ceiling by a cord at each end, on which clothes are hung, a rope stretched for a similar purpose; *i. q.* *Tanggná*.

BILÁNÍ बिलानी } *s. f. (M.)* Feminine  
BILÁNÍN बिलानीं } of *Belí*. A lady  
friend, a lady love, a mistress:—*wdh*  
*tedí bilánín jo kkalá bujjá tedí kare*  
*mizmánín*. A nice mistress you have  
who regales you with shoe-beatings and  
insults.—Prov.

BILÁP बलाप *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Viláp*. Weeping, wailing, lamentation, mourning; *c. w.* *karná*.

BILÁPNÁ बिलापना *v. n.* To lament, to mourn, to wail.

BILÁRÁ बिलारा *s. m. (M.)* An island.

BILÁS बिलाम *s. m.* Pleasure, delight, joy; *i. q.* *karná*.

BILÁSÍ बिलामी *a.* Voluptuous, given to pleasure, jovial.

BILÁTHÍ बिलाथी *s. f.* A piece of *bill* wood of the Bael tree, used for mixing the coloured unguents applied by Hindus to the forehead between the eyebrows as sectarial marks; *i. q.* *Chandíthí*.

BILAUL बिलौल } *s. m.* The name  
BILAWAL बिलावल } of a musical  
mode (*rāgní*).

BILBILÁT बिलबिलाट *s. m.* Complaining grievously, crying, blubbering.

BILBILAUÁ बिलबिलाउटा *v. n.* To be restless, to be distressed, to complain with pain or grief, to cry, to blubber.

BILCHHANÁ बिलहना *v. n.* To live luxuriously, to be extravagant.

BILEL बिलेल *s. f.* A low voice.

BILGAN बिलगट *s. f.* A pole or rope stretched horizontally to hang clothes on.

BILÍPÁP बिलीपाप *s. f.* Lamentation, mourning; *i. q.* *Vilíáp*.

BILKANÁ बिलकना *v. n.* To sob, to cry bitterly; to have a longing desire; *i. q.* *Vilkaná*.

BILKÁUNÁ बिलकाउटा *v. n.* To cause to cry or sob; to put or keep in a state of longing; *i. q.* *Vilkáuná*.

BILL बिल *s. m.* The Indian Bael (*Aegle marmelos*.) The fruit has astringent properties, the shell of the fruit is used for holding snuff or other powdered medicine; a greenish hue in the eye, the colour of a cat's eyes.

**BILL** बिल्ल *s. m.* The English word *bill* and used in the same sense. An account, bill of exchange, a draft, a cheque.

**BILLÁ** बिल्लो *s. m.* A male cat, a tom-cat ; a badge, a medal, a tablet or flat piece of metal or of cloth or of threads such as worn as a badge by peons, policemen :—*a.* Having light brown eyes like a cat :—*bághar*, or *báhar billá*, *s. m.* A wild he-cat ; a bugbear, a hobgoblin.

**BILLAM** बिल्लम } *s. f.* Delay, long  
**BILANB** बल्लंब } stay, procrastination,  
tardiness.

**BILLAMNÁ** बिल्लमना *v. n.* To stop, to tarry, to remain, to procrastinate, to delay.

**BILLÁUNÁ** बिल्ललुना *v. n.* To weep bitterly, to cry, to mourn.

**BILLÍ** बिल्ली *s. f.* A she-cat ; a bar, a door catch for keeping it shut or open ; an iron implement for cutting or cleaning radishes and pumpkins :—*billí loṭan*, *s. f.* The name of a medicine (*Valeriana officinale*), so named from its effects on cats, who are so overcome with its fragrance that they roll about in ecstasy.

**BILP** बिलप *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning, weeping, grief ; *c. w.* *karná*.

**BILPATTÍ** बिलपत्ती *s. f.* Leaves of the *bill* tree presented as an offering to Shiva to whom the tree is sacred

**BÍMÁ** बीमा *s. m.* Insurance, the premium paid on an insurance.

**BÍMÁR** बीमार *s. m.* Ailing, ill-disposed, unwell, sick ;—*s. m.* A sick man, a patient.

**BIMÁRI** बीमारी *s. f.* Illness, indisposition, sickness, disease.

**BÍN** बी *s. m.* Seed, a cutting of a plant, (as sugercane) for seed :—*bín bolná*, *v. n.* To be defeated, to be of bad reputation.

**BÍN** बीट *s. f.* A name applied to two kinds of musical instruments, the one a stringed, the other a wind instrument :—*bínkár*, *s. m.* One who plays on the stringed *bín*.

**BÍN** बिट } *prep.* Without, exclusive  
**BÍNÁ** बिना } of, except, save.

**BÍNÁ** बीना *s. f. (K.)* The true musk deer. (*moschus moschiferus*). The musk deer commonly so called (*Tragulus meminná*) have no musk gland.

**BINÁSHANG** बिनशींग } *ad.* Certain-  
**BINSHANG** बिनशींग } ly, without  
doubt ; dauntlessly, fearlessly, boldly.

**BINB** बिब *a.* Swollen from rain, overflowing (a stream, a pond) as *jalbinb* ; an image, shadow, a form reflected or represented :—*binb bolná*, *v. n.* To be notorious, to be defeated, to be held up to ridicule.

**BIND** बिंद *s. f.* *Semen virile*, *sperma gentale* ; moment, small space of time ; a drop ; blood ; point :—*jhaṭṭ bind*, *s. m.* A small space of time, the twinkling of an eye :—*ratí bind*, *s. f.* A very little.

**BÍND** बींड *s. f.* A coarse rope of grass or withes, coiled within a *kachchá* well, as a support to keep the sides from falling in ; a musical instrument used by snake charmers to charm serpents ; a ledge, a ridge ; the coupling of a dog and a bitch ; entanglement in any difficulties ; *c. w.* *bajāuná*, *phas jāná*, *phasná*.

BINDÁ बिन्डा } *s. m.* The tree cricket  
BINDÁ बीन्डा } one of the *Aceridiidae*,

a very noisy insect, which abounds in the hills, a beetle; a species of child's rattle which whirls with a loud clatter; a bundle of the leaves of the edible *Arum colosotensis* twenty in number; the handle of an axe; *met.* a noisy or chattering boy.

BINDÍ बीन्डी *s. f.* The foremost pair of bullocks yoked in a large cart; the yoke placed on the neck of an ox which works an oil press: it is simply a curved piece of wood.

BINDÍ बिन्दी *s. f.* A cipher, a dot; the name of an ornament worn by women on the forehead.

BINDÍÁ बीन्डीआ *s. m.* The leading ox in a team of three or five.

BINDNÁ बिन्दना *v. a.* To apply a *bindí* or small cipher (to a draft or note of hand) to imply that the money has been received; to put dots (about a word or letter) signifying that it is crossed out.

BING बिंग *s. m.* Crookedness, unevenness; *i. q.* *Ving*.

BINGGÁ बिगँ }  
BINGGÁTARINGGÁ बिगँतारिगँ }  
*a.* Crooked, uneven; having the face averted, displeased, angry; *i. q.* *Vingge*.

BINHÁÍ बिन्हायी *s. f.* Perforation, payment for boring; *i. q.* *Vinhái*.

BINHÁUNÁ बिन्हाउना *v. a.* To cause to be perforated or pierced; *i. q.* *Vinháuná*.

BÍNÍ बीनी *s. f. lit.* The nose of any thing; the flat of a book, pocket book; the piece of wood attached to the edge of one leaf of a door on the outside which overlaps the other leaf also; the guard of a sword.

BÍNÍ बीनी *s. f.* The wrist:—*bíní pharní*, *v. n.* For one to catch the wrist with both hands while the other who has been caught tries to free his wrist; a mode of wrestling with hands.

BINNÁ बिन्नो *s. m.* A coarse mat made of pressed sugercane (*pacchi*); a pad or mat placed on the head to support a burden, a mat of grass, or reeds on which any vessel is placed.

BÍNNA बीन्नो } *a.* Seeing,  
BÍNNAKÁR बीन्नाकार } having a good apprehension of things, prudent, knowing, sagacious, discreet, having common sense.

BÍNNAKÁRÍ बीन्नाकारी *s. f.* A good knowledge of things, wisdom, common sense, sagacity, cleverness.

BINNHNÁ बिन्नहा *v. a.* To perforate, to bore, to pierce: *i. q.* *Vinnhá*.

BINNÚ बिनु *s. m.* Any thing placed on the head by coolies or women to support a burden, a small mat to sit on; *i. q.* *Binné*.

BINSNÁ बिन्सना *v. n.* To die, to expire; to be killed, to be destroyed.

BINTÍ बिन्ती *s. f.* Supplication, prayer, petition; *i. q.* *Benti*, *Benaati*.

BIPAT विपत् } s. f. A calamity,  
 BIPHTÁ विपत्ता } distress, a misfor-  
 BIPTÁ विपत्ता } tune, adversity,  
 suffering, pain; plague; c. w. *vichch paigá*.

BIPPHALNÁ विपलना } v. n. To be  
 BIPPARNÁ विपरना } cross or an-  
 gry, to be refractory, to quarrel.

BIPRÍT विप्ररीत s. f. Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit *Viprít*. Disaffection,  
 hostility, enmity; opposition;—a. Hos-  
 tile, antagonistic, unfriendly, opposed;  
 informal, irregular; i. q. *karná*.

BÍR बीर s. m. A hero; a brother (so-  
 called by a sister); also a supposed class  
 of invisible beings (fifty two in number),  
 supernatural power;—a. Heroic, gal-  
 lant, chivalrous:—*bír balí*, s. f. An ear  
 ring:—*bírbauhi*, s. f. The name of a  
 small insect, a species of *Coccus* with a  
 back red and soft like velvet, generally  
 seen in the rains; a scarlet fly.

BÍR बीर s. f., m. A volume made up of  
 several distinct treatises, a book compos-  
 ed or edited; a range, a row; the back-  
 part of a book; a boundary line between  
 fields; meadows or wood lands reserved  
 for the use of government, a collec-  
 tion; c. w. *bannhā*, *hannhā*.

BÍRÁ बीरा s. m. The stopper of a bottle,  
 jar or flask of *surma*; beetle leaf prepar-  
 ed for chewing; a linen button:—*bírá*  
*chakkná*, *chukkná*, *uṭhānā*, v. a. To under-  
 take some difficult enterprise:—*ghundí*  
*bírá*, s. m. A loop and button attached to  
 a *chogá* or *kurtá*.

BIRÁGAN विराग s. f. Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Vairāga*. See *Barāga*.

BIRÁGÍ विरागी s. m. See *Bairági*.

BIRAH विरह } s. m. The pain ex-  
 BIRHÁ विरहा } perience by lovers  
 BIRHON विरहों } in consequence of  
 separation from each other; separation

BIRÁJNÁ विराजना v. n. To enjoy one-  
 self; to live in health, ease, content and  
 independence; to live, to dwell; to  
 grace or adorn a meeting, to preside  
 i. q. *Barājna*.

BIRÁJMAN विराजमान a. Brilliant,  
 shining, presiding; being in ease and  
 independence; i. q. *Barājman*.

BIRAK विरक s. f. A clattering or rust-  
 ling sound as of footsteps; an intima-  
 tion of approaching danger; c. w. *laigá*,  
*paigá*.

BIRAMHNÁ विरमहना } v. n. To stay,  
 BIRAMNÁ विरमना } to stop, to re-  
 main away from home; to be pleas-  
 ed with the scenes of a foreign country  
 and to take up one's abode in it.

BIRÁN विराट } s. f. Corrupted from  
 BIRÁNÍ विराटी } the Sanskrit *Vári*.

Lands dependent for irrigation on rain, in  
 contradistinction to *cháhi* lands, which  
 are watered by wells;—a. Waste, depo-  
 pulated; i. q. *Virán*.

BIRÁNÁ विराना s. m. A waste,  
 solitude:—a. Strange, foreign.

BIRAT विरत s. m. A circle, a segment  
 (in Geometry):—*birat khand*, s. m. Part  
 of a circle:—*birat turyá*, s. m. The fourth  
 part of a circle:—*sajáti birat*, s. m. Simi-  
 lar circles:—*tul birat*, s. m. Equal circles.

**BIRÁT** बिराड *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Vrāt*. The party which accompanies the bridegroom party to a wedding; *i. q.* *Barāt*.

**BIRÁTÍ** बिराडी *s. m.* One who joins a marriage procession; *i. q.* *Barātí*.

**BIRBIRÍ** बिरबिरी *s. f.* Small boils or pimples which come out on the body; *c. w.* *uñhí*.

**BIRCHH** बिरह *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Vriksh*. A tree, a plant:—*kalap birchh*, *s. m.* One of the fabulous trees of paradise said to yield whatever may be desired.

**BIRD** बिरद *s. m.* Daily use, practice, task; the garb of a *śādhú*:—*bird kar-ná*, *v. n.* To repeat the name of God, to worship (properly *Vird*):—*bird khilár-ná*, *v. n.* To be shameless.

**BIRDH** बिरध *a.* Old, aged:—*birdh avasthá*, *s. f.* Old age:—*birdh sarír*, *s. m.* An infirm, weak or aged person.

**BIRHÍ** बिरही } *inter.* An exclamation used to restrain elephants.  
**BIRÍ** बिरि }

**BIRHON** बिरहों *s. m.* See *Birah*.

**BIRÚRÍ** बिरुरी *s. f.* An eruption of small pimples; *i. q.* *Barúrí*, *Birbiri*.

**BIRK** बिरक *s. f.* See *Birak*.

**BIRKH** बिरख *s. m.* A tree. See *Birchh*.

**BIRKŪNÁ** बिरकुटा *v. a.* To speak, to utter a word; to speak under compulsion; this term is used when one is threatened to make him speak.

**BIRL** बिरल *s. f.* A small edifice, a very fine split; *met.* difference; *i. q.* *Virl*.

**BIRLÁ** बिरला *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Virala*. Fine, scarce, rare, wonderful; uncommon, one of a thousand; *i. q.* *Virlá*.

**BIRLÁP** बिरलाप *s. m.* Sorrow, grief, mourning, weeping bitterly; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Virláp*.

**BIRMAUNÁ** बिरमाउना *v. a.* To cause to stop, to amuse, to allure, to reduce to obedience.

**BIRODH** बिरोध *s. m.* Enmity, dispute, contention, contrariety, opposition; *i. q.* *Virodh*.

**BIRODHAN** बिरोधन *s. f.* } Quar-  
**BIRODHÍ** बिरोधी *s. m.* } rel-  
**BIRODHÍA** बिरोधीआ *s. f. m.* } some, contentious, one who makes himself objectionable; an enemy; *i. q.* *Virodhan*.

**BIRT** बिरड *s. f.* Livelihood, maintenance:—*akás birt*, *s. f.* Uncertain sources of maintenance, one who has not any apparent means of livelihood.

**BIRTHÁ** बिरथा *a.* Worthless, useless, vain;—*ad.* Worthlessly, uselessly, in vain, fruitlessly;—*s. m.* A dead letter, a nullity.

**BIRTHÍ** बिरथी *a.* See *Birthá*;—*s. f.* (K.) A vampire who is said to take the shape of a leopard to devour people.

**BIRTÍ** बिरडी *s. f.* Attention, concentration of mind.



**BIRUDDH** बिरुद्ध *a.* Opposite, adverse, contradictory;—*ad.* On the contrary, in opposition, against; *i. q.* *Viruddh.*

**BIRWÁ** बिरवा *s. m.* A plant, a tree;—*a.* In want (of something), in need, destitute.

**BIS** बिम *s. f.* Poison, venom, poison of reptiles or insects. The root and other parts of various species of *Aconite* (*A. napellus*, *A. ferox*, *A. luridum*, *A. plamatum*); anger:—*bis gholná*, *v. n. lit.* To vomit poison; to be restless, to be in agony (applied to the contentions of a snake when being killed); to speak ill of, to sneer at, to take revenge:—*bis deśá*, *v. n.* To administer or give poison:—*bis kháná*, *v. a.* To swallow or take poison:—*bis khaprá*, *s. m.* A medicinal plant (*Primula speciosa*); the *Draco volans*; a small perfectly harmless lizard, popularly supposed to be virulently poisonous; *i. q.* *Vis*, *Beh*, *Veh*.

**BÍSÁ** बीसा *s. m.* A dog with twenty nails (some having only eighteen); a kind of amulet worn to ward of evil.

**BISÁH** बिसाह *s. m.* Trust, faith, confidence, reliance; *c. w.* *kháná*, *karná*.

**BISÁHAN** बिसाहन *s. f.* A stench or stink.

**BISAHUNÁ** बिसाहुना *v. a.* To make to believe, to inveigle by inspiring false confidence; *i. q.* *Visáhuná*.

**BISÁKH** बिमाख *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit *Vishákh*. The name of the first month of the astronomical and the second of the civil year, beginning in the middle of April; *i. q.* *Basákh*, *Visákh*.

**BISÁKHÍ** बिमाखी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Vishákhí*. The name of the first day of the month *Bisákh*; *i.*

fair held on that day in different towns of the Panjab; a bamboo for supporting *khas dī tattīs* put against doors in the hot weather.

**BISANBHAR** बिमंभर *s. m.* An epithet of God; a title of Krishna.

**BISÁNDH** बिमांय } *s. f.* A stench,  
**BISÁNH** बिमान् } a stink.

**BISÁNDHÁ** बिमांया *a.* Fetid, foul smelling.

**BISÁR** बिमार *s. f.* Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*); *i. q.* *Visár*, *Haldí*.

**BISAR DENÁ** बिमारदेना *v. a.* See *Bisárná*.

**BISARJAN** बिमरमज *s. m.* From the Sanskrit *Visarjan*. A prayer repeated by Brahmans or other worshippers at the close of worship for the purpose of giving the *devtá* his dismissal; dismissal of a *devtá*; throwing the image of deity into holy water as the concluding rite of a festival; *c. w.* *karná*.

**BISARJÁNÁ** बिमरमजा } *v. a.* To  
**BISÁRNÁ** बिमारना } forget, to  
**BISARNÁ** बिमरना } cause to forget.

**BISAT** बिमात् *s. m.* Capital; stock in trade.

**BISEKH** बिमेख *a.* From the Sanskrit *Vishesh*. Excellent, peculiar, special, particular; abundant;—*s. f.* Peculiarity, distinction.

**BISEKHTA** बिमेखता } *s. f.*  
**BISEKHTÁÍ** बिमेखतायी } Excellence, abundance.

**BISHAN** विषन } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BISAN** विसन } from the Sanskrit

*Vishnú.* One of the Hindu triad, the Deity in the character of the Preserver; *Vishnú,* the husband of Lakshmi; God:—*bishanpadá, bishanpadá, s. m.* A song in praise of *Vishnú,* sung by his votaries to the accompaniment of trumpets:—*bishanpundá, s. m.* Purity, ceremonial cleanliness.

**BISHNÍ** विषनी } *s. f.* A lover, a  
**BISNÍ** विसनी } paramour, a customer;

the favourite amongst the visitors of a prostitute, a sensualist, a debauchee.

**BISÍ** बीसी *s. f.* A score; a bitch that has twenty nails.

**BISMÁD** विममाद *a.* Amazed, astonished.

**RISMÁR** विममार *s. m.* One who controls his anger; a species of plant; any antidote to a poison.

**BISMAUNÁ** विममाउटा *v. a.* To extinguish (a lamp).

**BISMIL** विममिल *a.* Sacrificed an animal.

**BISRÁM** विमराम *s. m.* From the Sanskrit *Visráma.* Rest, repose, ease, comfort; a pause, a stop:—*bisráma kar-ná, v. a.* To rest, take rest, repose; to lie down, to sleep; *i. q.* *Visráma.*

**BISRÁUNÁ** विमराउटा *v. a.* To forget, to cause to forget, to derive out of one's mind, to mislead; *i. q.* *Visráuná.*

**BISSAMNÁ** विममटा *v. n.* To rest; to extinguish or burn out (a lamp); *i. q.* *Vissamná; i. q.* *Bissamná.*

**BISSARBHOLÁ** विमरभोला *s. m.*

Forgetfulness, error, mistake, a miss, a blunder:—*bissar bhol, ad.* Unintentionally.

**BISSARNÁ** विमरना *v. n.* To slip from the memory, to be forgotten, to escape the recollection; to forget, to be mistaken; *i. q.* *Bissarná, Vissarná.*

**BISTÁ** विमटा } *s. m.* Excrement,  
**BISHTÁ** विमटा } ordure; *i. q.* *Vishá.*

**BISTAR** विमर } *s. m.* A bed, bed-  
**BISTARÁ** विमरा } ding, carpetting;  
 the abode or resting place of a *faqír*;  
*a. w.* *bichhāuná, vichhāuná, karag.*

**BISTÁR** विमरार *s. m.* Expansion, extension spreading out, diffusion, prolixity; enlargement; explanation.

**BISTARNÁ** विमरारना *v. a.* To spread, out, to enlarge; to explain.

**BISUÁD** विममाद *a.* Insipid, flavorless; *i. q.* *Besawád, Biswád.*

**BISÚCHKÁ** विमरका } *s. m.* Sickness  
**BISÚTKÁ** विमरका } with vomiting  
 and purging, cholera.

**BISWÁ** विमवा *s. m.* The twentieth part of a thing, particularly of a *bígal* of land; a part, a portion;—*bih biswa ad.* Almost to a certainty; *i. q.* *Viswá.*

BISWÁD ਬਿਸਵਾਦ *s.* See *Biswád*.

BÍSWAN ਬੀਸਵਾਂ *a.* Twentieth; *i. q.* *Vikṣadā*.

BISWAS ਬਿਸਵਾਸ *s. w.* Doubt, apprehension, hesitation; superstition; trust, faith; *c. w.* *karná, líṣṣá*.

BIT ਬਿਤ *s. m.* Bulk, size, stature; ability, power, means; wealth, substance; *i. q.* *Vit*.

BITÁLÍ ਬਿਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-two.

BITAR BITAR VEKHNA ਬਿਤਰਬਿਤਰ ਦੇਖਣਾ *v. a.* To look with astonishment at any thing, to stare at.

BITAURÍ ਬਿਤੌਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of bird.

BITARNA ਬਿਟਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To fail,  
BITURNÁ ਬਿਟੁਰਨਾ } to fall out, to

disagree, to be enraged, to be sulky, to be rebellious; to be spoiled, to be damaged; *i. q.* *Vitarná, Bittarná*.

BITHÁ ਬਿਥਾ } *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress; circumstances, narrative, detail,  
BITHIA ਬਿਥਿਆ }

BITHAK ਬਿਥਕ } *s. m.* Space, distance,  
BITHÁK ਬਿਥਾਕ }

BÍTHAL ਬੀਠਲ *s. m.* A large earthen vessel used by dyers; an epithet given to Krishna in Dacca; *i. q.* *Batthal*.

BITHÁUNÁ ਬਿਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to sit, to seat, to settle. See *Buṭhāṇá*.

BÍTI ਬੀਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* A thin dough or pap made of grain and used for feeding birds; *i. q.* *Bhittí*.

BITÍT ਬਿਤੀਤ *a.* Passed away, gone: — *bittimán, a.* Transient; *i. q.* *Battí*; *c. w.* *hoṇá*.

BITÍTNA ਬਿਤੀਤਣਾ *v. a.* To pass away.

BITTARNÁ ਬਿਟਰਨਾ *v. n.* See *Bittarná*.

BITTH ਬਿਥ } *s. f.* Space, distance,  
BITTHU ਬਿਥੁ } separation (of friends).

BITTH ਬਿਥ } *s. f.* Dung of birds;  
BITTHU ਬਿਥੁ } *i. q.* *Vitṭh*.

BITTHANÁ ਬਿਥਣਾ *v. n.* To dung (birds.)

BITTULNÁ ਬਿਥੁਲਨਾ *v. n.* To turn to curd; to coagulate (milk), to be in a great heat and perspiration.

BIYAL ਬਿਯਾਲ *s. f. (M.)* See *Bidi*.

BO ਬੋ *s. f.* Bad smell; *met.* pride, arrogance; a part of the gear of a loom; — *bo nikaljāṛi, v. n. lit.* To emit a bad smell; *met.* to spread (bad news.)

BOBA ਬੋਬਾ } *s. m.* Goods and chattels,  
BOBBÁ ਬੋਬਾ } property, wealth (spoken of a man's property by one inimically disposed.)

BOBÍ बेषी } *s. f.* Sister ; also mother,  
BOBO बेबे } (a term of special endearment.)

BOCHNÁ बेचटा *v. a.* To catch (a ball in play or any falling object.)

BOD बोड *s. f.* Grain that has become musty from age or dampness ;—(*M.*) A flood, the annual rising of a river :—*Je bod áve, tá bakht vadháve ; je ná áve, tá kurá kháve.* If the flood come, it brings us good luck, if it does not come, drought consumes us.—*Prov.*

BODÁ बोडा *s. m. (M.)* A cluster of flowers or fruit, especially of the tobacco plant, the flowers of which are picked off in order to give strength to the leaves :—*bode bhanan, v. n.* To pluck tobacco flowers ; *i. q.* *Gull.*

BODAL बेदल *s. f.* A bottle (corruption of the English word.)

BODDÁ बेदो } *a.* Injured by age, de-  
BODDÁ बेदो } cayed, worm-eaten, rotten (wood, cloth) ; worthless, stale ; weak ; feeble ; faint-hearted, timid.

BODDA बेदो *s. f.* A woman's hair (spoken in anger or contempt.)

BODDI बेदो *a.* *Fem.* of *Boddá* ;—*s. f.* Old musty grain ; *i. q.* *Boḍ.*

BODDÍ बेदो *s. f.* The small tuft of hair that a Hindu retains on the crown ; *c. w. munáí, rakháí.*

BODH बोध *s. f.* Wisdom, understanding, knowledge.

BODHÁ बोधा } *a.* Intelligent, ingenious,  
BODHÍ बोधी } sensible.

BODHAR बोधर *s. m. (M.)* A ram, so called between the ages of 6 to 12 months.

BODLÁ बेदला *s. m.* A class of Moham-madan *faqirs* supposed to be able to avert the evil effects of the bite of a mad dog ;—*a.* Simple, unsophisticated, silly.

BOGGÁ बेगो *s. m. (M.)* A species of the pulse called *mogh.* (*Phasolus aconitifolius*).

BOGH बोघ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of worthless date, the fruit of which is hollow.

BOGNÁ बेगना *s. m.* A rope, or cloth, attached to a pot, or any similar vessel, as a temporary handle ; *i. q.* *Bāgná.*

BOHAL बेहल *s. f.* The grain heap after threshing and winnowing ;—(*M.*) Small amounts of grain given in alms at harvest time to *faqirs* ; *i. q.* *Bohul.*

BOHAR बेहर *s. m.* The banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*) ; *i. q.* *Bohir. Bork.*

BOHÁR बेहार *s. m. (K.)* The garret or attic room under the roof of a house ;—(*M.*) Dust raised by sweeping, sweepings, dust, rubbish.

BOHÁRÍ बेहारी } *s. f. (M.)* A broom  
BOHKAR बेहरकर } *i. q.* *Bahárí, Bauhkar.*

BOHIR बेहिर *s. m. (M.)* A banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*) ; *i. q.* *Bohár, Bork.*

**BOHLÍ बौहली** *s. f.* A small heap of grain or anything else; a collection of worms, ants; a collection of worms (in a sore or carcase); *i. q.* *Bohulí*;—(*M.*) The first day's milk of cows and buffalos newly calved; *i. q.* *Bauhlí*.

**BOHNÍ बौहनी** *s. f.* The first sale made in the morning which must always be a cash transaction; the first money received during the day by shopkeepers.

**BOHUL बौहल** *s. m.* A heap of grain (especially wheat) on a threshing floor, winnowed and ready for storing.

**BOHULÍ बौहली** *s. f.* A small heap; a collection of worms; *i. q.* *Bohlí*, which see.

**BOHUR बौहुर** *s. m.* See *Bohir*.

**BOJH बौज** *s. m.* A burden, a load, a heavy weight; *met.* trouble, a load of care:—*bojh hond*, *v. n.* To be costive, to be constipated.

**BOJHAL बौजल** *a.* Heavy, burdensome, difficult to be borne; indigestible.

**BOJJHA बौज्हा** *s. m.* A burden, a load to be carried by enforced labor.

**BOK बौक** *s. m.* A he-goat of superior quality kept for breeding purposes; any he-goat.

**BOKKÁ बौक्का** *s. m.* A leather bucket used in drawing water from a well.

**BOKKÍ बौक्की** *s. f.* A small leather bucket; a child's trousers (Provincial.)

**BOL बौल** *s. m.* Speaking, manner of speaking, a voice; that which is spoken, word:—*bol bállá*, *s. m.* Prosperity, success, superiority (much used by *faqirs*, Brahmins; as a benediction):—*Parmeshar teré bol bállá rakkhe*. May God give you success:—*bol bagár*, *bigár*, *a.* Foul-mouthed, abusive, ill-tempered; one who spoils a business by unseemly speaking:—*bol bagárá bigárá*, *s. m., f.* Spoiling a business by unseemly language; foul-mouthed, ill-speaking:—*bol bulárá*, *s. m.* The sound of human voices, the sound of quarrelling:—*bol chál*, *s. f.* Conduct, deportment, (*lit.* speaking and acting); intercourse, acquaintance; dispute, quarrel:—*bol uñhná*, *v. a.* To speak out, to exclaim; to a dispute or quarrel.

**BOLÁ बौला** *s. m.* } Deaf person;—*a.*  
**BOLÍ बौली** *s. f.* } Deaf:—*bold bad-dal*, *a.* Entirely deaf.

**BOLAKAR बौलाकर** } *a.* Given to  
**BOLAR बौलार** } mean prating, talkative, quarrelsome, contentions.

**BOLÁRÁ बौलारा** *s. m.* The sound of voices in talking, the sound of quarrelling; the chirping of birds; a collection of many partridges kept for the sake of alluring others into the net; the sound made by decoy-birds.

**BOLDÁ बौलदा** *s. m. lit.* That which speaks, the soul, the heart, the mind, the life, the inner man.

**BOLLÁ CHALLÍ बौललली** }  
**BOLLÁ CHÁLLÍ बौललली** }  
*s. f.* Quarrelling, disputing; talk, conversation.

**BOLLÍ बोल्ली** *s. f.* Word, language, a hint, an intimation; reviling, reproach:—*bolli dené, v. a.* To bid, (at an auction):—*bolli kháti, v. n.* To be reviled, to be abused, to be ridiculed, to be defamed:—*bolli, láugi, mární, v. a.* To reproach, to revile:—*bolli sholli, s. f.* Taunt, ridicule, raillery:—*bollián bolád, v. a.* To chirp; to speak or sing in a different tunes; to abuse.

**BOLNA बोलना** *v. n., a.* To speak, to talk, to utter a word, to sound, to emit a sound, to tell, to say; to chirp, chirrup, to twitter; to dispute, to quarrel.

**BOMÍ बोमी** *s. m.* A caste of Rajputs.

**BON बो** } *s. m.* A weaver of Chu-  
**BONÁ बोटा** } *már* caste.

**BONDI बोडी** } *s. m.* An abusive term  
**BONDÚ बोड्डु** } for the passive agent in  
*Pederastia.*

**BONÍ बोटी** *s. f.* A female of the *Bond* caste.

**BONKRI बोंकरी** *s. f. (K.)* A broom;  
*i. q. Bauhkar, Boháti, Baháti.*

**BOR बोर** *s. m.* A kind of gold or silver ornament, worn on the feet, loins, arms, sometimes so made as to tinkle;—*(M.)* Meat, flesh.

**BOR बोर** *s. m.* A break, a crack (in a vessel), removing one of a series or a row so as to make a deficiency; loss, defect, injury (of teeth);—*(M.)* See *Bođ*.

**BORÁ बोरा** *a.* Broken (a tooth);—*s. m.* One whose tooth is broken; an earthen vessel which has its upper part broken.

**BORÁ बोरा** *s. m.* A sack; a bag in which things are carried on the backs of pack animals; a coarse bag:—*(M.)* A measure of grain varying in weight from 6 maunds 16 seers, to 10 maunds.

**BORAN बोरन** *v. a. (M.)* To drown, to sink:—*ápni bér bor ditti.* You have sunk your own boat.

**BORH बोरह** *s. m.* See *Bohar, Bohir.*

**BORÍ बोरी** *s. f.* A sack, a bag of sack-cloth, which can hold about seven or eight maunds, a bag for loading goods on camels, &c.; a large coarse purse.

**BORRÁ बोररा** *s. m.* A slight shower of rain, deficient rain.

**BOSK बोसा** *s. m.* A kiss.

**BOT बोत** } *s. m.* An unfeathered young  
**BOT बोट** } sparrow; a large bit of flesh,  
(spoken in derision.)

**BOTÁ बोटा** *s. m. (M.)* A plant, a young rice plant.

**BOTAL बोतल** *s. f.* A bottle (Corrupted from the English.)

**BOTÍ बोटी** *s. m. (K.)* A Brahman cook.

**BOTTÁ बोठा** *s. m.* } A young camel.  
**BOTTÍ बोठी** *s. f.* }

**BOTTA** **ਬੋਟੋਂ** *s. m.* A sugar-cane slip for planting.

**BOTTÍ** **ਬੋਟੱੀ** *s. f., m.* A small piece of flesh;—(K.) A cook.

**BOWAÍ** **ਬੋਵਾਈ** *s. m. (K.)* A shepherd.

**BUÁ** **ਬੁਆ** *s. f.* An epithet of a *Deví*;—(M.) A father's sister.

**BUÁL** **ਬੁਆਲ** *s. m.* Scarcity arising from drought, or famine.

**BUAR** **ਬੁਆਰ** *s. m.* A stock or plant of sesame that has borne no seed.

**BUBÁ** **ਬੁਬਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A woman's breasts :—*bíbí kánún bube bárt thie pien* The lady's breasts have become heavier than herself.

**BÚBÁ** **ਬੁਬਾ** *s. m.* The month, the face of a child.

**BUBBH** **ਬੁਭੱ** *s. f.* Crying, sobbing; *c. w. mérní; i. q. Bhubbh.*

**BÚBÍ** **ਬੁਬੀ** *s. f.* A kiss; the mouth; the face (of any thing.)

**BUCHAR** **ਬੁਚਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word *butcher*. A butcher.

**BÚCHAR** **ਬੁਚਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Husks of the great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) without grain.

**BUCHCHÁ** **ਬੁਚੱ** } *a.* Crop-eared; hav-  
**BUCHCHÍ** **ਬੁਚੱੀ** } ing very small ears  
(a dog).

**BUCHKÁ** **ਬੁਚਕਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bugchah*. A bundle of clothes.

**BUCHKÁRNÁ** **ਬੁਚਕਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To call a horse, cow or other animal by making a special sound.

**BUCHKÍ** **ਬੁਚਕੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Bugchah*. A small bundle (of clothes):—*mán margai náng-gí dhi dá náñ buchki. lit.* The mother died naked, the daughter's name is *buchki*.—Prov. concerning those who are ostentatious, or of those who boast of having much while they really have nothing at all.

**BUDAN** **ਬੁਡਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To sink, to dive, to be drowned;—*Mullah budan manjúr kítá, hatth, deven manjúr ná kítá.* The Mullah preferred to be drowned rather than give his hand (by which he would have been saved):—Prov. on the avarice of *Mulláhs*. He would not even give his hand to save himself.

**BUDDH** **ਬੁਧੱ** *s. f., m.* Sense, understanding, wisdom, discretion, intellect, quickness of apprehension, discrimination; Wednesday:—*buddhmán, buddhwán; a.* Wise, sensible, intelligent, sagacious:—*buddhwár, s. m.* Wednesday;—*a.* Five; (in the argot of shopkeepers, especially of cloth merchants.)

**BUDDHÁ** **ਬੁਧੱ** *a.* Old;—*s. m.* An old man.

**BUDDHAR** **ਬੁਧੱਰ** *s. m.* } An old per-  
**BUDDHARÍ** **ਬੁਧੱਰੀ** *s. f.* } son (spoken contemptuously).

**BUDDBHALED** ਬੁੱਢਲੇਟ *a.* (*lit.* old bull) O'd, like an old bull, i. e. old enough but nevertheless devoid of understanding; stupid, silly.

**BUDDBHÍ** ਬੁੱਢੀ *s. f.* An old women, a woman, a term applied to any woman when addressing her in a disrespectful way, sometimes used instead of mother as *be budbhíe*, O mother.

**BUDDHÍ** ਬੁੱਧੀ *s. f.* Wisdom, understanding, sense, discretion, intellect:—*buddhí mán* or *wán*, *s. m.* A wise, sagacious man; an examination in Gurmukhi held by the Punjab University.

**BUDDBH SUHÁGAN** ਬੁੱਢਸੁਹਾਗਣ *s. f.* An old woman whose husband is still living:—*buddh suhagan ho*. May your husband live till you are alive. Is a benediction given by an elderly woman or by a priest or a *sádhú*, to a young woman.

**BUDDHO** ਬੁੱਧੋ } *s. m.* Born on  
**BUDDHÚ** ਬੁੱਧੂ } Wednesday; silly,  
stupid, foolish; a dunce, an idiot.

**BUDDNÁ** ਬੁੱਢਨਾ *v. n. (M.)* To dive, to be dipped, to be drowned, to sink; i. q. *Budan, Dubbná*. (of which it is a corruption.)

**BUDH** ਬੁਧ *s. m. (M.)* A river inlet.

**BUDGAR** ਬੁਟਗਰ *s. m. (M.)* A heavy piece of wood used for gymnastic exercises; a dumb bell; i. q. *Bugdar, Mugdar*.

**BUDHÁPÁ** ਬੁਢਾਪਾ } *s. m.* Old age.  
**BUDHEPÁ** ਬੁਢੇਪਾ }

**BUDH BHAS** ਬੁਢਭਸ *s. m.* An old wretch.

**BUDHENDÍ WÁRÍ** ਬੁਢੇਂਦੀਵਾਰੀ *ad.* In old age.

**BUDHKÁ** ਬੁਧਕਾ *s. m.* A boy's pigment stand; it is used by school boys in writing on their wooden tablets.

**BUDHKÁ** ਬੁਢਕਾ *a.* Precarious, forward, smart (a child.)

**BUDHRÁ** ਬੁਢਰਾ *s. m.* } An old per-  
**BUDHRÍ** ਬੁਢਰੀ *s. f.* } son (spoken contemptuously.)

**BUDKÍ** ਬੁਟਕੀ } *s. f.* A golden  
**BUDKÍÁN** ਬੁਟਕੀਆਂ } coin worth five  
rupees.

**BUGCHÁ** ਬੁਗਚਾ *s. m.* } Corruption of  
**BUGCHÍ** ਬੁਗਚੀ *s. f.* } the Arabic  
word *Bugchah*. A bundle carried on the back or on the head; a bundle of clothes; i. q. *Buchká, Buchkí*.

**BUGDAR** ਬੁਗਦਰ *s. m.* See *Budgar, Mugdar*.

**BUGG** ਬੁਗੋ *s. m.* A cloth case or covering (especially of a sword, gun, shield, musical instrument, drum); a state officer entrusted with the scourge.

**BUGGHAR** ਬੁਘੜਾ *a.* Fat-cheeked.

**BUH** ਬੁਹ *s. f.* A mucus discharge that passes from a buffalo in the early stage of being with calf.

**BUHÁ** ਬੁਹਾ *s. m.* A door, a window, a house:—*ghar dá báhd dájé dá kóné*,



(lit. to turn the door of the house) To waste money, to spend all a man possesses on any one case or thing.

**BUHAL** **ਬੁਹਲ** *s. m.* The grain heap

after threshing and winnowing;—(M.) A yearly gift to a spiritual teacher (*murshid*). The *Murshids* go around to their disciples' houses and demand their *buhā* in the most shameless manner, and even carry off articles by force if refused. If the disciples are slow in giving, the *murshids* curse them and heap most filthy abuse on them. Refusals are very rare. The *murshids* known as *phulsagewālas*, i. e. who give amulets to their disciples, are notorious for this kind of extortion:—*buhāl de nā tāt jhūge kun bhā lendāin*. Give the *buhāl*, if you do not I will set fire to your house. This is a mild specimen of the way in which *murshids* stimulate their disciples.

**BUHANB** **ਬੁਹਿਬ** } *s. m. (M.)* An  
**BUHANBH** **ਬੁਹਿਭ** } earth-quake.

**BUHĀR** **ਬੁਹਾਰ** *s. m.* Conduct, behaviour; business, calling; trade, traffic, commerce, bargain.

**BUHARĀ** **ਬੁਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.* } (M.) A besom;  
**BUHARĪ** **ਬੁਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } the fruit

stalk of the date-palm after the dates are plucked:—*uchī khajī jāinde lambe buhāre; sahī nā dham jānī teḍe kure lāre*. A tall date-tree which has long fruit-stalks; I did not know, love, that your promises were false.—Song.

**BUHĀRĪ** **ਬੁਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A broom;—a.

Skilled in trade; upright and honest in business transactions; not very pure.

**BUHARNĀ** **ਬੁਹਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To sweep.

**BÚHNĪ** **ਬੁਹਣੀ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Bohṇī*.

**BUHOLĀ** **ਬੁਹੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of adze.

**BUHUL** **ਬੁਹੁਲ** *s. m.* A heap (especially of wheat.)

**BUHUNĪ** **ਬੁਹੁਣੀ** *s. f.* See *Bohṇī*.

**BÚĪ** **ਬੁਈ** *s. f. (Pot.)* "The smeller"

a name given to the following plants:—*Crotalaria burhia* (*Leguminosae*) used for ropes, and as a cooling medicine. *Ophelia alata* (*Gentianaceae*) used as a tonic and febrifuge. *Francoeuria crispā* (*Compositae*) used in veterinary medicine for wounds and bruises. *Ballota limbata* (*Labiatae*) a fodder for goats, used for the gums children and for Ophthalmia in man and beast. *Plectranthus rugosus* (*Labiatae*) the well known "Flea plant." It keeps off fleas and forms some sorts of "Insect powder."—*Būī chhoṭī*, *s. f.* *Pandera pelosa* (*Salsolaceae*) used medicinally:—*būī kalān*, *s. f.* *Aerna bovi* (*Amarantaceae*) the woolly fruit is used for stuffing pillows and also medicinally.

**BÚJĀ** **ਬੁਜਾ** *s. m.* A child (used near Sarhand);—(M.) Spreading the hand before the face. This is considered a most insulting gesture.

**BÚJH** **ਬੁਝ** *s. f.* Understanding, discretion, wisdom.

**BUJJA** **ਬੁਜਾ** *s. m.* A stopper of a bottle; a menstruous cloth;—(M.) The act of spreading out the hand before a person's face, the palm being towards him. This is a very grave insult.

**BUJJĪ** **ਬੁਜੀ** *s. f.* The stopper of a bottle  
—*bujjī lāchī*, *s. m.* A small cardamum.

**BUJKĀ** **ਬੁਜਕਾ** *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
**BUJKĪ** **ਬੁਜਕੀ** *s. f.* } the word See  
*Buchkī*.

**BÚJLĪ** **ਬੁਜਲੀ** *s. f.* A cylindrical ear ornament.

BÚJNA बुजना *s. m.* } (Pot.) A  
 BÚJO बुजो *s. f.* } monkey (from  
 the Persian *boozna*.

BUKCHÁ बुकरा *s. m.* } Corruption  
 BUKCHI बुकची *s. f.* } of the Ara-  
 bic word *Bugchah*. See *Buchká*, *Buchki*.

BUKHÁR बुधार *s. m.* Steam, a  
 glowing heat; fever; grief, anguish, an-  
 ger, wrath, excitement; a basket or  
 box attached to the under-side of cart  
 used for holding knick-knacks; a granary.

BUKHÁRÁ बुधारा *s. m.* A kind of  
 cloth used for woman's trousers:—*álá*  
*bukhárá*, *s. m.* The Bokhara or purple  
 plum (*Prunus domestica*.)

BUKHÁRÍ बुधारी *s. f.* A granary.

BÚKHAR बुधर *a.* Fat and stout  
 with little sense; *i. q.* *Bustar*.

BUKIL बुकिल *s. m., f. (M.)* A kind  
 of plant, growing in light sandy soil,  
 it springs up with the crop, and chokes  
 it; a way in which women wear their  
 sheets, the end is carried across the  
 breast and thrown over the shoulder:—  
*ná burká ná bukil, te bebí mastúre*. She  
 a modest woman! why she wears neither  
 veil nor *bukil*.—*Prov.*

BUKK बुक् *s. m.* A double handful,  
 the cavity formed by the lower borders  
 of the two hands being put together.

BUKKÁ बुक्का *s. m.* A handful of  
 dust brought by the wind; *i. q.* *Bhukká*.

BUKKAL बुक्कल *s. f.* See *Bukkul*.

BUKKHÁ बुक्का *a.* Of large stature and  
 little sense.

BUKKNA बुक्कना *v. n.* To roar (as  
 a lion); to make a loud bleating (a

goat); to be filled with pride; to be  
 brave and fearless.

BUKKO BUKK बुक्को बुक्क *ad.* By  
 handfuls.

BUKKUL बुक्कुल *s. f.* A mode of put-  
 ting on a shawl or sheet, with one end  
 hanging down behind over the shoul-  
 ders; *c. w.* *mární*.

BÚKNÍ बुक्कनी *s. f.* A small jet steam  
 as from a hole in a vessel, a jet; *c. w.*  
*wagní*.

BUKRÁLIA HOIÁ बुकरालिआहोआ  
*part. a.* Agitated, perplexed, very  
 thirsty; going about bellowing (the  
 males of buffaloes or goats in heat); fill-  
 ed with pride, puffed up with arrogance.

BUKRÁLNA बुकरालना *v. n.* To be  
 very thirsty; to be perplexed; *i. q.* *Bak-  
 rálná*.

BÚLÁ बुला *s. m. (M.)* A pendant  
 ornament of gold worn in the cartilage  
 of the nose.

BULHAN बुलहण } *s. m.* A porpoise  
 BULLHAN बुलहण } or dolphin,

BULAHAT बुलाहत *s. f.* Calling,  
 summon.

BULÁK बुलाक *s. m.* A trinket worn  
 in the nose.

BULAND बुलंद *a.* See *Bilānd*.

BULANDÍ बुलंदी *s. f.* Height.

BULÁLA बुलाला } *s. m.* The sound  
 BULÁRÁ बुलारा } of human voices;  
 noise; the sound made by decoy-birds.

BULÁUNÁ बुलाउना *v. a.* To call, to

summon, to send for, to invite; to condole with.

**BULÁWÁ बुलावा** *s. m.* Summon, call, invitation.

**BULBUL बुलबुल** *s. f.* The Indian nightingale.

**BULBULÁ बुलबुला** *s. m.* } A bubble,  
**BULBULÍ बुलबुली** *s. f.* } a frail thing.

**BULEL बुलेल** *s. f.* Sound, voice of speaking, the sound of human voices, word, manner, intelligence, news; *i. q.* *Bileh.*

**BULHIN बुलित** *s. f. (M.)* The fresh water dolphin found in the Ganges at its mouth (*Platanista Gangeticae*).

**BULÍ बुली** *s. f. (M.)* Originally a water channel or stream of water; a share in the water or in the land irrigated from it.

**BULL बुल** *s. m.* A lip.

**BULLÁ बुलॉ** *s. m.* A blast of wind (especially the dry south wind.)

**BULLHAN बुलहण** *s. f.* The porpoise or dolphin; a piece of iron used as a mould in forming the eye of an axe or adze,

**BULLÍ बुली** *s. f. (M.)* A large section of the tribe of the Miankhels and Barbars, amongst whom both the land and water are divided.

**BULWÁUNÁ बुलवाउना** *v. a.* See *Bulwund.*

**BUNÁÍ बुनायी** *s. f.* The price of wearing; *i. q.* *Bindí.*

**BÚNÁR बुनार** *s. m. (K.)* A thicket of oaks.

**BUNÁUT बुनाउट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bandat* Construction, structure, formation, manufacture; workmanship, handiwork; frame, form; fashion; fabrication, forgery, perjury mis-statement.

**BÚNBÁ बुंभा** *s. m.* A bubble, of froth or foam; a small piece of cotton wool used as a stopper of a little bottle, or used to clean a wound.

**BÚND बुंद** } *s. f.* A drop, a drop of  
**BUND बुंद** } water or medicine; cloth that has been tied in dyeing so as to leave spots or patches of white (used by women for petticoats.)

**BUND बुंड** *s. m.* The rectum, the anus :  
—*bund bhirikká, bhirikkí, s. f.* Mutual sodomy :—*bund párná, v. a. (lit. to crack the anus.)* To put one in a great fright :—*bund párná, v. n. (lit. the anus to be cracked.)* To be in a great fright :—*bund chápná, v. a. (lit. to lick the anus.)* To fawn and flatter, to toady :—*bund márdund, v. n.* To suffer sodomy, as a catamite :—*bund márná, v. a.* To commit sodomy :—*bund ragárná, v. n. (lit. to rub the anus.)* To try or labour very hard :—*bund vichch gúnh ná hond, v. n. (lit. to have no faeces in the rectum)* To be extremely poor—*bund vichch ungal dená, v. a. (lit. to thrust one's finger up the fundament.)* To harass, to vex, to annoy.

**BUNDÁ बुंदा** *s. m.* A man's ear trinket, an ear ring.

**BÚNDÁ बुंदा** *s. m.* The part of a carrot, turnip, radish, and similar vegetables where the green top joins the root.

**BÚNDÍ** ਬੁੰਦੀ *s. f.* The name of a sweet-meat ; it is of two kinds, the one coarse, the other finer, with a coating of sugar :—*búndí de laddú, s. m.* Balls of *búndí* sweetmeat consisting of the meal of grams, *ghí*, and sugar.

**BUNDELAN** ਬੁੰਦੇਲਣ *s. f.* } A na-  
**BUNDHELAN** ਬੁੰਧੇਲਣ *s. f.* } tive  
**BUNDELÍ** ਬੁੰਦੇਲੀ *s. m.* } of  
**BUNDHELÍ** ਬੁੰਧੇਲੀ *s. m.* } *Bun-*  
*dhelkhand.*

**BUNDELKHAND** ਬੁੰਦੇਲਖੰਡ } *s. f.* A  
**BUNDHELKHAND** ਬੁੰਧੇਲਖੰਡ } pro-  
 vince of Central India, the Central Pro-  
 vinces.

**BUNDRÁL** ਬੁੰਦਰਾਲ } *s. f.* (K.) Mat-  
**BÚNDRI** ਬੁੰਦਰੀ } ting of rice  
 straw.

**BUNGGÁ** ਬੁੰਗੋਂ *s. m.* A seat, sitting ; a  
 habitation ; a house, especially one of the  
 costly buildings erected by the Sardars  
 around the Golden Temple at Amritsar ;  
 the lofty peak in which an *Akálí* finishes  
 his head dress.

**BUNH** ਬੁਨ *ad.* (K.) Downwards or  
 below :—*bunh jánád, v. n.* To go down ;  
*i. q.* *Bunnh.*

**BUNIÁD** ਬੁਨਿਆਦ *s. f.* Foundation ;—  
 (M.) A superior proprietary right in land.

**BUNIÁDÍ** ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ *a.* Belonging  
 to the foundation ;—*a. (M.)* Ancestral.

**BUNIÁDAR** ਬੁਨਿਆਦਾਰ *s. f.* (M.) A  
 woman that owns the *Buniád.*

**BUNNÁ** ਬੁਨਣਾ *v. n.* To weave.

**BUNNH** ਬੁਨੱ *prep.* (K.) Below, be-  
 neath, under ; down ; *i. q.* *Bunh.*

**BUNNHÁ** ਬੁਨੱ *a., s. m.* Stupid, silly, a  
 blockhead, an idiot.

**BUNT** ਬੁੰਤ } *s. f.* Weaving.  
**BUNT** ਬੁਣਤ }

**BUNWÁÍ** ਬੁਣਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price of  
 weaving ; weaving.

**BUNWÁUNÁ** ਬੁਨਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be woven, to cause to be made.

**BUPÁR** ਬੁਪਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Vayápar.* Trade,  
 merchandize, commerce.

**BUPÁRAN** ਬੁਪਾਰਣ *s. f.* } Corrup-  
**BUPÁRÍ** ਬੁਪਾਰੀ *s. m.* } tion of  
 the Sanskrit word *Viyáparí.* A dealer, a  
 trader, a merchant.

**BUR** ਬੁਰ *s. m.* The nap of cloth :—*s.*  
*f. (M.)* A woodshaving ; a rag torn off  
 his cloth by a *faqír* and given to his  
 disciple and kept by the latter as an  
 amulet :—*faqír dí bur is amír dí dur*  
*barabbar haq.* The *faqír's* rag is as good  
 as the merchant's pearl.—*Prov.*

**BÚR** ਬੂਰ *s. m.* The fructifying dust  
 which is formed in the anthers of plants,  
 pollen, farina ; sawdust ; a green scum

that is formed on the surface of stagnant water :—*búr de laddú*, *s. m.* (lit. a sweetmeat made of the green scum aforesaid) Deception, ostentation.

**BÚRĀ** **बुरा** *s. m.* Wheat bran ; refined sugar ;—*búrd súrā*, or *chhān búrd*, *s. m.* Wheat bran and husks of gram mixed together ;—*a.* Light browa, (used of the buffalo.)

**BURĀ** **बुरा** *a.* Bad, ill, evil (physical-ly or morally) ; hurtful, pernicious ; unfavorable, unfortunate ; merciless, cruel ; hateful, odious ;—*s. m.* Injury, harm, mischief, ill-conduct ; a wicked person, an enemy :—*búrd bandúnd*, *v. n.* To cause to fall in one's estimation :—*búrd bangá*, *v. n.* To be considered as an evil ; or mischievous person :—*búrd bhalá*, *s. m.* Abusive language :—*búrd chitmand*, *v. n.* To think ill off :—*búrd dīn pāund*, or *paīnd*, *v. n.* Presents made to a Hindu widow by her own and her deceased husband's relatives on the 11th or 13th day (*kiryā* day) after the death of her husband :—*búrd hál*, *s. m.* A deplorable or bad state :—*búrd hál karná*, *v. a.* To reduce to a wretched condition :—*búrd karná*, *v. a.* To do wrong, to hurt :—*búrd lagná*, *v. n.* Opp. of *Achchhā lagná* :—*búrd mandúnd*, *v. n.* To take ill, to take amiss.

**BURĀIRS** **बुरैरम** *s. m.* A kind of plant (*Rhododendron arboreum*).

**BÚRĀ** **बुना** *s. m.* } Having no ears,  
**BÚRĪ** **बुनी** *s. f.* } having the ears cut  
off entirely or partially ; one whose ears are mutilated ; one whose nose is bored.

**BURĀ** **बुना** *s. m.* A large family.

**BURĀJ** **बुरज** *s. m.* The *Betula bhojpattira*.

**BURĀLĀ** **बुराला** *s. m.* The noise of human voices ; *i. q.* *Buldrá*.

**BURANG** **बुरंग** *s. m. (M.)* A black variety pulse. (*Paseolus max*).

**BURĀT** **बुराट** *s. m.* Talking or crying out in sleep.

**BURĀUNĀ** **बुराउना** *v. n.* To talk in sleep, to cry out in one's sleep, to talk incoherently in one's sleep.

**BURBHASS** **बुनभम** *s. m.* An old wretch.

**BURBURĀT** **बुनबुराट** *s. f.* Muttering, chattering, talking foolishly.

**BURBURĀUNĀ** **बुनबुराउना** *v. n.* To mutter, to chatter, to talk nonsense.

**BURBURĪ** **बुनबुनी** *s. f.* A small bubble.

**BURCHHĀ** **बुरछा** *s. m.* A spear, a lance ;  
—*a.* Perverse, impolite, rude, unpolished ; stupid :—*burchhā gardá*, *s. f.* Rebellion, insurrection ; mutiny.

**BURCHHNĀ** **बुरछना** *v. a.* To cut slightly, to trim with scissors.

**BURD** **बुरद** *s. f.* Cocks, partridges, nightingales kept for fighting for wagers :  
—*a.* Received, destroyed, lost, laid down :  
—*búrd hojāná*, *v. a.* To perish, to lose every thing, to go to ruin.

**BURDO BURDĪ** **बुरदोबुरदी** *v. a.* To fight cocks, and other birds on the condition that the winner of the game takes both birds.

**BURĤĀKĀ** **बुनहाका** *s. m.* The noise of a *huggá*.

BURHÁL ਬੁਰਹਾਲ *s. m.* A deplorable or bad state, wretched condition.

BURBURÍ ਬੁੜਬੁੜੀ *s. f.* A small bubble.

BURÍ ਬੁਰੀ *a.* Fem. of *Burá*.

BURÍA ਬੁੜੀਆ *s. m.* The cog or tooth of a cog wheel.

BURÍÁÍ ਬੁਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* Evil, badness, wickedness, mischief.

BURIAR ਬੁਰਿਆਰ *s. m.* An evil doer, a bad man.

BURJ ਬੁਰਜ *s. m.* A tower, a bastion ; balloon, a kind of firework ; a constellation, one of the Zodiacal signs.

BURJÍ ਬੁਰਜੀ *s. f.* A small tower ; a pillar or heap of mud erected to demark boundaries ;—(*M.*) A mud platform on which a watcher stands.

BURK ਬੁਰਕ *s. m.* Biting, a bite, the quantity taken at a bite ; a mouthful, a morsel.

BURKA ਬੁਰਕਾ *s. m.* (From the Arabic word *Burqá*.) A veil covering the entire person and furnished with eyeholes (worn by Muhammadan women mostly when they go abroad.)

BURKÍ ਬੁਰਕੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Burk*.

BURKNÁ ਬੁਰਕਨਾ *v. n.* To sprinkle, to wet,

BURSÁUNÁ ਬੁਰਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cut or trim leather.

BURSNÁ ਬੁਰਸਨਾ *v. a.* To cut slightly, to trim leather.

BURIYÁR ਬੁਰਿਆਰ *a.* See *Buriár*.

BÚSAR ਬੁਸਰ *a.* Tall and stout but with little sense ; *i. q.* *Bustar, Búkhar*.

BUSARÍ ਬੁਸਰੀ *s. f.* See *Bhusari*.

BUSÁUNÁ ਬੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rot.

BUSBUSÁT ਬੁਸਬੁਸਾਟ *s. m.* Sobbing, complaining, murmuring ; rottenness, stinking.

BUS BUS KARNA ਬੁਸਬੁਸਕਰਨਾ } *v.*  
BUS BUSÁUNÁ ਬੁਸਬੁਸਾਉਣਾ } *n.*  
To snivel, to sob, to be ready to weep, to be on the point of weeping.

BUSBUSÍAN ਬੁਸਬੁਸੀਆਂ *s. f.* Sobbing.

BUSKNÁ ਬੁਸਕਨਾ *v. n.* To snivel, to sob.

BUSSÁ ਬੁਸੱ *a.* Of sad countenance, sorrowful ; unadorned, without jewelry ; of unusual appearance.

BUSSNÁ ਬੁਸੱਨਾ *v. n.* To rot, to stink.

BUSTAR ਬੁਸਤਰ *a.* Fat and stout with little sense.

BUT बुट *s. m.* See *Butt*.

BÚṬ बुट *s. m.* A stalk or plant of *chand* (*Cicer arietum*); family, race, household; a boot (corruption of English.)

BÚṬÁ बुटा *s. m.* A bush, a shrub, a tree, a stalk of grain, a plant, a flower or figure stamped or worked on cloth; the reed grass (*Saccharum sara*):—*dhái báṣe te mián bágban*. Two trees and a half and *mián* (the gentleman) for a gardener.

BUTÁIT बुटाइट *s. f.* (Corruption of the Hindi word *Buhatát*.) Abundance, plenty.

BÚṬEDAR बुटेदार *a.* Flowered, figured (as chintz.)

BÚṬEMAR बुटेमार *s. m. lit.* One who clears jungle. A person who acquires a tenure of land by clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation.

BÚṬEMARÍ बुटेमारी *s. m. lit.* The act of clearing jungle. The tenure acquired by clearing jungle and bringing land under cultivation. The nature of the tenure so acquired has varied at different times, and now varies according to locality. Under former Governments clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation usually constituted the *búṭemár* proprietor of the whole or half of the land cleared. At present he is generally entitled to become only a tenant with occupancy rights in the land cleared. On the banks of Indus he becomes only an occupancy tenant. On the Chenab he may become owner of half or a third or occupancy tenant of the whole of the land cleared, according to the agreement made with the original proprietor.

BÚTH बुथ *s. m.* The mouth and face of

a horse, camel, or other animal; filling, up to the brim; vexation:—*búth chārhná*, *v. n.* To fill up to the brim; to vex.

BUTHÁ बुथा *s. m.* } The mouth of an  
BUTHÍ बुथी *s. f.* } animal, a snout.

BUTHÁ बुथा *a. (M.)* Rotten.

BUTHAR बुथार *s. m.* The face and mouth, the face and mouth of an animal:—*buthár bhann satṭá*, *v. a.* To break a man's face (spoken in anger.) *Anglice.* To punch the head.

BUTHARNÁ बुथारना *v. a.* To beat, to assault, to inflict damage on the face.

BÚTHNÁ बुथना *v. a.* To fill up to the brim.

BÚṬÍ बुठी *s. f.* Hemp; a herb, any medicinal herb; a flower or figure on cloth or leather.

BUTT बुट *s. m.* An idol; an image; a shot taken at *cowries* in the course of a certain game;—*a.* Silent, speechless, dumb; stupified, senseless; *c. w. honá*

BUTṬ बुट *s. m.* The gum without the teeth, a toothless gum (spoken of an infant or an old man.)

BUTṬÁ बुटो *a.* Without ornament, unadorned, without bracelets. Also see *Bussá*.

BUTṬÁ बुटा *s. m.* Fraud, deception, trick, cajolery, overreaching; means, power, ability; *c. w. dená, márná*.

BUTṬAR बुटार *s. m.* A subdivision of Jats.

BUTTHÁ ਬੁਠਾ *Past tense irreg. of Bars-ná, to rain ; i. q. Vuslthá.*

BUTTHÁ ਬੁਠਾ *s. m.* A root of a jawar stalk ; the core of a boil, or sore ; proud flesh ; a clot of blood.

BUTTHÍ ਬੁਠੀ *s. f.* Labour, (especially compulsory) ; unrewarded service (of barbers and Brahmans) ; *c. w. jáná, karná*

BUTTU ਬੁਟੁ *s. m.* See Butt.

## CH—(ਚ)

CHÁ ਚਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Cháh*. Desire, wish ; love ; avidity ; appetite, hunger ; liking ;—an imperative form of *v. a. Cháuná*, rise. It is generally used as prefix before some verbs such as *cháke liduná, chá lainá cháduná ; i. q. Cháh*.

CHÁB ਚਾਬ *s. f.* The act of chewing ; anything to chew as parched grain.

CHABÁÍ ਚਬਾਈ *s. f.* The act of chewing parched grain.

CHÁBAK ਚਾਬਕ *s. m.* (P.) A whip ; a hardship ;—*chábak márná, v. n.* To whip, to lash :—*chábak suár, s. m.* A rough rider, one who breaks in horses ; a jockey :—*chábak suárá, s. f.* Breaking in horses.

CHABAL ਚਬਲ *a, s. m., f.* Stupid, silly ; blockhead, idiot ; a degraded, low person.

CHABÁÚ ਚਬਾਉ *s. m.* One who chews grain.

CHABÁUNÁ ਚਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be chewed ; to chew, to masticate.

CHABBNA ਚਬਣਾ *v. n.* To champ, to grind between the teeth, to crunch, to chew anything dry and hard, as parched corn, sugar-candy.

CHABHEL ਚਬੇਲ } *s. f.* A tribe who  
CHABNAIL ਚਬੇਲ } live on the banks

of Káhnwán lake in the Gurdaspur district ; they snare wild fowl, catch fish and prefer these pursuits to agriculture.

CHABHAK ਚਭਕ *s. f.* A pricking pain in the eye or other tender part ; *c. w. márná ; i. q. Chubhak*.

CHABHOLÁ ਚਭੋਲਾ *s. m.* A stroke or hurt in the eye :—*chabholdá jhárná, v. a.* To perform a ceremony (throwing oil into water and looking at it) by which a hurt is supposed to be removed from the eye ; *i. q. Jhabhold*.

CHABÍNÁ ਚਬੀਨਾ *s. m.* Anything chewed and eaten between meals (as parched grain) ; day food of the poor in Oudh consisting of parched grain partaken of two or three hours before the midday meal.

CHABOLNA ਚਬੋਲਨਾ } *v. a.* To work  
CHABOLNÁ ਚਬੋਲਣਾ } about in the mouth, (as food in the process of mastication.)

CHÁBÚ ਚਾਬੂ *a.* Fit to be chewed (grain.)

CHABÚTRÁ ਚਬੂਟਰਾ *s. m.* An earthen or masonry platform to sit on ; a police office, a custom house.

CHÁCHÁ ਚਾਚਾ } *s. m.* A father's  
CHACHCHÁ ਚਾਚਾ } younger brother,  
an uncle ; children sometimes address their fathers also by this term.



CHÁCHÍ ਚਾਚੀ } *s. f.* Father's  
CHÁCHCHÍ ਚਾਚੀ } younger brother's  
wife.

CHACHIGAL ਚਚਿਗਲ *s. m. (M.)* A horizontal bar moving on a pivot round a vertical post. It is used to teach children to walk.

CHÁDAR ਚਾਦਰ } *s. f.* A sheet, a  
CHADARÁ ਚਾਦਰ } shawl; sheet iron,  
CHADDAR ਚਦੌਰ } copper, zinc or  
tin; a kind of firework in imitation of a waterfall; a cascade, an inclined plane for a sheet of water to pass over; the ceremony (among Sikhs) of marrying a widow to a brother or other relative of the deceased husband. It consists in having a single sheet spread over the contracting parties by the officiating *granthí*:—*chádar chhatt*, *s. f.* A cloth spread under the roof as a coiling.

CHADDA ਚਡਾ *s. m.* The groin:—*chadde gáte kar deḡá*, *v. a.* To bring the neck down to the groins, as in the wrestling; to subdue, to bring under.

CHADPHÁ ਚਢਾ *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Khatris*; also a caste of Jats.

CHADDHAR ਚਢਰ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

CHA DENÁ ਚਾਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To give, to take up and give; to raise up.

CHADIÁUNÁ ਚਡਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To bring the neck down to the groin, to throw (as in wrestling); to subdue, to bring completely under.

CHAGAL ਚਗਲ *s. f.* The leavings

of meal, used as a term of contempt; a degraded person:—*chagal chaff*, *s. m., f.* One who eats the leavings of every one; *met.* a person of low, mean disposition.

CHAGALNÁ ਚਗਲਨਾ *v. a.* To defile food or drink, as a dog or a child, by eating of it, thereby making the remainder unclean; to eat without appetite.

CHAGALWAUNÁ ਚਗਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
See *Chaglāuná*.

CHAGATTÁ ਚਗਤਾ *s. m.* A title of the Mughal dynasty of Dehli; a man of fine portly appearance and bearing.

CHAGLÁUNÁ ਚਗਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be defiled; *i. q.* *Chagalwāuná*.

CHÁH ਚਾਹ *s. f.* Desire, wish, love, avidity, appetite, hunger, liking; tea.

CHAHÁ ਚਹਾ *s. m.* The lower stratum of a mud roof which may consist either mud or of bricks; a snipe; *c. w.* *pāuná*.

CHÁHAK ਚਾਹਕ *a.* Affectionate; one that desires; a lover.

CHÁHAL ਚਾਹਲ *s. m.* A sub-division of Jats.

CHÁHARNÁ ਚਾਹੜਨਾ *v. a.* To raise, to cause to mount or ascend, to set on; to offer in sacrifice; to cook relish or eatables for bread.

CHÁHAT ਚਾਹਤ *s. f.* Desire, will, wishing, liking; love.

CHAHE ਚਹੇ *s. m. pl.* The eyes (spoken of a hawk, the eyes of which are artificially closed on its first being

caught, until it has become somewhat tamed). It is also used metaphorically:—*chahe khulne*. The removing of the covering from the eyes; obtaining increase of knowledge; the casting off all modesty and shame.

CHÁHE ਚਾਹੇ *conj.* Either, or.

CHAHICHAHÁT ਚਹਿਚਹਾਟ *s. m.*

The singing of birds, warbling, twittering.

CHAHICHAHÁUNÁ ਚਹਿਚਹਾਉਣਾ *v.*

*a.* To sing as a bird, to warble.

CHÁHÍDÁ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ *a.* Desirable, proper, necessary.

CHAHIKÁ ਚਹਿਕਾ *s. m.* A kind of fire-work.

CHAHIKNÁ ਚਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To sing or speak in a pleasing style like a nightingale; to make a noise like a *Chahiká*.

CHAHIL BAHIL ਚਹਿਲਬਹਿਲ } *s. f.*  
CHAHIL MAHIL ਚਹਿਲਮਹਿਲ } *s. m.*

Jollity, merriment, cheerfulness, mirth.

CHÁHLÍÁ ਚਾਹਲੀਆ *s. m.* The year 40th especially the year 1840 of Bikarmajit, memorable for a famine which occurred then; the period of forty days for performing any vow.

CHÁHMÁN ਚਾਹਮਾਨ *a.* Desirous, a lover.

CHÁHNÁ ਚਾਹਨਾ *s. f.* Desire, wish; love.

CHÁHNÁ ਚਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To desire, to love, to wish, to like, to choose, to demand, to ask, to want, to need, to

require, to pray, to attempt, to be on the point of doing a thing.

CHAHON ਚਹੋ } *a.* All four :—*chahun*  
CHAHUN ਚਹੁ } *chakki, ad.* In the four  
CHAHUN ਚਹੁ } quarters of the world :

—*chahun chorán dí mār.* (lit. the punishment of four thieves). A severe punishment, heavy calamity :—*chahun disá, s. f.* The four quarters or countries of the world :—*chahun or, ad.* All four sides.

CHÁHWELÁ ਚਾਹਵੇਲਾ *s. m. (M.)*

(lit. Butter-milk time) so called because field labourers then break their fast with a bit of bread and butter-milk (*chhā*) an hour and a half or a couple of hours after sunrise; *i. q.* *Chhāhwelá*.

CHAHYE ਚਾਹਯੇ *a. def. v. (from chāh-  
ad.)* Desirable, necessary, proper; also used impersonally, it ought to be.

CHÁIN CHÁIN ਚਾਈਚਾਈ *ad.* With great pleasure, cheerfully, joyfully; the whimpering and weeping of children.

CHAJJ ਚਜ਼ *s. m.* Wisdom, intelligence, discretion, sense; condition, state, good state; a fan for winnowing.

CHÁK ਚਾਕ *s. m.* A slit in a garment; a boor; a caste of Jats, *Rājhdā*, the paramour of *Hir* is known as *chák* :—*a.* Insolent :—*chák chuband, a.* Healthy and vigorous, of buoyant spirits; cautious :—*chák pugá, s. m.* Insolence; impertinence.

CHAK ਚਕ *s. m. (M.)* A division of land with defined boundaries; the mouth; the circular wooden frame on which the masonry cylinder of a well is built; a circle :—*chakdār, s. m.* (1) The owner of the *chak* or circular wooden frame on which the masonry cylinder of a well is built. Hence *chakdār* means owner of the well, as opposed to owner of the land attached to the well. In this

sense he is also called *silahddār*, i. e. owner of the bricks of the well.—(2) The proprietor of land on a tenure common in the south-western Punjab. Sawan Mall, finding the owners unable to cultivate their land, encouraged outsiders to sink wells and cultivate the fields. Those who sunk wells were called *chakddārs*, and the old proprietors *zamīndārs* or *mukaddams*. When the proprietors (*zamīndārs*) were powerful enough they made the *chakddār* pay an investiture fee called *pag*, *lungi*, *saropā*, or *jhūr* on sinking his well. Sawan Mall secured to the proprietors the payment of a quit-rent called *hak zamīndārī*, and *mālikānā*, varying from about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers of grain in the maund, from the *chakddār* whom the *zamīndār* maintained in possession, or in the management of the cultivation if he (the *chakddār*) did not cultivate the ground himself. This description of tenure had existed before, but Sawan Mall was the first to regulate it and give the name *chakddār* (*chakddārs* were known as *riyā* before his time.) The *chakddār's* tenure is heritable and transferable; he can locate tenants, and is not liable to ejection even if he fail to pay his rent to the *zamīndār*. The rent paid by a tenant to the *chakddār* is called *lichh* on the banks of Indus, and *kasūr* on the Chenab and in Multan. Since the introduction of British rule the *chakddārs* have been called inferior proprietors (*mālikān adnā*) and the old proprietors (*mālikān alā*) superior proprietors, :—*chakddārī*, *s. f.* The tenure of a *chakddār*; also see *chakk*.

**CHAKAL ਚਕਲ** *s. m.* Horizontal and vertical well wheels; the size is determined by the number of cogs. These vary from 20 to 32. The most useful wheels for a well of medium depth are those of 28 cogs. In deep wells the machinery used is heavier and stronger, and 32 cogs are the number generally used.

**CHAKANĪ ਚਕਾਨੀ** *s. f. (M.) Fem. of* *Chākkī*, which See.

**CHĀKAR ਚਾਕਰ** *s. m.* A servant, an under servant.

**CHAKAR ਚਕਰ** *s. m.* See *Chakkar*.

**CHAKĀRĀ ਚਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of fiddle, a young buck, a male fawn.

**CHAKĀRĪ ਚਕਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A young doe, a female fawn :—*chorī chakārī*, *s. f.* Theft.

**CHAKARPATĪ ਚਕਰਪਤੀ** } *s. m.* An  
**CHAKARWATĪ ਚਕਰਵਤੀ** } emperor,  
an universal sovereign.

**CHAKARYĀ ਚਕਰਯਾ** *s. m.* A disputer, a quarrelsome person; a servant.

**CHAKĀUNĀ ਚਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be lifted; *i. q.* *Chukāunā*.

**CHAKCHĀL ਚਕਚਾਲ** *s. f.* An instigator of evil, an evil doer; a vicious and mutinous woman.

**CHAKCHUNDHAR ਚਕਚੁੰਧਰ** } *s. f.*  
**CHAKCHUNDHAR ਚਕਚੁੰਧਰ** } A  
kind of mole, a muskrat, a kind of fire-work :—*chak chūndhar chherṇā*, *v. n.* To stir up evil, to foment quarrel.

**CHAKHĀ ਚਖਾ** *s. m.* The daily share of *gur* given to the labourers working a sugar-press.

**CHAKHĀCHUKHĪ ਚਖਾਚੁਖੀ** *s. f.* Discord, quarrelling; *c. w.* *honā*, *karnā*, *lagṇā*, *jāṇā*.

**CHAKHĀĪ ਚਖਾਈ** *s. f.* Tasting (commonly used in the plural.)

**CHĀKHARĪ ਚਾਖਰੀ** *s. m. (M.)* Cover of a chnrn.

**CHAKHĀUNĀ ਚਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be tasted; to give a specimen of.

**CHAKHAUTÍ** **ਚਖੌਤੀ** *s. m.* Tasting food;—*chakhautí karní*, *v. a.* To taste, to eat delicacies.

**CHAKHE** **ਚਖੇ** } *Inter.* Go!  
**CHAKHE-HO** **ਚਖੇਹੋ** } away! begone!  
 avaunt!

**CHAKHE-CHUBAND** **ਚਖੇਚੁਬੰਦ** *a.*

Healthy and vigorous; of buoyant spirits; cautious.

**CHAKHMAK** **ਚਖਮਕ** } *s. f.* A flint;  
**CHAKHMAKH** **ਚਖਮਖ** } disagreement.

**CHAKHWAYYÁ** **ਚਖਵਯੋ** *s. m.* One who tastes and one who eats well, a hearty eater.

**CHÁKÍ** **ਚਾਕੀ** *s. f.* A flat or circular piece of soap: a bite;—*s. m. (M.)* An oil man, one whose trade it is to extract oil:—*Lál kítáb farmádní yún, chákí dānd bhirāyd kuen; khal khāve te kítus moṭá, dānd dā dānd te dāh rupayá chhoṭá.* The book of the law speaks thus; why did the *chákí* make the bullocks fight; having fed it on oil-cake and made it fat, he must give a bullock for the bullock and ten rupees as a fine. An oilman's bullock fought with and killed the *Qází's* bullock. The oil man went to the *Qází* who had not heard of the encounter, and asked whether an owner was responsible if two animals fought. "No" said the *Qází*; but as soon as he heard his bullock had been killed, he decided the case as stated in the lines above; which have become proverbial for persons who decide cases in their own favour.

**CHAKÍ** **ਚਾਕੀ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Chakki*.

**CHAKIR** **ਚਕਿਰ** *s. f.* The line of division which divides one man's share of a field from another.

**CHAKK** **ਚਕ** *s. m.* A frame of wood on which the wall of a well is built; a potter's wheel; a large vessel in which the inspissated juice of the sugar-cane is poured to cool; the land of a village; a quarter of the world; a bite;—*chakk bannhná*, *v. a.* To measure out a piece of land (to be given to some one) and set up marks around it, to inhabit a village; *c. w. márná*.

**CHAKKÁ** **ਚਕਾ** *s. m.* Coagulated milk, thick, sour milk;—*a.* Thick, well-coagulated.

**CHAKKAN** **ਚਕਾਨ** *a.* Very thick, thick; *i. q.* *Chikán*.

**CHAKKAR** **ਚਕਰ** *s. m.* A ring, a circle, a circular course; a circuit; the circular lines on the palm of hands and soles of feet; a sharp edged iron disc worn on the head by *Akálís*, and used as a weapon; the course of time; giddiness, vertigo; perplexity, difficulty:—*chakkar bannhná*, *v. a.* To whirl rapidly round:—*chakkar dená*, *v. a.* To cause to move round:—*chakkar kháke dūnd* or *pauṇchná*, *v. n.* To arrive at a place by a circuitous route:—*chakkar khánda*, *v. n.* To whirl, to revolve, to take a round about road; to be giddy (head):—*chakkar márná*, *v. n.* To make a circuit, to walk or travel or go on a long journey:—*chakkar vichh dūnd*, *v. n.* To be entangled in difficulties:—*chakkar varí*, *s. m.* An emperor, a sovereign of the world.

**CHAKKHÍ** **ਚਖੀ** *s. f.* A taste:—*chakkhí dení, láungí*, *v. a.* To give a taste, to teach a hawk to hunt by giving him a taste of blood or of flesh; to tame.

**CHAKKHNA** **ਚਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To taste.

**CHAKKÍ** **ਚਕੀ** *s. f.* A hand-mill; a cake of anything such as soap, refined sugar, the tail of the *dumbá* or fat

tailed sheep; a single root of the *zamia-kand*; a river east of Pathankot which divides the Gurdaspur from the Kangra district:—*chakki jhond*, or *pihnd*, *c. n. lit.* To grind in a mill; to tell a long tedious tale:—*tinneṇ ráh kuráh*; *mard nūṇ chakki*; *rann nūṇ ráh*; *saṇḍe nūṇ gdh*. Three roads are bad roads; the hand mill for a man; any road at all (travelling on foot on a journey) for a woman; the threshing floor for a buffalo.—Prov.

CHAKKLÍ ਚਕੱਲੀ *s. f.* See *Chakli*.

CHAKKÚ ਚਕੁੱ } *s. m.* A clasp-  
CHÁKKÚ ਚਾਕੁੱ } knife, a pen knife.

CHAKLÁ ਚਕਲਾ *s. m.* An open square in a city; a district; a brothel; a street infested with houses of ill fame; any quarter of a town, especially the prostitutes' quarter; a small round board or stone on which dough is rolled; a kind of silk cloth; a drop of liquor;—*a.* Wide, broad, round.

CHAKLÁÍ ਚਕਲਾਈ *s. f.* Width, breadth.

CHAKLÍ ਚਕਲੀ *s. f.* Roundness; a small board or stone on which dough is rolled; the root of a tree taken up with a round mass of adherent earth; the perpendicular wheel of Persian well:—*chaklidár*, *a.* Round and hard (spoken of a boil.)

CHÁKLÍ ਚਾਕਲੀ *s. f.* A flat, circular piece of wood;—*a.* Flat, circular.

CHAKMAK ਚਕਮਕ *s. f.* A flint; *i. q.* *Chakhmakh*.

CHAKNÁCHÚR ਚਕਨਾਚੂਰ *a.* In pieces, shivered to atoms, broken to pieces; tired out; *c. w.* *hond*, *karná*.

CHAKODHRÁ ਚਕੋਧਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
CHAKOTRÁ ਚਕੋਤਰਾ } name of a

large fruit of the citron kind, the shaddock or pomello (*Citrus decumana*).

CHAKOR ਚਕੋਰ *s. m.* The name of a bird;—*a.* Having four equal sides, square.

CHAKOTÁ ਚਕੋਟਾ *s. m. (K.)* Fixed rent or any assessment generally used when it is partly in kind.

CHAKRÁUL ਚਕਰਾਉਲ *s. f.* A disease in the feet of horses.

CHÁKRÍ ਚਾਕਰੀ *s. f.* Service, employ; attendance.

CHAKRÍ ਚਕਰੀ *s. f.* Disputation, debating; quarrelling; the tail of the *dumbá* sheep; a small ring or discus; *c. w.* *karm*, *lūṇṇ*.

CHAKRÍÁ ਚਕਰੀਆ *s. m.* A dispenser: one who works as a servant.

CHÁKSÚ ਚਾਕਸੂ *s. m.* The name of a medicine generally used for ophthalmia.

CHAKṬÍ ਚਕਟੀ *s. f.* A circular piece of leather or wood on which tobacco is prepared; a mass of prepared tobacco shaped like a cheese; a round cake of soap.

CHÁKÚ ਚਾਕੂ *s. m.* A penknife, a knife.

CHAKULÁ ਚਕੁਲਾ *s. m.* See *Chaklá*.

CHAKULÍ ਚਕੁਲੀ *s. f.* Roundness. See *Chakli*.

CHAKWÁ ਚਕਵਾ *s. m.* A kind of bird famed in Hindi poetry, the Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahmani duck; (*Casarca rutilá*)

CHAKWÁÍ चकवायी *s. f.* Recompense for portorage.

CHAKWÁUNA चकवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be lifted.

CHAKWAYYÁ चकवय्या *s. m.* One who takes up and carries away anything; one capable of carrying a heavy load; a strong man.

CHAKWÍ चकवी *s. f.* The female of the *Chakwá*.

CHAL चल *s. m. (M.)* A flood, the spreading out of the river over the low lands.

CHÁL चाल *s. f.* Movement, pace, step, gait, conduct, habit:—*chál ghál, chál wál, s. f.* Gait, motion, manners, behaviour, breeding, politeness:—*chál báj, a.* Deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent:—*chál chalná, v. n.* To behave, act, conduct oneself; to deceive, to cheat, to trick:—*chál kuchál, s. f.* Misbehaviour, misconduct.

CHALÁ चला *s. f.* Moving, movement; the firing of a gun; activity of trade, currency of things; a kind of fish:—*chalá dená, v. a.* To defeat:—*chalá lainá, v. n.* See *Chalduná*.

CHALÁ चाला *s. m.* Going, movement, departure; moving a chessman or dice counter; way, manner, process; trick, deceit; policy, hypocrisy; conduct, habit; a man of diabolical disposition.

CHALÁCHAL चालाचल } *s. f.*  
CHALÁCHALÍ चालाचली } Perpetual motion, incessant movement; going out of the world, dying; the unceasing

ravages of death as in the time of pestilence; preparation for a journey.

CHÁLAINA चालैना *v. a.* To take up, to take away; to be taken away from this world, to be dead:—*sar te chá lainá, v. a.* To exalt one, to treat one with consideration, to receive one with open arms.

CHALÁK चलाक *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *chálák*. Active, alert, clever, ingenious, dexterous, expert, nimble, fleet, swift; artful, designing, tricky:—*chalák log, s. m.* Sharpers, swindlers.

CHALÁKÍ चलाकी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *chálákí*. Activity, alertness, nimbleness, celerity, dexterity, agility, fleetness, cleverness, ingenuity, stratagem, manoeuvre; tricky craft, fraud:—*chalákí nál, ad.* By unfair means, fraudulently, dishonestly; *c. w. karná*.

CHALAN चलन *s. m.* Conduct, behaviour; fashion, mode, manner, custom, ceremoney; currency of coin, circulation.

CHALAN चलन *s. m.* See *Chalá*.

CHALAN चलान *s. m.* A despatch; a certificate of despatch, an invoice, way-bill, bill of loading; a criminal case sent up for trial by the police; *c. w. honá, karná*.

CHALÁNÁ चलाना *s. m.* Death:—*chaláná karná, karjáná, v. n.* To die, to breath one's last, to expire.

CHALANT चलंत *s. m.* Passing, currency, being in force.

CHALÁÚ ਚਲਾਉ } a. Fit for tem-  
CHALÁWAN ਚਲਾਵਾਂ } porary use.

CHALÁUNX ਚਲਾਉਣਾ v. a. To set in motion, to stir; to impel, to drive, to direct, to urge; to conduct, to manage; to issue, to circulate, to make current (coin); to enforce, to discharge (a gun), to shoot (an arrow); to defeat.

CHALBICHAL ਚਲਬਿਚਲ s. f. Discord, separation; the spoiling of work.

CHALCHAKHE ਚਲਚਖੇ Inter. Go! be gone!

CHALCHALX ਚਲਚਲਾ s. m. See Chald.

CHALDAL ਚਲਦਲ s. m. A moving army.

CHÁL PHÁL ਚਾਲਢਾਲ s. f. Gait, motion; manners, behaviour, breeding, politeness.

CHALETÚ ਚਲੇਤੂ s. m. (K.) Stubble or straw of Indian corn.

CHALHA ਚਲਾ s. m. A place where dirty water is thrown, a sink.

CHÁLHÍA ਚਾਲੀਆ s. m. The year 40; i. q. Cháhlíá.

CHÁLÍ ਚਾਲੀ a. Forty;—s. m. Conduct, habit; a woman of diabolical disposition.

CHALÍHÁ ਚਲੀਹਆ } a. The  
CHALÍHMÁN ਚਲੀਹਮਾਂ } fortieth,  
CHALÍHWÁN ਚਲੀਹਵਾਂ } i. e.,  
CHALÍSÍÁ ਚਲੀਸੀਆ } amongst  
CHALÍSMÁN ਚਲੀਸਮਾਂ } Muham-  
CHALÍSWÁN ਚਲੀਸਵਾਂ } madans

the fortieth day after a death when the *fagirs* are fed.

CHALITTAR ਚਲਿਤੜ s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Charittar*. Behaviour, disposition; deceitful conduct; the tricks of jugglers, enigmatical and deceitful language; fraud; cleverness; biography.

CHALITTRAN ਚਲਿਤੜਨ s. f. }  
CHALITTARÁ ਚਲਿਤੜਾ s. m. }  
CHALITTARÍ ਚਲਿਤੜੀ s. m. }  
CHALITTARNÍ ਚਲਿਤੜਨੀ s. f. }

One who makes false pretensions or who speaks falsely or enigmatically: one who resorts to tricks to conceal his or her evil deeds.

CHAL JÁNÁ ਚਲਜਾਣਾ v. n. To be spoiled, to be very greedy, to be avaricious.

CHALLÁ ਚਲਾਂ s. m. (K.) Ditch behind land or house to entrap or carry off drainage from hill above; also a drain to carry off water from field.

CHÁLLÁ ਚਾਲਾਂ s. m. See Chdlá.

CHALINÁ ਚਲੋਣਾ v. n. To move, to go, to proceed, to walk, to go off, to pass, (as coin); to be discharged (as a gun); to flow; to behave; to soil;

to work, to answer; to succeed; to avail; to last, to serve; to fly (an arrow); to have diarrhoea.

CHÁLLÚ चालू *s. m.* A goer :—*chállú*

*hojánd, v. n.* To flee :—*chállú kar dená,*

*v. a.* To put to flight :—*chállú kar laingá, v. n.* To overcome.

CHALNÁ चलना *v. n.* To spoil, to

rot, to decay, (as fruit) :—*chaliá hoid,*  
*a.* Spoiled, decayed, rotten; ~~avaricious~~;  
miserly.

CHALNÍ चालनी *a.* Current, pass-  
able (coin);—*s. f. (K.)* An iron sieve.

CHALTÍ चालती *s. m. (M.)* A grain  
measure; an ox-load.

CHALWAL चालवाल *s. m.* See  
*Chál dhál.*

CHALWESHTI चलवेष्टी *s. m. (M.)*

Men selected to lead a tribe in time of war.

CHÁM चाम *s. m.* Leather (not or-

dinarily used, except in composition and poetry) :—*chám ke dām, s. m.* Leather money (once current) :—*chám ke dām chaldand, v. a. lit.* To introduce leather currency; to stretch one's authority to the utmost to oppress :—*chám charikk, s. f.* A bat :—*chám dé buddh, a.* Having good parts, capable of learning, intelligent.

CHAMAK चमक *s. f.* Shining, splen-

dour, flash, gleam, brightness, glitter :—*chamak damak, s. f.* Glitter, splendour :—*chamakdár, a.* Shining, beaming, glittering.

CHAMAKNÁ चमकना *v. n.* To shine,

to glitter; to glow, to flash, to beam; to be polished, to prosper, to flourish; to be angry; to flare, to fire up;—*chamak ufhnd, v. n.* To spring up (because of rage or alarm); to be kindled (fire.)

CHÁMAL चामल } *s. f.* Insolence.  
CHÁMALÍ चामली } audacity, imper-

tinence; rudeness;—*chámál jánd, v. n.*  
See *Chámálná.*

CHÁMALNÁ चामलना *v. n.* To be in-  
solent; to make a great noise :—*chámaliá haid, a.* Insolent, audacious.

CHAMAR चमर *s. m.* The tail of the  
yak (*Poephagus grunniens*) used on grand  
occasions as a fly disperser brush; *i. q.*  
*Chaur, Chaurwar*

CHAMÁR चमार *s. m.* A low caste; a  
man of low caste who deals in hides or  
works in leather;—*chamár battnd, cha-*  
*már vatnd, s. m.* Bird cherry (*Cerasus vel*  
*Prunus puddum.*) It attains a girth of 20  
inches; *i. q.* *Chamidr.*

CHAMÁRÍ चमारी *s. f.* A female of  
the *Chamár* caste; *i. q.* *Chamiéri.*

CHAMATKÁR चमत्कार } *s. m.*  
CHAMATKÁRÁ चमत्कारा } Pomp,  
grandeur; amazement; haste.

CHAMBÁ चमषा *s. m.* From the  
Sanskrit *Champaka*. A tree bearing  
fragrant yellow flowers *Michelia cham-*  
*paca*; also the name of the flower;  
—*a.* Having large white spots (a  
horse); *i. q.* *Chapbá.*

CHAMBAL चमबल *s. f.* The name  
of a cutaneous disease (*Psoriasis*.)

CHAMBARNÁ चमबर्ना *v. n.* To cling  
to; to be pasted, gummed, or glued on



to persecute ; to have sexual intercourse with, to make an indecent assault upon ; to clasp, to embrace, to stick to ; to charge falsely.

CHAMBELÍ ਚੰਬੇਲੀ *s. f.* Jessamine ;  
*Jasminum grandiflorum* :—*chambelí dá tel*, *s. m.* Oil of jessamine ; *i. q.* *Chambelí*.

CHAMBH ਚੰਭ *s. m.* (K.) The high bank or cliff of a river.

CHAMCHÁ ਚਮਚਾ *s. m.* A spoon, a ladle.

CHAMCHÍ ਚਮਚੀ *s. f.* A small spoon.

CHÁMCHITTHÍ ਚਮਚਿਠੀ } *s. f.* (M.)  
CHÁMCHITTHÍ ਚਮਚਿਠੀ } A bat.

CHAMERNÁ ਚਮੇੜਨਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Chamarná*. To cause to adhere ; *i. q.* *Chimeṛná*.

CHAMETÍ ਚਮੇਟੀ *s. f.* (M.) A bat.

CHAMGIDDAṚ ਚਮਗਿਦੜ *s. m.* }  
CHAMGIDDAṚÍ ਚਮਗਿਦੜੀ *s. f.* }  
CHAMGIDRÍ ਚਮਗਿਦੜੀ *s. f.* }  
A bat.

CHAMIÁR ਚਮਿਆਰ *s. m.* } A per-  
CHAMIÁRÍ ਚਮਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* } son of  
low caste who works in leather. See  
*Chamár*, *Chamári*.

CHAMKÁHAṬ ਚਮਕਾਹਟ *s. f.* }  
CHAMKÁRÁ ਚਮਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* }  
CHAMKÁṬ ਚਮਕਾਟ *s. f.* }  
Glitter, splendour, glare, light, flash.

CHÁMKALÍ ਚਮਕਲੀ *s. f.* A neoklace

of long pointed beads much in the shape of jessamine buds and strung on twisted silk ; *i. q.* *Champákalí*.

CHAMKÁUNÁ ਚਮਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to shine, to make to glitter ; to polish, to smooth ; to excite, to enrage, to stir up ; to put spices and pepper in food.

CHAMLÁUNÁ ਚਮਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To fondle (a child) ; to render insolent ; to provoke, to excite feelings of hostility, to encourage a quarrel between persons ; to make a feint of retreating (an army) with a view to draw on the enemy.

CHAMM ਚਮੱ *s. m.* Hide, leather, skin :  
—*chammras*, *s. m.* A sore on the foot caused by the galling or friction of a tight shoe :—*chamm udhernd*, *v. a.* To skin, to flay ; to beat so as to take off the skin : to beat severely :—*chamm vadḍhnd*, *v. a. lit.* To cut the skin ; to harass, to give one trouble ; to grind one to the utmost (generally used by debtors when they are short of money and are compelled by creditors to pay up.)

CHAMMACH ਚਮੱਚ *s. m.* A spoon ;  
*i. q.* *Chamchá*.

CHAMMAL ਚਮੱਲ *s. m.* The name of a cutaneous disease ; *i. q.* *Chambal*, *Chambal*.

CHAMMARNA ਚਮੱੜਨਾ *v. a.* To stick to, to adhere to ; *i. q.* *Chimmarná*. See *Chamarná*.

CHAMOTÁ ਚਮੋਟਾ *s. m.* } A piece of  
CHAMOTÍ ਚਮੋਟੀ *s. f.* } leather ; the  
leather put on the legs of prisoners to protect them from the chafing of the iron fetters ; the bit of leather used to keep the flint of a gun firm in the cock.

**CHAMPÁ ਚੰਪਾ** *s. m.* The name of a flower :—*champákali*, *s. f.* An ornament worn by women around the neck. See *Chanbá*, *Chámkali*.

**CHAMPÁKALÍ ਚੰਪਾਕਲੀ** *s. f.* (*lit.* A bud of *champá*.) A trinket worn on necklaces. See *Chámkali*.

**CHAMPAT HONÁ ਚੰਪਤਹੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To vanish, to depart, to run away.

**CHAMRÁ ਚਮੜਾ** *s. m.* } Hide, leather,  
**CHAMRÍ ਚਮੜੀ** *s. f.* } skin :—*champrí*

*udhepná*, *v. a.* To beat so as to take off skin; to beat severely :—*sukk ke champrá honá*, *v. n.* To dry so as to be like a skin; to dry extremely; to be lean and emaciated in the extreme; to waste so that nothing is left except skin and bones.

**CHAMRAKH ਚਮਰਖ** *s. f.* A part of the apparatus of a spinning wheel made of leather; leather trousers; *met.* a thin, lean person.

**CHAMRAS ਚਮਰਸ** *s. f.* A sore on a foot caused by the friction of a shoe; *i. q.* *Chammras* in *Chamm*.

**CHAMRIKKÁ ਚਮਰਿਕਾ** *a.* Made by a *Chamiár*; of or belonging to a *Chamiár*.

**CHAMYÁR ਚਮਯਾਰ** *s. m.* } See  
**CHAMYÁRÍ ਚਮਯਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } *Chamár*,  
*Chamárí*.

**CHÁN ਚਾਂ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A name of bird considered sacred among Hindus; the blue or Indian jay; *i. q.* *Nílkanth*.

**CHAN ਚਣ** *s. m.* A kind of sugar-cane.

**CHANÁ ਚਣਾ** *s. m.* A kind of pulse,

gram; (*Cicer, aristium*) :—*chaná bhurkú te bhaññ dháú* or *chaná tapsí te bhár bhanest*, *lit.* The gram will jump and will burst the oven :—Prov. used of the poor who, by their utmost efforts, cannot injure the great or influential *i. e.*, a poor man cannot cope with a wealthy one; *i. q.* *Chhollá*.

**CHANÁ ਚਨਾ** *s. m.* The scale of a fish; *i. q.* *Channá*.

**CHANÁL ਚਨਾਲ** *s. f.* (*K.*) A paved road or flight of paved steps down a hill side; *i. q.* *Okhwál*.

**CHÁNAN ਚਾਨਣ** *s. m.* Light :—*dil* or *andar dá chánan*, *s. m.* Spiritual illumination; enlightenment of the mind or conscience.

**CHÁNANÁ ਚਾਨਣਾ** *s. m.* } Moon-light,  
**CHÁNANÍ ਚਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.* } light; an awning; a disease of horses :—*chánaní mār jānī*, *v. n.* To be withered or spoiled by the flash of the lightning (crops).

**CHANÁR ਚਨਾਰ** *s. f.* The oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*). It grows luxuriantly in Kashmir, the wood is highly esteemed for gun stocks.

**CHANÁT ਚਨਾਤ** *s. f.* (*K.*) See *Chanál*.

**CHANÁTHÍ ਚਣਾਠੀ** *s. f.* A small piece of sandal wood.

**CHANBÁ ਚਨਬਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Persian word *Panjah*. The hand.

**CHANBÁ ਚੰਬਾ** *s. m.* The jessamine tree and flower. See *Chambá*.

**CHANBAL ਚੰਬਲ** *s. f.* See *Chambal*, *Chammal*.

**CHANBELÍ ਚੰਬੇਲੀ** *s. f.* See *Chambelí*.

CHANBHAN ਚਾਣਭਾਣ } s. m. The  
CHANBHAN ਚਾਂਭਾਂ } signs of life

and activity in a place; confused hum of human voices in a city or village; the din of business, the prosperity of a place.

CHANCHAK ਚਾਨਚਕ } ad. From  
CHANCHAKK ਚਾਣਚਕ } the San-

skrit *Agīnāt*. Unnecessarily, uselessly; suddenly, all at once; unwittingly, unconsciously, unexpectedly, unawares; i. q. *Achanchakk*.

CHANCHAL ਚੰਚਲ a. Restless, playful, wanton; active, clever;—*chanchalāt*, *chanchalpund*, *chanchaltāt*, s. f. Restlessness, activity, cleverness, playfulness, wantonness; i. q. *Achplāt*.

CHAND ਚੰਦ } s. m. The moon; a term  
CHAND ਚਾਂਦ } of endearment used

in addressing children; met. a beautiful person; the suffix to some Hindu names e. g. *Amr Chand*; a circular piece of cloth in the upper part of a cap or hat; an ornament like a half moon:—*chand grahn*, s. m. A lunar eclipse:—*chandmār*, s. f. Target practice.

CHANDÁ ਚੰਦਾ s. m. The upper side of a quilt; the moon: a collection, a subscription for charitable purposes:—*chandó karná*, v. a. To make a collection, to raise a subscription.

CHANDÁL ਚੰਡਾਲ s. m. } A  
CHANDÁLANÍ ਚੰਡਾਲਣੀ s. f. } low,

mean person, one of low caste, hybrid, mongrel; an outcaste: a merciless wretch; miserly; a malignant, or blood-thirsty person:—*chandál chaunkar*, s. f. A community of four or more bad men:—*chandálpund*, s. f. Meanness, depravity.

CHANDAN ਚੰਦਨ s. m. Sandal wood, (*Santalum album*) used for boxes, ornaments, &c. and also for marking the forehead by Hindus, medicinally considered

to be cooling and to clear the complexion:—*chandanhār*, s. m. A necklace.

CHANDAR ਚੰਦਰ s. m. The moon:

—*Chandar banst*, s. m. The face of the moon; the lunar race of kings; the second great line of Kshatriya dynasties in India. This lunar race of kings reigned at Hastinapura (Dehli); they claimed descent from Soma (the moon) the child of the Rishi Atri, and the father of Budha, who joined himself to the solar race by marrying the daughter of the solar king Ikshvaku. He had a son Aila or Pururavas whose great grandson Yayate had two sons Puru and Yadu from whom sprung the two branches of the lunar line. In the line of Yadu Krishna and Balarama were born, and in that of Puru Dushyanta and Bharata. Ninth from him came Kuru and fourteenth from him Santanu who had a son Vichitravirya and a step son Vyasa. The latter married the two widows of his half brother and had by them Dhirtarashtra and Pandu, the wars of whose sons are recorded in the Mahabharata:—*chandār bhāg*, a. Ill fated, wretched; also a proper name:—*chandār pund*, s. m. Misfortune, ill fate, misery, wretchedness:—*chandarmukhī*, a. Moon faced, beautiful.

CHANDARÁ ਚੰਦਰਾ s. m. A whit

low; a cold in the head; a boil on hand or fingers;—a. Unfortunate, ill-fated, miserable, wretched, undone;—*chandār*, dā. Son of a wretched woman (abuse.)

CHANDARH ਚੰਦੜਹ s. m. A division of Jats living west of the *Rávt*.

CHANDARMA ਚੰਦਰਮਾ s. m. The moon.

CHANDUÁ ਚੰਦੂਆ s. m. A circular piece of cloth in the upper part of a cap or hat; a small round cake for children made of flour; a coloured awning stretched over the Granth or over a bride or bridegroom in the ceremony of *Mányān* at weddings; any small round piece of cloth matting; a metallic plate.

CHANDĀUNĀ ਚੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be sharpened by hammering.

CHANDĒLĪ ਚੰਦੇਲੀ } *s. f.* A name  
CHANDERĪ ਚੰਦੇਰੀ } given to a fine  
kind of turban, from the name of the place, where it is made.

CHAND HOJĀNĀ ਚੰਡਹੋਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.*  
CHAND HONĀ ਚੰਡਹੋਣਾ } To be  
made destitute of all one's possessions, to be destroyed; to be oppressed, to be suppressed.

CHĀNDĪ ਚਾਂਦੀ *s. f.* Silver; money, wealth, riches; profits, grain, emoluments:—*chāndī dā patirā* or *warq*, *s. m.* Silver leaf.

CHĀNDĪ ਚੰਡੀ *s. f.* The name of a Hindū Devi or Durga; a goddess of war or fire; a furious woman:—*chāndī chāphnā. lit.* To be influenced by *Chāndī*; to be very angry; to be very passionate, to be mad with wrath:—*chāndī karnā, v. a.* To be insolent.

CHĀNDĪ ਚੰਦੀ *s. m.* (K.) Counting, numbering.

CHĀNDĪĀUNĀ ਚੰਡਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chāndīdūnd.*

CHANDNĀ ਚੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To sharpen by hammering; (*e. g.* a hoe); to sharpen one's intellect, to bring one to his sense, to educate, to cultivate one's faculties.

CHANDOĀ ਚੰਦੋਆ } *s. m.* See *Chānda-*  
CHANDUĀ ਚੰਦੁਆ } *śd.*

CHANDOL ਚੰਡੋਲ *s. m.* A swinging cradle in which an image of the infant *Krishnā* is placed at the celebration of his birth; a kind of litter in which Hindu widows were carried to the funeral pyre to be burned; a lark.

CHANDRAPPAN ਚੰਦਰਪੱਣ } *s. m.* Mis-  
CHANDRAPPUN ਚੰਦਰਪੁੱਣ } fortune,  
ill-fate, misery, wretchedness.

CHANDRĪ ਚੰਦਰੀ *s. f.* (M.) A disease of camels. This, which consists in an eruption of boils, is rarely fatal and occurs at any time. The cause is unknown. Black pepper, and *ghī* mixed together are given; or *masar* (*Ervum lens*) boiled with salt and red pepper. The boils are opened with a needle or sliced off with a knife. In very bad cases branding is resorted to.

CHANDŪĀ ਚੰਦੁਆ *s. m.* See *Chānda-śd.*

CHANDWĀĪ ਚੰਡਵਾਈ *s. f.* The cost of sharpening a hoe or plough-share.

CHANDWĀUNĀ ਚੰਡਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be sharpened by hammering.

CHANG ਚੰਗ *s. m.* The name of a musical instrument.

CHĀNG ਚਾਂਗ } *s. f.* A cry, a  
CHĀNGGAR ਚਾਂਗੱਗ } shriek; *c. w.*  
*mārnā.*

CHANGGĀ ਚੰਗਾ } *a.* Good, excel-  
CHANGGĪ ਚੰਗੀ } lent, pleasant,  
fortunate, favourable; healthy, well;—  
*ad.* Well:—*chānggā bhalā, a.* Good, sterling; sound; in health, vigorous, uninjured; tolerable, passable, fair. See *Achohkhā.*

CHANGGAL ਚੰਗੱਲ *s. m.* A paw, claws; the hollow of the hand; *c. w.* *mārnā.*

CHANGGAR ਚੰਗੱਗ *s. m.* The name of a low caste; a man of that caste, whose profession is to winnow threshing grain. They are Gypsies; and their name recalls the term *Zingari* applied to the Gypsies of Europe;—*a.* See *Chānggā.*

CHANGGARÍ ਚੰਗੜੀ }  
 CHANGGARIANÍ ਚੰਗੜਿਆਣੀ }  
 CHANGGARINÍ ਚੰਗੜਣੀ }  
*s. f. A Changgar woman.*

CHANGGER ਚੰਗੇਰ *s. f.* A shallow basket made of bamboo or reed, used for flowers or garlands or for holding fruit at marriages.

CHANGGERÁ ਚੰਗੇਰਾ *a.* Good; of good quality; of an excellent kind.

CHANGGERTÁ ਚੰਗੇਰਟਾ *s. m.* Dim. of *Changger*. A small shallow basket;—*a.* Good, excellent, well.

CHANGGIAÍ ਚੰਗਿਆਈ *s. f.* Goodness, excellence.

CHANGGIARÁ ਚੰਗਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of bird; a spark.

CHANGGIARÁ ਚੰਗਿਆੜਾ *s. m.* }  
 CHANGGIARÍ ਚੰਗਿਆੜੀ *s. f.* }  
*A spark of fire:—changgiarí láuní. lit. To hurl fire-brands or sparks; to sow dissension.*

CHANGRAHN ਚੰਗਰਹਨ *s. m.*  
*(Pot.) A lunar eclipse.*

CHÁNH ਚਾਂਹ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of bird, the blue jay, the Indian roller (*Caracia Indica* of Jerdon).

CHANJÍ ਚੰਜੀ *s. f.* A kind of red spotted veil worn by women.

CHANJÚS ਚੰਜੁਸ *s. m. (M.)* A miser:—*chanjús khatte te jímín kháe*. Only the ground benefits from the miser's earnings, i. e. misers do not spend money but bury it in the ground; *i. q. Kanjús Súm*.

CHANKÁR ਚੰਕਾਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* Clinking, trinkling; ringing; *i. q. Jhankár, Jhunkár*.

CHANNA ਚੰਨਾ *s. m.* The gable end of a house; side or side wall of a house; the mud walls upon which the beam of a well (*Kanjaz*) rests:—*channá banná, s. m.* Boundaries of two villages, neighbours.

CHÁNNÁ ਚਾਨਾ *s. m.* The scale of a fish; *i. q. Cháná*.

CHANNAN ਚਨਣ *s. m.* Derived from the Sanskrit word *Chandan*. Sandal wood, (*Santalum album*); the sectarian mark on the forehead and other parts of the body made with this wood:—*channan birchh* or *rukhh, s. m.* The sandal wood tree; the wood ground fine is used for sectarian marks by Hindus and is also used medicinally:—*channan-búr, s. m.* Sawdust of the sandal wood used with incense:—*channanhár, s. m.* A costly kind of necklace; *i. q. Chandan*.

CHANUN ਚਨੂਨ *s. m. (K.)* A hole made in a system of surface drainage in the border of a field to drain out the water in it, above that depth (plate).

CHANWAR ਚੰਵਰ *s. m.* } The tail  
 CHANWARÍ ਚੰਵਰੀ *s. f.* } of the yak (*Bosgrunniens*); a flapper to wave off flies or used as a mark of respect or royalty; *c. w. Jhuláná*; *i. q. Chmar, Chaur*.

CHANWATÍ ਚੰਵਾਤੀ *s. f.* See *Chawátí*.

CHÁP ਚਾਪ *s. m. (M.)* A dam which does not completely stop the flow of water in a canal. A dam of this description is usually made of brush-wood.

CHAPAL ਚਪਲ *a.* Quick, brisk, glancing, vivid, brilliant, wanton, restless, volatile, playful, fluent in speech :—*chapaltái, s. f.* Wantonness, playfulness, volatility in speech or behaviour.

CHAPALESÍ ਚਪਲੇਸੀ *s. f. (P.)*  
Fawning, sycophancy ; flattery.

CHAPAR ਚਪਰ *s. f. (M.)* A wedge :—*Músá kanḍ valái chapar ukhḥar dí.* Directly *Músá* turned his back, out came the wedge.—Prov.

CHÁPAR ਚਾਪੜ *s. m.* A flake of mud caked and dried by the sun; a cover or lid of the clay vessel called *Bharolá*, or *Bharolí*; *met.* a fat deformed person :—*chápar chullhá, s. m.* A cover for a fire place; *met.* an uninformed man, a fat and deformed person.

CHAPAR CHAPAR ਚਪਰ ਚਪਰ }  
CHAPAR CHAPAR ਚਪੜ ਚਪੜ }  
*s. m.* The noise made by a dog in eating or lapping; prating, chattering;  
*c. w. karná.*

CHÁPARÍ ਚਾਪੜੀ *s. f. Dim. of Chápar.*  
A scale of dried mud.

CHAPAR KANÁTÍ ਚਪਰਕਨਾਤੀਆ }  
CHAPAR KANÁTÍ ਚਪੜਕਨਾਤੀਆ }  
*s. m.* A knave, a scoundrel, a rascal.

CHAPATÍ ਚਪਾਤੀ *s. f.* Unleavened bread made thin in the form of the griddle cakes of Scotland, the common bread of India.

CHAPPAUL ਚਪੌਲ *s. m.* A sudden irruption of an enemy, or a marauding party :—*chapaul márná, v. a.* To pounce upon a place unawares.

CHAPER ਚਪੇੜ *s. f.* Derived from the Sanskrit word *Chapeṭ*. A slap, a flap, a blow; a sudden misfortune; loss, damage.

CHAPERNA ਚਪੇੜਨਾ *v. a.* To slap to throw with the hand (as mud against a wall); *i. q. Chamerná.*

CHAPET ਚਪੇਟ *s. f.* } See *Chaper*.  
CHAPETÁ ਚਪੇਟਾ *s. m.* }

CHÁPI ਚਾਪੀ *s. f.* Message; squeezing and pressing the limbs and body, shampooing; generally used as *muṭhí chápí*; *c. w. karní.*

CHAPKAN ਚਪਕਣ *s. m.* A kind of coat.

CHAPLÁ ਚਪਲਾ *s. f.* Lightning; a restless woman.

CHAPNÁ ਚਪਣਾ *v. n.* To be vexed, to be irritated, to become angry.

CHÁPNÁ ਚਾਪਣਾ *v. a.* To squeeze and press the limbs, to shampoo.

CHAPNÍ ਚਪਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* Cover of a churn.

CHAPPÁ ਚਪੌ *s. m.* An oar; the breadth of four fingers; a bullock with small horns standing straight up :—*chappá láundá*, or *márná, v. n.* To row (spoken especially of a long oar used in water

too deep for the bottom to be reached with poles; to help one in his business so as to make him successful:—*chappá bhar*. About four finger's breadth; any thing (especially a piece of bread) equal to four fingers in length, breadth or height; a small piece.

**CHAPPAN ਚੱਪਣ** *s. m.* The cover of an earthen vessel (made likewise of earth.)

**CHAPPAR ਚੱਪਰ** *s. f. Dim. of Chapar;*  
*i. q. Pachchar.*

**CHAPPNI ਚੱਪਣੀ** *s. f. Dim. of Chappan.*

The cover of an earthen vessel with a small mouth, as a jar, *gharā*; the patella;—*chappniān bhannā*, *v. n.* To break covers of earthen vessels by jumping from a basket, done by a bridegroom a little before starting for the bride's father's house on the day of marriage; also by boy who is to be vested with a sacred thread (*janeu*):—*chappni vich nakk dob ke marnā* or *marjānā*, *v. n. lit.* To dip the nose into a *chappni* and so to drown, *i. e.* to drown oneself in a spoonful of water; to be greatly ashamed; to be ready to die with shame:—*kaul dode dī chappni*, *s. f.* The ripened seed vessel of the *kaul*, or so called Indian *Lotus* (*Nelum bium speciosum*.) The seeds are eaten and are also used medicinally.

**CHAPPÚ ਚੱਪੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A flat bottomed boat with a straight stern and bow; an oar.

**CHAPRÁ ਚੱਪੜਾ** *s. m.* Purified lac, shell lac.

**CHÁPRÍ ਚੱਪੜੀ** *s. f. Dim. of Chápar*  
*i. q. Chápari.*

**CHAPRÍ ਚੱਪੜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A small flat piece of wood about a span long and of the width of a finger. Spiritual guides (*murshid*) sell to their disciples (*murid*) *chaprís* of Ak wood (*calotropis procera*) with the following Persian words written on them:—*gark shud lashkar-i-Farún dar daryá-i-Níl*. Drowned was the army of Pharoah in the river Nile. The dis-

ciples wear these *chaprís* round their necks as a prophylactics against remittent fever.

**CHAPRÁS ਚੱਪੜਾਸ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**CHAPRÁS ਚੱਪੜਾਸ** } from the Per-

sian word *Chap o rást*. A metallic plate (on a belt) with an inscription on it, worn on the breast by certain functionaries, as a badge of office.

**CHAPRÁSAN ਚੱਪੜਾਸਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Chaprás*.

**CHAPRÁSÍ ਚੱਪੜਾਸੀ** } *s. f.* Any  
**CHAPRÁSÍA ਚੱਪੜਾਸੀਆ** } one hav-

ing on a *Chaprás*, a messenger or other servant who is in the habit of wearing a *Chaprás*, a peon, an orderly; a bailiff, a process server.

**CHAPTÁ ਚੱਪਟਾ** *a.* Flattened, compressed, shallow.

**CHAPTÍ ਚੱਪਟੀ** *s. f. (1.)* A manual-

stick, guiding rod or ruler used by artists. (2.) Any small thin flat slip of wood, joined to an another and larger piece, *e. g.* a thin slip attached to loose fitting door or window, to make it close properly, or to fill up a crack or break in it. (3.) Sapphicism. *Congressus libidinosus duarum mulierum*. (4.) *Instrumentum in formae membri virilis corio concinnatum quo mulieres libidinosae utuntur*:—*chaptí larní*, or *khelní* *v. n.* *Libidini sapphicae indulgere*.

**CHAR ਚਰ** *s. f.* Pasturing, grazing, feeding:—*char char karnā*, *v. a.* To prate, to chatter, to babble, to talk much and to little purpose, to speak insolently.

**CHAR ਚੜ** *s. f.* The skin which grows finger nails, at their proximallud, a peg for hanging things on;—*s. m. (Pot.)* A bug bear; *i. q. Chip*.

**CHÁR ਚਾਰ** *a.* Four:—*chár báj*, *a.* Active; enterprising, intelligent, prudent:—*chár bájí*, *s. f.* Activity, intelli-

gence:—*chār bāg, chār bāk, s. f.* A Kash-mirī shawl, the ground work of which is divided into four squares; the name of a place in Afghanistan:—*chār bhujī, a.* having four arms (Vishnu or Devi):—*chār dawālī, s. f.* A court yard, enclosure; a wall round a city, a rampart:—*chār dīn, s. m. lit.* four days. A few days:—*chār dīn dī bahār, lit.* four day's pleasure. A few day's pleasure:—*chār harf, lit.* four letters. A little knowledge:—*chār jāmā s. m. lit.* four folds of cloth. A padded saddle used by natives:—*chār jāti, s. m.* A division of the *Khatri* caste comprising four sections (*gots*), the members of which intermarry among themselves, but remain separate from other *Khatri*s, a man of that caste; a similar division among the Brahman caste:—*chār jug, s. m.* Four ages, i. e. according to Hindus *Sat jug, Duāpar, Tretā, Kali jug.* These correspond respectively to the Golden, silver, copper and iron ages of Western mythology:—*chār khānā, khānīā, a.* Checked, chequered;—*s. m.* Chequered cloth, check muslin, cloth, ornamented with squares:—*chār kūnt, s. m.* The four quarters of the world; the whole world:—*chār mukhī, a.* Having four faces (Brahma):—*chār paise, s. m. lit.* four pice. Money, competence, easy circumstances:—*chār wāk, s. m.* The principles of Atheism or Agnosticism:—*chār wākīā, s. m.* An atheist, a sceptic, one who denies or doubts the existence of God, a materialist:—*chār yār, s. m.* The four successors of Muhammad, i. e. Abu Bakar, Umar, Usman, and Ali.

**CHĀR सार** *s. m.* A wooden instrument used by shoemakers for stretching a shoe that is too tight; a boot tree; i. q. *Kalbūt.*

**CHĀRĀ सारा** *s. m.* Fodder for cattle; help, support, remedy, power, ability;—(K.) Stepping stones in a stream;—(M.) A cattle road through fields with wattled fences on both sides.

**CHARAD चरड** *s. m.* A deep wound or sore; i. q. *Charghal, Charhgal.*

**CHARĀG चराग** *s. m.* A lamp.

**CHARĀGI चरागी** *s. f.* The offerings made to the keeper of a shrine of the Mohamedans to enable him to keep the lamps burning; money paid at a ferry, to ferry men as a *bakshish* over and above the regular tolls.

**CHARAH चरग** } *s. m.* Fodder,  
**CHARAHĀ चराहा** } food for cattle  
whether stored or in the field.

**CHARĀF चराफी** *s. f.* Pasturing, feeding; wages of a shepherd or cowherd.

**CHARAIT चरैत** *s. m. (M.)* A tenant-at-will.

**CHARAITĀ चरैता** *s. m.* The plant *Ophelia chirretta.* A medicine used for purifying blood.

**CHARAJ चरज** *s. m.* Derived from the Sanskrit word *Ascharj.* Prodigy, wonder, astonishment; an extraordinary evil, a great calamity; i. q. *Acharj.*

**CHARĀK चराक** *s. m.* A cowherd, a shepherd.

**CHARAKH चरख** *s. m.* A windlass; a grindstone; a turner's lathe; a brazier's lathe; the celestial spheres, sky:—*charakh charhnd, v. n.* To turn; to polish:—*charakh charhndā, v. a.* To cause to be turned or polished; to make active; to make one notorious:—*charakh denā, v. n.* To turn round, to revolve; to melt (metals.)

**CHARAKHRĪ चरखरी** *s. f.* The wheel on which the rope of a well bucket turns; any small wheel over which a rope plays; a pulley; i. q. *Charkhari.*

**CHARAKṆĀ चरकणा** *v. n.* To make



a creaking noise (as a bedstead);  
i. q. *Charkand*.

CHARÁND चरंद } s. f. Grazing  
CHARÁNDH चरंध } land, a place

for grazing; a pasture :—*charánd chare ná chare, tirní bhare*. Whether he graze in the grazing land or not, the grazing-tax must be paid.—Prov.

CHARAS चरस } s. f. A preparation of  
CHARAS चरम } *bhang* (*Cannabes Indica*

or *Sativa*) which is smoked for its intoxicating qualities, the resinous exudation of the leaves and flowers of the plant collected while the dew is still on them and prepared for use as an intoxicating drug; a large leather well bucket drawn by oxen, a mode of irrigation much used in the N. W. P. and *Mélué*. In other parts of the Punjab the Persian wheel is the common method.

CHARÁUN चराउण s. f. The wages  
of a shepherd or cowherd.

CHARÁUNÁ चराउणा v. a. To feed, to  
pasture.

CHARÁUNÁ चराउणा v. a. To vex, to  
tease; to prejudice; to excite, to pro-  
voke; i. q. *Chirdund*.

CHARÁWÁ चरावा s. m. (M.) A  
circular casing of matting in which  
grain is stored.

CHARB चरब a. Fat. good, excellent;  
overcoming, overpowering, victorious,  
predominant; c. w. *hogá*.

CHARBEDÁR चरबेदार s. m. An ost-  
ler, a groom.

CHARBEDÁRÍ चरबेदारी s. f. The  
business of a groom.

CHARBEDARNÍ चरबेदारनी s. f.

The wife of a groom.

CHARBÍ चरबी s. f. Fat, grease :—

*akkhán agge charbí dúgi*, v. n. To  
have a film over the eyes; to be wilfully  
or intentionally blind; to be conceited  
or proud.

CHARBILLÁ चरबिलॉ s. m. One who  
begs food from door to door; a chatterer.

CHARCHÁ चरचा s. m. Talking over  
an event, gossip, report, rumour, men-  
tion, discourse, conversation :—*dharm*  
*charchá*, s. m. Religious conversation;  
i. q. *karná*.

CHAR CHAR KARNÁ चरचर

CHAR CHAR KARNÁ चरचर

करना } v. n. To prate, to chatter, to  
करना } babble, to talk much and to

little purpose, to speak rapidly and  
insolently; i. q. *Charpar karná*, *chir*  
*chir karná*.

CHÁRE चारे a. All four.

CHARETAR चरेतर s. m. (M.) A fuel  
yard or place where the stock of fire-  
wood is stored up.

CHARG चरग s. m. A kind of hawk,  
a bird of prey.

CHARGAINÁ चरगैठा s. m. }  
CHARGAINÁ चरगैठा s. m. }  
CHARGAINÍ चरगैठी s. f. }  
CHARGAINÍ चरगैठी s. f. }

A babbler, a chatterer, a prater; talkative, loquacious.

CHARGHAL चरगल *s. m.* A deep wound or sore; *i. q.* Charhgal.

CHARH चरु *s. f.* A trench dug in the ground, and used as a fireplace, when large dinners are to be cooked and several pots are to be set on at one time; fodder; *i. q.* Churh, Senjā.

CHARHÁ चरुा *s. m.* See Charah.

CHÁRHÁ चरहा *s. m. (M.) (lit. one who ascends.)* A date-picker. A *chárhā* gets from six to eight rupees wages per mensem:—*yār asāḍā koī khajīr dā chārḥā*; *chḥāl mareḍdā khair howī, jiceḥ haran ubālḥā*. My lover is a date-picker; bless you! he bounds as swift as a deer.—Song.

CHARHAI चरहाई *s. f.* An ascent; an invasion; money paid for raising anything.

CHARHAIṬ चरहाईṭ } *s. m.* A  
CHARHAIṬ चरहाईṭ } mounted  
CHARHAIṬA चरहाईṭA } servant,  
a trooper.

CHARHÁU चरहाऊ *s. m.* Rising, overflowing (as of a river); ascent, acclivity.

CHARHÁÚ चरहाऊ *a.* About to rise (as the moon); fit for riding (a horse); fit to be raised (as water.)

CHARHÁUNÁ चरहाऊना *v. a.* To lift, to raise, to cause to ascend; to cause to ride; to drink (wine); to im-

bibe; to offer in sacrifice, to dedicate, to devout:—*asmān te charḥāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To praise up to skies, to magnify:—*fauj charḥāṇḍā*, *v. a.* To lead an army. See Charḥnā.

CHARHÁWÁ चरहावा *s. m.* Offerings made at any religious place.

CHARHÁYAT चरहायत *s. m. (lit. one who mounts.)* A rider; a tenant-at-will, a tenant put in by the landlord to cultivate land for a time-opposed to a *būṭemār* tenant who clears the land and thereby acquires rights of occupancy in it. The *charḥāyat* ordinarily pays an extra rent (*aṣwahḥḍā*) because he has not cleared the land.

CHARHGAL चरुगल *s. m.* A deep wound or sore; *i. q.* Charghal.

CHARHÍ चरुई *s. f.* The stalk and leaves of *jowār* (*Sorghum vulgare*):—*bāgar or kāngar charḥī*, *s. f.* A kind of *charḥī* the stalk of which is not sweet:—*charḥī tor*, *s. f.* A sweet kind of *charḥī* the stalk of which is frequently chewed.

CHARHÍṬ चरुईṭ *s. f.* A rent in a garment, caused by its catching on something; *i. q.* Jharīṭ.

CHARH JANÁ चरहाजना } *v. n.* To  
CHARHNÁ चरहना } ascend, to

climb, to ride, to mount; to be offered up as a sacrifice, to be presented; to die, to breathe one's last; to soar, to fly; to rise, to be swollen (a river); to rise in value or price; to be raised (the voice in singing); to be strung (a bow), to be tightened or braced (the strings of a musical instrument); to embark or go on board; to be put in the scale; to be restored to its place, to set (as a bone); to march, or go in procession (as a wedding party):—*guḍḍī charḥnā*, *v. n.* To be success-

ful in life, to have a great influence :—*mashá charhnd*, *v. n.* To go to the head, to take effect, to be under the influence of (poison or intoxication):—*rang charhnd*, *v. n.* To be spread over, put on; to be painted:—*dis charhnd*, *v. n.* To pass, lapse (a portion of day):—*tap charhnd*, *v. n.* To get an attack of fever:—*duzman dá charhnd*, *v. n.* To march against by an enemy or to assault:—*jinn charhnd*, *v. n.* To be influenced by evil spirits; *met.* to talk nonsense:—*kidáb te charhnd*, *v. n.* To be put down, to be registered:—*kachaihrí charhnd*, *v. n.* To go or be dragged to court, to have recourse to law:—*kise de hatth te charhnd*, *v. n.* To fall into one's clutches:—*karjé yá takkháh charhni*, *v. n.* To be added, to be increased; to fall in arrear (debt or pay.)

**CHARHNÁ ਚਾਹਨਾ** *v. a.* To raise; to cause to mount or ascend; to set on (as vessel on the fire); to cook some thing to eat with bread; to offer in sacrifice.

**CHARHOÁ ਚੜ੍ਹੋਆ** } *s. m. (M.)* A  
**CHARHOYÁ ਚੜ੍ਹੋਆ** } washerman and

dyer. The *charhod* is a recognized village servant, and gets a fixed share of the crop at harvest. His pay is either from 20 seers to 2 maunds per well, or one *pai* in each *path* (*i. e.*, one-sixty fourth) of the *rai kám*, or cultivator's share; in return for which he washes clothes. This he does in the mornings. His afternoons are spent in dyeing, which he does by the piece, charging from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-12 per petticoat, 5 or 6 annas for a *razdí*. He also cooks rice at weddings, getting two annas per cauldron and a cloth worth 10 annas.

**CHARHT ਚੜਤ** *s. f.* Going up, ascending; going from one place to another, starting, setting out on a journey; the movement of an army; an invasion; mounting a horse, riding, mode of riding; pomp and grandeur (as of a procession or of a wedding party); a religious offering.

**CHARHTÍ ਚੜਤੀ** *s. f.* Rising, promotion; mounting, riding, mode of riding.

**CHARHÚ ਚਾਹੂ** *s. m.* A rider; one that raises a thing; sacrificer.

**CHARHÚ ਚਹੂ** *s. m.* A fire place for a *deg* or large cooking pot, the *charhú* much larger than the ordinary fire-place (*Chullhá*.)

**CHARÍ ਚਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A trench; *jawdr* (*Sorghum Vulgare*) grown for fodder:—*charí burjé*, *s. f.* The boundary trench and pillars of a village.

**CHARITTAR ਚਰਿਤ** *s. m.* See *Chalittar*.

**CHARITTARAN ਚਰਿਤਣ** *s. f.* } See  
**CHARITTARÍ ਚਰਿਤੀ** *s. m.* } *Chalittar, Chalittaran.*

**CHARJÁNA ਚਰਜਾਣਾ** *v. a.* To enter, to go through, to effect (as sickness the body, instruction or affliction the mind); to be very ill; to graze; to snap or miss fire (a gun.)

**CHARKÁ ਚਰਕਾ** } *a. (M.)* Grazing; a  
**CHARKÚ ਚਰਕੂ** } good feeder, used of animals.

**CHARKANA ਚਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To make a creaking noise (as a bedstead); *i. q.* *Charakná*.

**CHARKATK ਚਰਕਟਾ** *s. m.* A low-fellow, a ragamuffin; an elephant keeper, one who cuts forage for an elephant.

**CHARKHÁ ਚਰਖਾ** *s. m.* A spinning wheel; the bodily frame (in ridicule.)

**CHARKHARÍ ਚਰਖਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Charakhri*.

**CHARKHÍ ਚਰਖੀ** *s. f.* A small spin-

ning wheel; the wheel or block on which the rope of a well turns; an engine of torture used by the Muhammadans to behead the Sikhs in their persecutions; a kind of firework;—*a.* Having or abounding in *Charkhís*, dependent on wells for irrigation (a country).

CHARN ਚਰਨ } *s. m.* A foot, feet:  
CHARNÍ ਚਰਨੀ } —*charn dási*, *s. f.*

A shoe:—*charn dhoke pínd*, *v. n. lit.* To drink the water in which one's feet have been washed; to show affection or respect, to do honour to:—*charn dhúr*, *s. m.* The dust of the feet; favour shown a disciple:—*charn kaul*, *s. m.* Lotus-footed, the holy feet:—*charn lagnd* or *paind*, *charn pharn* or *charn hatth láund*, *v. n.* To fall at one's feet, to hold one's feet (in the act of supplication or as a token of reverence); to be subdued, to admit one's authority:—*charn sewd*, *s. f.* Devotion to a *Gurú*, waiting on and serving him.

CHARNA ਚਰਨਾ *s. m.* Anything for cattle to eat out of, as a blanket suspended by the four corners, a trough, a manger; half trousers, breeches;—*v. n.* To graze, to feed, to pasture; to spread (as oil in cloth); to snap or miss fire (a gun.)

CHARNAMAT ਚਰਨਾਮਤ *s. m.* The water with which feet of an idol have been washed, given to votaries; the water after washing the feet (of one held in reverence); a little water taken from a holy river, or tank.

CHARNÁTHÍ ਚਰਨਾਠੀ *s. f.* See *Chandáhi*.

CHARNÍ ਚਰਨੀ *s. f. dim. of Charnd.*  
Anything for cattle to eat out of, a manger; *i. q.* *Khurli*.

CHÁRO ਚਾਰੋ *a.* All four:—*cháro páse*, *ad.*

On all four sides:—*cháro banner*, *ad. lit.* On all four boundaries: altogether, completely, entirely.

CHAROKÁ ਚਰੋਕਾ } *a.* Old, an-  
CHAROKNÁ ਚਰੋਕਣਾ } cient, of old-  
en time, of a former age; *i. q.* *Chirká*, *Chirokád*, *Chiroknd*.

CHAROLÍ ਚਰੋਲੀ *s. m. (K.)* A bamboo wicker tray, round deepening towards middle.

CHAROLÍYÁ ਚਰੋਲੀਯਾ *s. m. (K.)* A stile in a hedge leading into a field, also called *lagáni*.

CHARPARÁ ਚਰਪਰਾ } *a.* Highly  
CHARPARA ਚਰਪਰਾ } seasoned,  
well flavoured, hot with pepper;  
smart in conversation, pert.

CHARPARÁHAT ਚਰਪਰਾਹਟ *s. f.* }  
CHARPARÁT ਚਰਪਰਾਟ *s. m.* }  
Good flavour, high seasoning; smartness, pertness.

CHARPARÍ ਚਰਪਰੀ *s. f.* } *A*  
CHARPARÍA ਚਰਪਰੀਆ *s. m.* } smart,  
pert person, a fluent talker, a chatterer;  
active, smart, fluent, talkative.

CHARSA ਚੜਸਾ } *s. m.* The hide of  
CHARSÁ ਚਰਸਾ } cow or buffalo used  
for drawing water from wells mostly  
used in *Máhwá*, a leather well bucket  
drawn by oxen:—*charsá bhar*, *s. m.* A  
hideful, a bucketful.

CHARSAN ਚੜਸਣ *s. f.* } *A* smoker of  
CHARSÍ ਚੜਸੀ *s. m.* } *charas*.

**CHÁRÚ ਚਾਰੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A spy; a scout stationed by thieves to give warning of the approach of intruders; *i. q.* *Herd.*

**CHARÚKÍ ਚਰੁਕੀ** *s. m. (M.)* Measure of proprietary right in water. It is equal to 1/16 of a *vehal* or 45 minutes flow. This term is used in Dera I. K. among the *Barbars*.

**CHARÚNGGARÍ ਚਰੁੰਗੜੀ** *s. f. A* young sparrow; any small bird, then used with *chirí*, as *chirí charúnggarí*:—*chirí dí*, *charúnggarí dí*, *ráhi dí*, *musáfir dí*:—The portion of the birds; of the small birds; of the wayfarer; of the stranger. Words repeated by the Punjabi farmer over the first handfuls of seed cast into the field.

**CHÁRWÁ ਚਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* A small pony.

**CHARWAHÁ ਚਰਵਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A herdsman, a shepherd or neatherd.

**CHARWAHÍ ਚਰਵਾਹੀ** *s. f.* A shepherdess, the wife of a shepherd or herdsman; the business of a shepherd or cowherd.

**CHARWAÍ ਚਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The wages of a herdsman.

**CHARWÁLA ਚਰਵਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A cowherd, shepherd or goatherd.

**CHARWÁLGÍ ਚਰਵਾਲਗੀ** *s. f.* The business of a herdsman; wages of a herd.

**CHARWÁUNÁ ਚਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be pastured.

**CHARWEDÁR ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰ** *s. m.* A groom; *i. q.* *Charbedár.*

**CHARWEDÁRÍ ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.*

**CHARWEDARPUNA ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.*  
The business of a groom; *i. q.* *Charbedárí.*

**CHARWEDARNÍ ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰਨੀ** *s. f.*  
The wife of a groom.

**CHARWÍ ਚਰਵੀ** *s. f.*;—Fat, grease;  
—*s. m. (M.)* A brass vessel called a *gaḡwó.*

**CHARYA ਚਰਯਾ** *a. (M.)* Mad.

**CHAS ਚਸ** *s. f.* Sharpness, keenness, an edge as of a knife or razor; beauty, taste; show:—*chasdár*, *a.* Sharp, keen, beautiful, bright, showy, tasteful.

**CHASAK ਚਸਕ** *s. f.* A sharp throbbing or shooting pain; *i. q.* *Chis*, *Chobh*, *Chubhak.*

**CHASAKNÁ ਚਸਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To ache; to throb.

**CHASAM ਚਸਮ** *s. f.* The eye.

**CHASKÁ ਚਸਕਾ** *s. m.* Relish, taste, predilection, ardent desire; habit:—*chaskebáj*, *s. m. f.* Voluptuous, sensual; one who lives to gratify the appetites, a person of sensual habits, an epicure, a voluptuary, a debauchee:—*chaskebájí*, *s. f.* Sensuality, epicureanism, voluptuousness.

**CHÁSKÚ ਚਸਕੂ** *s. m.* See *Chákrú.*

**CHASMÁ ਚਸਮਾ** *s. m.* A spring, a fountain:—*chasmedár*, *a.* Having a springing fountain or fountains.

**CHÁSŃÍ ਚਸਣੀ** *s. f.* A kind of syrup, flavour, relish, a mixture of sweet and sour; a vessel in which syrup is prepared.

CHAṬ ਚਟ *s. f.* An excoriation, a hurt or sore which has destroyed the skin so that the raw flesh is seen.

CHÁṬ ਚਾਟ *s. f.* Taste, relish, zest, fondness, predilection, longing; a sense of gnawing (spoken of the stomach), a sensation of hunger; a mess for cattle made of flour, salt and water:—*chāṭ lā-ugā, v. a.* To give one a taste for a thing; to tame:—*chāṭe laggnā, v. a.* To acquire a taste for a thing, to become habituated to a thing, to be tamed.

CHAṬÁ ਚਟਾ *s. m. (M.)* An armful.

CHAṬÁÍ ਚਟਾਈ *s. f.* Licking; a mat made of grass, rushes, palm leaves, cocoanut fibre, sugar-cane stalks or other materials.

CHAṬAK ਚਟਕ *s. f.* Brilliancy, beauty (of colour); predilection, taste, longing; a split, a crackling noise, a crash; discord, disagreement;—*a.* Brilliant, beautiful, (spoken of colours):—*chaṭak jānā, v. n.* See *Chaṭaknā*; *i. q.* *Chēṭak.*

CHAṬAK ਚਟਾਕ *s. m.* A wound, a scar, a mark.

CHAṬÁKKA ਚਟਾਕਾ } *s. m.* A smack,  
CHAṬÁKHÁ ਚਟਾਖਾ } a splash, a crash, an explosion or the sound caused by these; shining of the sun.:—*chāṭ-khe dār, a.* Delicious.

CHAṬAKHNA ਚਟਖਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
CHAṬAKNÁ ਚਟਕਣਾ } separated,  
to be split, to be rent, to crack, to burst out, to make a crackling noise; to be resplendent; to be displeased, to be out of humour;—*s. m.* A slap.

CHÁṬALNÁ ਚਟਾਲਨਾ } *v. a. (lit.)*  
CHÁṬÁLNÁ ਚਟਾਲਣਾ } to take up

and remove.) To defer an applicant to a future day, to put off with promises, to divert from an object or pursuit.

CHATANN ਚਤਨ *a.* Rational, intelligent, having understanding, sensible; cautious, wideawake, aware, acquainted; *i. q.* *Chaitann.*

CHATAR ਚਤਰ } *a.* Ingenious,  
CHATAR ਚਾਤਰ } clever, shrewd,  
CHATARÁ ਚਤਰਾ } wise, intelligent;  
cunning, dexterous:—*chatarbhuṭ, s. m.*  
An epithet of Krishna:—*chatarāṭī, s. f.*  
See *Chatarāṭī.*

CHATARÁÍ ਚਤਰਾਈ *s. f.* Cleverness, shrewdness, expertness, cunning; *i. q.* *Chatarāṭī, Chatrāṭī.*

CHATÁRNA ਚਤਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To remind; *i. q.* *Chitrānā.*

CHATARNÍ ਚਤਰਨੀ *s. f.* See *Chittarní.*

CHAṬAUNÁ ਚਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be licked; to waste (money); to make to eat; to bribe.

CHAṬKÁRÍ ਚਟਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* A clicking sound as that of drawing a cork, made with the tongue; *c. w.* *mārṇí.*

CHAṬKARNÁ ਚਟਕਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To make a clicking sound with the tongue by way of exciting a horse; *i. q.* *Tich-kārṇā.*

CHÁṬAPAT ਚਟਾਪਟ *ad.* Repeatedly, successively, quickly, immediately.

CHÁṬAPATÍ ਚਟਾਪਟੀ *s. f.* See *Chāṭpaṭí.*

CHATERÁ ਚਤੇਰਾ *s. m.* A painter of

pictures : one who works figures in metals, an engraver ; *i. q.* *Chiterd.*

CHATKĀUNĀ ਚਟਕਾਉਣਾ } *u. a.* To  
CHATKHĀUNĀ ਚਟਖਾਉਣਾ } cause

to crack, to cause to make a crackling noise ; to snap (the fingers) ; to smack (the lips) ; to split ; to rend, to separate ; to cause to go off ; to irritate ; to excite to quarrelling.

CHATKĪLĀ ਚਟਕੀਲਾ *a.* Splendid, (in colour) ; elegant, spruce ; delicious.

CHATNĪ ਚਟਣੀ *s. f.* A mixture of various condiments used as a relish ; a medicine prepared in the form of a thick mixture like a syrup :—*chatnī hojānd, v. n.* To disappear quickly, to be swallowed instantly as anything savoury is swallowed.

CHATOR ਚਟੋਰ *s. m. f.* } One who  
CHATORĀ ਚਟੋਰਾ *s. m.* } is fond of  
CHATORĪ ਚਟੋਰੀ *s. f.* } delicacies  
or dainties, an epicure ; greedy.

CHATPATĀ ਚਟਪਟਾ *a.* Quick ; delicious, striped.

CHATPATĀHAT ਚਟਪਟਾਹਟ *s. f.*  
Haste, perturbation.

CHATPATĀUNĀ ਚਟਪਟਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To be perturbed, to be confused.

CHATPATI ਚਟਪਟੀ *s. f.* Haste, perturbation ; *c. w.* *laggnī.*

CHATPATĪĀ ਚਟਪਟੀਆ } *a.* Having  
CHATPATYĀ ਚਟਪਟਯਾ } stripes  
of different colours ; quick, active, urgent, unwilling to wait.

CHATPATI ਚਟਪਟੇ *ad.* Quickly, hastily, immediately :—*chatpatī hond, v. n.* To be sharp ; to die suddenly.

CHATRĀ ਚਾਟਰਾ *s. m.* } A disciple, a  
CHATRĪ ਚਾਟਰੀ *s. f.* } learner.

CHATRĀĪ ਚਾਟਰਾਈ *s. f.* See *Chatardī.*

CHATRERĀ ਚਾਟਰੇਰਾ *s. m. (M.)*  
See *Chaterd.*

CHATRIK ਚਾਤਰਿਕ *s. m.* The pied cuckoo or *pipihā (Cuculus melanoleucos)* supposed to drink rain drops only.

CHATT ਚੱਟ *s. m. (K.)* A stone trough for cattle to drink out of.

CHATT ਚੱਟ *s. m.* Licking, making clean (as with a lick) ;—*a.* Quickly, immediately, :—*chattpatt, ad.* Quickly, hastily, immediately :—*chatī hond, v. n.* To be finished, to die, to be destroyed :—*chatī karnā, v. n.* To use up ; to take all off the beard ; to destroy :—*chatī karjānd, v. n.* To eat with zest :—*chatī laind, v. a.* To lick, to eat ; to take a bribe.

CHATTĀ ਚਾਟਾ *s. m.* A large earthen vessel.

CHATTAM ਚੱਟਮ *a.* Clean, shaved ; eaten, finished :—*chatām honā, v. n.* To be completely exhausted, to be finished, to be destroyed, to die :—*chatām karnā, v. a.* To lick up, to make clean work of a thing ; to finish ; to shave off all the beard ; to destroy.

CHATTAR ਚੱਟਰ *s. m. (M.)* The term applied to a male camel when four years old.

**CHATHH ਚਠੱ** *s. f.* The ceremony of feeding Brahmans and others on such special occasions, as the consecration of a well, tank, or house. This is done to expiate the guilt supposed to have accrued to those concerned in the work by the killing of insects in the process of digging the well and raising the buildings; *c. w. karná, karní.*

**CHATHHA ਚਠੱ** *s. m.* A watering trough for cattle, &c.; the name of a minor caste of *Jats*.

**CHATHHÚ ਚਠੁੱ** *s. m.* A wooden mortar; the centre of a whirlpool where it appears hollow, a hollow circular piece of wood or similarly shaped earthen vessel covered with skin and used as a drum.

**CHATHFÍ ਚਠੱਫੀ** *s. f.* A large earthen vessel.

**CHATHFÍ ਚਠੱਫੀ** *s. f.* A fine, a forfeit, a penalty; loss, damage; expenses, charges:—*chaffí chapaffí, chaffí chipírfí, chaffí chírd, chaffí chírfí, s. f.* A fine, a penalty:—*chaffí degí, bharní, v. a.* To pay a fine; to pay for; to incur expenses, to suffer a loss:—*chaffí lagní or paigí, v. n.* To be fined:—*chaffí láuní, v. a.* To impose a fine:—*ndzí khasm kítí dohte nún chaffí pot.* The grandmother marries a husband and the grandson is fined for it.—Prov. used of those who are wrongly punished for offences committed by others.

**CHATHNÁ ਚਠੱਣਾ** *v. n.* To lick, to lap; to be operative, to effect, to influence; to eat, to waste, to destroy; to take bribe.

**CHATHÚ ਚਠੁੱ** *s. m.* A wooden mortar; *met.* a great eater, one who is good for nothing but to eat; one who spends all he can get; *i. q. Chaffhú.*

**CHATÚRÁ ਚਟੁਰਾ** *s. m.* } An  
**CHATURÁ ਚਟੁਰਾ** *s. m.* } earthen  
**CHATÚRÍ ਚਟੁਰੀ** *s. f.* } vessel for  
keeping meal and grain; used also for churning milk and for other purposes.

**CHATWÁUNA ਚਟਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be licked (as a sore by a dog.)

**CHAU ਚੌ** } *s. f.* The coulter of a  
**CHAÚ ਚੌਊ** } plough (both the iron  
point and the piece of wood to which it is attached):—*chaw dúnd, v. n.* To be calm and patient; to be gentle and meek.

**CHÁU ਚਾਉ** *s. m.* Desire, eagerness, taste, pleasure; *i. q. Chá.*

**CHAUÁNÍ ਚੌਆਨੀ** } *s. f.* A small  
**CHAUANNÍ ਚੌਆਨੀ** } silver coin  
equal in value to four annas.

**CHAUBACHCHÁ ਚੌਬਚੱ** *s. m.* Corrupted from *Cháhbachchád. lit.* the young or son of a well. A reservoir of mason-work, usually built on to a well; *i. q. Chubachchád.*

**CHAUBÁRÁ ਚੌਬਾਰਾ** *s. m.* An upper room of a house usually on the roof, and with four windows whence the name; *i. q. Chubárd.*

**CHAUBÍ ਚੌਬੀ** *a.* Twenty four; *i. q. Chaví, Chaví.*



CHAUBÍHMAN ਚੌਬੀਹਮਾਂ } a. Twenty-  
CHAUBÍHWÂN ਚੌਬੀਹਵਾਂ } fourth,  
the twenty-fourth.

CHAUBURJÁ ਚੌਬੁਰਜਾ } a. Having  
CHAUBURJÍ ਚੌਬੁਰਜੀ } four towers.

CHAUDÁN ਚੌਦਾਂ a. Fourteen :—  
*chaudán tabak, s. m.* Fourteen regions,  
seven above and seven below this earth.

CHAUDAND ਚੌਦੰਦ } a. Angry, ready  
CHAUDANT ਚੌਦੰਤ } to fight, bellicose.

CHAUDANDÍ ਚੌਦੰਦੀ } s. f. Rage,  
CHAUDANTÍ ਚੌਦੰਤੀ } readiness to  
fight.

CHAUDARÍ ਚੌਦਰੀ s. f. A house  
with four doors, one on each side.

CHAUDAS ਚੌਦਸ s. f. From the Sans-  
krit *Chautardashí*. The fourteenth day  
of the waxing or waning moon; the four-  
teenth or the twenty-ninth day of the  
lunar month.

CHAUDHAR ਚੌਧਰ } s. f. The  
CHAUDHARÁÍ ਚੌਧਰਾਈ } office of  
CHAUDHARÁIT ਚੌਧਰਾਇਤ } a head-  
CHAUDHRÁT ਚੌਧਰਾਤ } man  
(*Chaudharí*.)

CHAUDHARAMMÁ ਚੌਧਰਮਾਂ s. m.  
The business of a *Chaudharí*.

CHAUDHARÁNI ਚੌਧਰਾਣੀ } s. f.  
CHAUDHARÁIN ਚੌਧਰਾਇਣ } The  
CHAUDHARNÍ ਚੌਧਰਣੀ } wife  
of a *Chaudharí*.

CHAUDHARÍ ਚੌਧਰੀ } s. m. The  
CHAUDHRÍ ਚੌਧਰੀ } head-man of

a village or of a trade; the head-man  
in a nation or in a caste (*barádarí*); a  
head-man in a *bázár* or a lane; an hono-  
rific term of address especially among  
the Játs.

CHAUDHMÁ ਚੌਧਮਾ } a. Four-  
CHAUDHWÂN ਚੌਧਵਾਂ } tenth.

CHAUFER ਚੌਫੇਰ } ad. All around,  
CHAUFERE ਚੌਫੇਰੇ } on all sides.

CHAUGÁ ਚੌਗਾ a. Having four teeth  
(spoken of young cattle). The term used  
to specify a male camel up to four  
years old.

CHAUGÁN ਚੌਗਾਨ s. m. A plain;  
an open square in a city.

CHAUGÁNÍ ਚੌਗਾਨੀ a. A plaited  
*huqqá* stem.

CHAUGGÁ ਚੌਗਾਂ a. See *Chaugá*.

CHAUGHARÁ ਚੌਘਰਾ s. m. A house  
with rooms built on the four sides of an  
open court; a kind of cardamum with  
four divisions.

CHAUGIRD ਚੌਗਿਰਦ ad. prep. Round-  
about, around, about, all around.

CHAUGIRDE ਚੌਗਿਰਦੇ ad. Round-  
about, all around.

CHAUGUNĀ ਚੌਗੁਣਾ *a.* Four-fold, four times.

CHAUH ਚੌਹ *s. m.* A spot, a stain; *c. w. laggnā.*

CHAUHAN ਚੌਹਣ *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Rajpūts*.

CHAUHAR ਚੌਹਰ *s. f.* A fourth ploughing.

CHAUHAṬ ਚੌਹਟ *a.* Sixty-four.

CHAUHAṬṬĀ ਚੌਹਟੌਂ *s. m.* A place where two streets or markets cross each other.

CHAUHATTAR ਚੌਹੜ੍ਹ *v.* Seventy-four; *i. q. Chuhattar.*

CHAUHATTARWĀN ਚੌਹੜ੍ਹਵਾਂ *a.* Seventy-four.

CHAUHATTRĀ ਚੌਹੜ੍ਹੌਂ *s. m.* The year seventy-four.

CHAUHAṬWĀN ਚੌਹਟਵਾਂ *a.* Sixty-fourth.

CHAUHTĀ ਚੌਹਟਾ *s. m.* The year sixty-four.

CHAUHUN ਚੌਹੁੰ *a.* Four *Chauhun chorāṇ dī mār.* A terrible beating.

CHAUK ਚੌਕ *s. m.* An open square

in a city, the main street or central thoroughfare of a city; a plain; a square place prepared on the ground over which flour and perfumes are sprinkled at weddings and on other occasions of rejoicings. On the floor marks are made by a Brahman to obtain favourable omens from the planets (*Naugrahs*), and these marks are worshipped by the bride and bridegroom, or other parties concerned; a head ornament (of silver or gold) worn by women. *Chauk pūrṇā, v. n.* To fill a *chauk* or square with flour and perfumes at weddings, &c. *i. q. Chauṅk.*

CHAUKA ਚੌਕਾ *s. m.* The figure four.

CHAUKAN ਚੌਕਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* Number four (generally spoken of money, as four pice, four *couries*.)

CHAUKANNĀ ਚੌਕਨਾਂ *a.* Alarmed, startled, wary, watchful, on the *qui vive*, circumspect:—*chaukannā hogā, v. n.* To be alarmed, to be watchful, to be wide awake.

CHAUKAR ਚੌਕੜ *s. m.* The sacred thread worn by high caste Hindus; four strings;—*a.* Good, fine, right, excellent, agreeable, suitable, well done.

CHAUKARĒ ਚੌਕੜੇ *a.* Good, right, excellent.

CHAUKARĪ ਚੌਕੜੀ *s. f.* A bound; a leap; four webs of cloth all of the same kind. See *Chauṅkarī*.

CHAUKARĪĀ ਚੌਕੜੀਆ *s. m.* A bed woven with a cord of four strands.

CHAUKAS ਚੌਕਸ *a.* Wary, cautious, prudent, careful, watchful, active, attentive, intelligent; *c. w. rahíná.*

CHAUKASÁÍ ਚੌਕਸਾਈ } *s. f.* Attention, careful-  
CHAUKASÍ ਚੌਕਸੀ } ness, watchfulness, circumspection.

CHAUKATH ਚੌਕਠ } *s. f.* A door or  
CHAUKÁTH ਚੌਕਠ } window frame; a  
bedstead; *i. q. Chukáth.*

CHAUKÁTHÁ ਚੌਕਠਾ *s. m.* The form or frame work of the body (applicable to all things animate, except birds); *i. q. Chukáthá.*

CHAUKHANNÁ ਚੌਖਨਾ *a.* See *Chaukanná.*

CHAUKHAR ਚੌਖੜ *a.* Good, fine, right, excellent (generally used in the plural form as *Chaukhare*); *i. q. Chaukar.*

CHAUKHAT ਚੌਖਟ *s. f.* A frame of a door or window; *i. q. Chugáth.*

CHAUKHAR ਚੌਖਰ *s. m.* (*lit.* four hoofs) Cattle.

CHAUKÍ ਚੌਕੀ *s. f.* A chair, a seat, a throne, a safe for victuals, a watch, a guard, a police-station, an out-post, a band of musicians, a pilgrimage to certain sacred places, having certain rights or emoluments in connection with the pilgrims on a pilgrimage:—*chaukí bahální, baháuní, baiṭhální, baiṭháuní, v. n.* To place a guard, to set a watch:—*chaukí, bhanní or mární, v. n.* To smuggle:—*chaukí bharní, v. n.* To make offerings to gods or goddess, to worship, to

sleep on the ground instead of a bed from religious motives, to fulfil a pilgrimage without sleeping on a bedstead, to keep vigils. When a company of pilgrims halt at a place on their way, those who intend to join the band come in from the surrounding villages, and with them come many of their friends, who keep watch through the night and return home the next morning: to pay custom:—*chaukí karní, v. n.* To hold a musical concert before a great man or *Granth Sáhib*:—*chaukí dení, v. n.* To give one a seat, to keep watch; also the same as *chaukí bharní*:—*chaukídár, s. m.* A watchman, a sentinel, guard, a village policeman:—*chaukídári, s. f.* The office of a watchman, the tax on account of watch or ward, fees or wages paid to the town or village watchman:—*chaukídární, s. f.* The wife of a *chaukídár*:—*chakí pahrá, s. m.* One's turn of watch or guard:—*chaukí pahrá dená, v. n.* To keep watch or guard; *i. q. Chaunkí.*

CHAUKKÁ ਚੌਕਾ *s. m.* A place smeared with mixture of cow-dung and earth where Hindús eat; a cooking place. See *Chaunká.*

CHAUKOR ਚੌਕੋਰ *a.* Four sided, quadrangular.

CHAUKÚNÁ ਚੌਕੂਣਾ *a.* Four cornered, rectangular.

CHAUL ਚੌਲ } *s. m.* Rice (as it is  
CHĀUL ਚਾਉਲ } sold in the market):  
—*chaul ku bhar, a.* Little, a feather weight (*lit.* the weight of a grain of rice.)

CHAULÁ ਚੌਲਾ } *s. m.* A prepara-  
CHĀULĀ ਚਾਉਲਾ } tion of rice, the  
name of a caste among *Aróds.*

CHAULARÁ ਚੌਲੜਾ *a.* Consisting of four strings, as a chaplet, a string of beads or pearls, made of four strands.

CHAUMÁHÁ ਚੌਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Four  
CHAUMÁHÁN ਚੌਮਾਹਾਂ } months'  
pay; *i. q.* Chumáhá, Chumáhán.

CHAUMANÁ ਚੌਮਣਾ *a.* Holding four maunds, able to carry four maunds, selling at four maunds for a rupee, weighing four maunds.

CHAUMÁSA ਚੌਮਾਸਾ *a.* Weighing four *másás*;—*s. m.* The rainy season, which comprises the four months *Hárh, Sáwan, Bhádon, Assú*; *i. q.* Chumásá.

CHAUMUKHÁ ਚੌਮੁਖਾ } *a.* Hav-  
CHAUMUKHÍA ਚੌਮੁਖੀਆ } ing four  
CHAUMUKHYÁ ਚੌਮੁਖਯਾ } sides  
or faces; a name of Brahma; a lamp with four wicks on opposite sides; *i. q.* Chumukhiá.

CHAUNÁ ਚੌਣਾ *a.* Four-fold;—*s. m.*  
A herd of kine; a collection of cattle.

CHÁUNÁ ਚਾਉਣਾ *a.* To raise, to lift.

CHAUNK ਚੌਂਕ *s. m.* See *Chauk*.

CHAUNKÁ ਚੌਂਕਾ *s. m.* A place smeared with a mixture of cow-dung and earth where Hindus cook, eat or worship; the act of smearing the place; a square stone or brick; destruction; ruin; spoilation:—*chaunká bhánda karná, v. n.* To plaster the ground (with the mixture of cowdung and earth) and to wash and scrub the cooking pans in preparation for food:—*chaunká dená, páuná, pherná, v. n.* To smear a place with cow-dung;

to deny; to refuse payment:—*Chaunká milná, mil jáná, v. n.* To be destroyed; to be ruined.

CHAUNKARÍ ਚੌਂਕੜੀ *s. f.* A bound, a leap, the leap of a deer, four webs of cloth of the same kind: a community of four men:—*chaunkarí bharní or uṭṭhni, v. a.* To leap, to spring, to bound:—*chaunkarí bhull jání, v. a.* To make a miscalculation in one's movements; to be out of one's reckoning; to be perplexed; to be at a loss; to lose one's presence of mind (being entangled in some difficulty); to forget to leap:—*chaunkarí márná or már baithná, v. n.* To sit cross-legged:—*chaṇḍúl chaunkarí s. f.* A community of four or more bad men.

CHAUNKARÍA ਚੌਂਕੜੀਆ *s. m.* A bed woven with a cord of four strands.

CHAUNKÍ ਚੌਂਕੀ *s. f.* See *Chauki*.

CHAUNKNÁ ਚੌਂਕਣਾ *v. n.* To startle, to cry out (as a puppy.)

CHAUNP ਚੌਂਪ *s. f.* Wish, desire, strong inclination, the pleasure one has in doing a thing:—*chaunpkalí, s. m.* A kind of necklace worn by women.

CHAUNPÁ ਚੌਂਪਾ *s. m.* The jessamine; a kind of sweet smelling flower.

CHAUNPAR ਚੌਂਪੜ } *s. m.* Dice; a  
CHAUNPAT ਚੌਂਪਟ } dice cloth; a  
game analagous to the race game played with dice, also called *pachisi*; *i. q.* *Chaupar Chaupaṭ*.

CHAUPÍ ਚੌਪੀ *s. m.* One who has pleasure in doing anything.

CHAUPNÁ ਚੌਪਨਾ *s. f.* Desire, pleasure, love; *i. q.* *Chaup.*

CHAUPUR ਚੌਪੁੜ *s. m.* A dice cloth; *i. q.* *Chaupaṭ.*

CHAUPURĪĀ ਚੌਪੁੜੀਆ *s. m.* A dice player.

CHAUNŚA PAINŚA ਚੌਸਾਪੈਸਾ *s. m.* }  
CHAUNŚĪ PAINŚĪ ਚੌਸੀਪੈਸੀ *s. f.* }  
Having four hundred or five hundred threads in the width (a kind of cloth.)

CHAUNŚĀLĀ ਚੌਸਾਲਾ *s. m., f.* A horse or mare up to four years old; *i. q.* *Chusālā.*

CHAUNŚAR ਚੌਸਰ *s. m.* The name of a game, chess, a chess board:—*chaunśar kheṇā*, *v. n.* To play chess.

CHAUNṬĀ ਚੌਂਤਾ } *s. m.* A four  
CHAUNṬARĀ ਚੌਂਤਰਾ } cornered or  
CHAUNṬARĀ ਚੌਂਤੜਾ } square plat-  
CHAUNṬRĀ ਚੌਂਤੜਾ } form or ter-  
race, raised to sit on, a platform to sit on, a place smeared with a mixture of cow-dung, earth and water where Hindus cook, eat and worship.

CHAUNUKRĀ ਚੌਨੁਕਰਾ *a.* Four cornered.

CHAUPĀ ਚੌਪਾ *s. m.* A kind of flower:—*chaupākālī*, *s. m.* A kind of necklace worn by women.

CHAUPAHIL ਚੌਪਹਿਲ } *a.* Four  
CHAUPAHILU ਚੌਪਹਿਲੂ } sided,

spoken of inanimate things, *i. e.*, a bottle, pillar, stick, timber.

CHAUPĀĪ ਚੌਪਈ } *s. f.* From the  
CHAUPĀĪ ਚੌਪਈ } Sanskrit *Chaturth-*  
*padī*. A kind of four lined verse, the measure of which consists of four feet.

CHAUPAIA ਚੌਪਇਆ *s. m.* A quadruped.

CHAUPAR ਚੌਪੜ } *s. m.* See *Chaun-*  
CHAUPAT ਚੌਪਟ } *par*, *Chaunpaṭ.*

CHAUPATṬ ਚੌਪਟੱ *ad.* Suddenly, violently, without provocation:—*chaupaṭṭ deg deṇā*, *v. a.* To throw down violently:—*chaupaṭṭ diggnā*, *v. n.* To fall down violently;—*chaupaṭṭ mārṇā*, *saṭṭṇā*, *v. n.* To cast down with violence, to destroy;—*a.* Flat.

CHAUPATTĀ ਚੌਪਤੱ } *a.* Four leaved;  
CHAUPATTĪ ਚੌਪਤੱੀ } a four leaved  
plant.

CHAUPHAL ਚੌਫਲ } *a.* Having four  
CHAUPHALĀ ਚੌਫਲਾ } folds; *c. w.*  
*karnā.*

CHAUPHAL ਚੌਫਲ *a.* Having the four sides entire (as a brick), lying on the back, falling on the back, flat; *c. w.* *diggnā*, *digg painā*, *gir painā*.

CHAUPHĀR ਚੌਫਾੜ *a.* Split or broken into four pieces; *c. w.* *karnā*.

CHAUPNĀ ਚੌਪਨਾ *s. f.* Desire, wish, love; *i. q.* *Chaunp.*

**CHAUR ਚੌੜ** *s. m.* Destruction; desolation; obstinacy;—*a.* Desolate; bereft:—*chaur chánan, chaur chánani, a.* Reckless; licentious; luxurious; wandering:—*chaur chapatt, chupatt, a.* Completely destroyed or lost; *i. q.* *honá.*

**CHAUR ਚੌਰ** *s. m.* The tail of a lion when raised over the head; the tail of the Yak used as a fly-brush:—*chaur dhálná, jholná, v. a.* To wave a fly-brush over one's head.

**CHAURÁ ਚੌਰਾ** *s. m.* A man who has a large heavy beard grey with age (spoken in derision);—*a.* Having a white heavy tail somewhat like the Tibetan Yak (spoken of cattle), also a white and grey bullock, the tassel of whose tail has black hairs outside and white inside.

**CHAURÁ ਚੌੜਾ** *a.* Wide, broad:—*chaurá honá, v. n.* To be widened, to be extended, to insist on or enlarge one's demands, to insist upon.

**CHAURÁHÁ ਚੌਰਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A place where two roads cross each other.

**CHAURÁÍ ਚੌੜਾਈ** *s. f.* Width, breadth.

**CHAURANG ਚੌਰੰਗ** *s. m.* See *Churang.*

**CHAURANJJÁ ਚੌਰੰਜਾ** *a.* Fifty-four.

**CHAURANJMAN ਚੌਰੰਜਮਾਂ** } *a.* Fifty-  
**CHAURANJWÁN ਚੌਰੰਜਵਾਂ** } fourth.

**CHAURÁNMEN ਚੌਰਾਨਮੇਂ** } *a.* Ninety-  
**CHAURÁNWEN ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇਂ** } four.

**CHAURAS ਚੌਰਸ** *a.* Square, four sided, many sided (spoken of a gun whose bore is not round.)

**CHAURAS ਚੌਰਸ** *a.* Square.

**CHAURASÍ ਚੌਰਸੀ** *a.* Eighty-four;—*s. f.* The 84,00,000 (births to which sinful mortals are doomed):—*chaurási-lakkh, s. f.* All varieties or different stages of transmigrations:—*chaurási bhogná, v. n.* To undergo all the transmigrations of one's fate, to be punished for one's sins; *i. q.* *Churási.*

**CHAURASTÁ ਚੌਰਸਤਾ** *s. m.* A cross road, a place where two streets cross each other; *i. q.* *Chauráhá.*

**CHAURÁU ਚੌੜਾਉ** *s. m.* See *Chaurái.*

**CHAURÁUNÁ ਚੌੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To widen, to enlarge; *i. q.* *Churáuná.*

**CHAURÍ ਚੌਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Chaur, Chaurí.*

**CHAURÍ ਚੌੜੀ** *a. Fem. of chaurá;—s. f. (M.)* The sloping stick fixed in the share (*kur* or *munni*) of a plough, and at the top of which the handle (*muthiá*) is fixed, the leg of a slaughtered and dismembered animal.

**CHAURÍMAR ਚੌਰੀਮਾਰ** *s. f. (M. lit.* shoulder stricker). A kind of paralysis of the limbs.

**CHAURSÁÍ ਚੌਰਸਾਈ** *s. f.* Squareness.

**CHAURÚ ਚੌੜੂ** *s. m.* A destroyer (of one's own property), a desolator, a waster.

**CHAUSA ਚੌਸਾ** *a.* Having four hundred threads in the width (a kind of cloth).

—*chausá painsá*, *a.* Having four or five hundred threads in the width (a kind of cloth);—*s. m. (M.)* Fondness for sweetmeats. This sometimes becomes a passion, persons having been known to sell their furniture and all they possess to gratify it.

CHAUSÁLÁ ਚੌਸਾਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A horse or mare up to four years old; *i. q. Chausálá.*

CHAUSAR ਚੌਸਰ *s. m.* The name of a game; chess; a chess board:—*chausar khedná, v. a.* To play chess.

CHAUSÍ ਚੌਸੀ } *s. f.* See  
CHAUSÍ PAISÍ ਚੌਸੀਪੈਸੀ } *Chausí*  
*painsí.*

CHAUT ਚੌਤ *s. m., (M.)* A grain measure varying in amount, generally about a bushel.

CHAUTÁL ਚੌਤਾਲ } *s. m.* A measure  
CHAUTÁR ਚੌਤਾਰ } in music.

CHAUTALÍ ਚੌਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-four.

CHAUTARÁ ਚੌਤਰਾ } *s. m.* An ele-  
CHAUTARÁ ਚੌਤਰਾ } vated place  
for sitting; made of bricks or earth;  
*i. q. Tharā:*

CHAUTÁRÁ ਚੌਤਰਾ A kind of thin cloth; a measure of four beats.

CHAUTARÍ ਚੌਤਰੀ *a.* Thirty-four.

CHAUTH ਚੌਥ *s. f.* The fourth day, past or future;—*a.* The fourth past or future, the fourth of the lunar month;—*ad.* Four days ago, four days hence.

CHAUTH ਚੌਥ *s. f. (M.)* A measure of capacity equal in weight to from one maund twenty-four seers to two maunds twenty seers. Its weight varies in almost every town.

CHAUTHÁ ਚੌਥਾ *a.* Fourth, returning on fourth day (*quartan fever*), an attack of fever on the fourth day, an assemblage of relatives and brotherhood on the fourth day after a death.

CHAUTHÁÍ ਚੌਥਾਈ *s. f.* The fourth part or a quarter.

CHAUTRA ਚੌਤਰਾ *s. m.* See *Chautrá.*

CHAUTTHÁ ਚੌਥੱਥ } *a.* Fourth;—  
CHAUTTHÍ ਚੌਥੱਥੀ } *s. m.* Fourth day.

CHAUTTÍ ਚੌਤੱਤੀ *a.* Thirty-four.

CHAVVÍ ਚਵੱਥੀ } *a.* Twenty-four.  
CHAWWÍ ਚਵੱਥੀ

CHAWWÍÁN ਚਵੱਥੀਆਂ *a.* Twenty fourth.

CHAW ਚਾਵ *s. m.* The same as *Cháu*:—  
*Chaw láí, ad.* For the sake of pleasure.

CHÁWAL ਚਾਵਲ } *s. m.* Husk drice;  
CHÁWAR ਚਾਵਰ } *i. q. Chaul.*

CHÁWAN ਚਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To lift, to raise.

CHAWÁTARÍ ਚਵਾਤਰੀ } *s. f.* A  
CHAWÁTÍ ਚਵਾਤੀ } small stick  
or splinter burning at one end;

a brand burned at one end and quenched; *met.* the fire of discord; irritating language :—*chawátí láuṇí*, *v. a.* To apply a burning brand to anything; to excite the passions of any one by irritating language.

CHÁWTHÁ चढथा *s. m.* Quartan fever; *i. q.* *Chauthá.*

CHE चे *s. f.* A sound used to call goats :—*cheche*, *s. f.* A goat (used by children only); *i. q.* *Chhe.*

CHEB चेब *s. m. (K.)* Turf used to stop a gap in the bank of a rice field or canal.

CHECHAK चेचक *s. f.* Small-pox.

CHED चेट *s. f. (M.)* The term used to specify a ewe after it is a year old.

CHEHARNÁ चेहर्ना *v. a.* To glue two pieces of leather with paste and hammering; *i. q.* *Chiharná.*

CHEKH चेख *s. f. (K.)* The line which divides one man's portion of a field from another.

CHEKRÍ चेकरी *s. f. (Pot.)* The lower stratum of a mud roof, which may be either of mud or brick; *i. q.* *Phaská.*

CHEL चेल *s. f. (M.)* The loins, the waist:—*chel dá main patká desán.* I will give you a girdle for your loins.—Marriage song.

CHELÁ चेला *s. m.* } A disciple, a  
CHELÍ चेली *s. f.* } pupil, a learner,

a follower, (especially a follower of a, Hindu god or goddess or of some Muhammadan Pír :—*chelé chāṇḍá*, *chelé chāṭṭrá*, *s. m.* A disciple, a follower.

CHELKÍ चेलकी *s. m. (M.)* An ornament for the waist, consisting of a broad belt of silver chains worn round the loins, mostly by Hindu, but also by a few Muhammadan women.

CHELRI चेलरी *s. f. (M.)* Feminine, diminutive of *Chelé*. A woman possessed by a *Jinn* or evil spirit. Women so afflicted repair to certain religious shrines,—Jalalpur in Multan, Shahr Sultan in Muzaffargarh, Uch in Bahawalpur, Pír Katál in Dera Ghazi Khan—to have the evil spirits cast out. The patients sit together, bareheaded, on the ground and sway their arms and bodies about to the sound of a drum. An attendant of the shrine goes round beating them with a whip, while another gives them scented oil (*phulel*) to put on their heads and to drink. The performance ends by the exhausted women being dragged away by their relations.

CHEMBAR चेमबर *s. m. (M.)* A species of grass very common in the *Bár*, it appears to thrive in every kind of soil,—sandy, clayey or saline. With good ruin it attains a fair height, and is very dense in growth. It is deemed one of the best sort of grass; *i. q.* *Chhimbar.*

CHEPNÁ चेपना *v. a.* To stick together; to paste.

CHEPÚ चेपु *s. m.* The Himalayan black bird, remarkable for its power of imitating the sounds of birds. It is called the mimic among birds.

CHER चेर *s. m. (M.)* A labourer.



- CHER ਚੇੜ *s. f.* Vexation, irritation; provocation, nickname; *i. q.* *Chher*.
- CHERA ਚੇਰਾ *s. m.* A disciple; a pupil; a servant; a slave.
- CHERU ਚੇਰੂ *s. m. (M.)* A herdsman; *i. q.* *Chherú*.
- CHESHTÁ ਚੇਸਟਾ } *s. m. f.* Enjoyment,  
CHESṬÁ ਚੇਸਟਾ } pleasure, quarrel, contest, motion, exercise, application, endeavour, search, bodily functions.
- CHET ਚੇਤ *s. m.* The Hindu name of the first month in the Civil year, beginning from the middle of March.
- CHETA ਚੇਤਾ *s. m.* See *Chettá*.
- CHETAK ਚੇਟਕ *s. f.* Love, care, anxiety, concern, readiness, expertness, diligence, taste, relish, fondness; *c. w.* *laggná, laggni, láund, láuni*.
- CHETAN ਚੇਤਨ *s. m.* A sentient being, soul, spirit; Divine soul.
- CHETANN ਚੇਤਨਾ *a.* Intelligent, having understanding, rational, wide-awake, aware, cautious, acquainted, sensible, attentive, animate, sentient; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.
- CHETAR ਚੇਤਰ *s. m.* See *Chet*.
- CHETNÁ ਚੇਤਨਾ *v. a.* To remember, to think of, to reflect upon, to deliberate on, to determine, to be aware of, to repeat the name of God, to worship.
- CHETTA ਚੇਤਾ *s. m.* Memory, recollection, mind, thought, perception, consideration, imagination.
- CHEULÍ ਚੇਉਲੀ *s. f.* A kind of silk cloth.
- CHEWÁ ਚੇਵਾ *s. f.* A report, a rumour.
- CHHA ਛਾ *s. f.* A shade, a shadow; —(*M.*) Buttermilk :—*sadke kiti terí chhá, asákún kutte, kánún chhurá* or *terí chhá chhadí, sanún kuttíán thon chhudá*. I let you off the buttermilk you were to have given me if you will only deliver me from the dogs. A *faqir* who was begging for buttermilk, and was attacked by the house dog, addressed the owner as above.—Prov. used of those who, in expectation of getting something from a person, comes to grief at his hands.
- CHHAB ਛਾਬ *s. f. (M.)* A dam in a canal that raises the water level, but does not completely stop the flow. An impervious dam which completely stops the water is called *suk bādh* or *gandhá*; *i. q.* *Chháp*.
- CHHAB ਛਾਬ *s. f.* Beauty; splendour; brilliancy; shape; fashion; form; figure; *c. w.* *Nikalná*.
- CHHABÁ ਛਾਬਾ *s. m. (M.)* A flat basket made of *búpá* (*Saccharum sara*) or date leaves; a kind of shoe or sandal, consisting of a flat sole without sides, and secured to the foot by straps passing diagonally across the toes and one passing round the heel.
- CHHABBA ਛਾਬਾ *s. m.* An ornament (made of silver or gold and silk) worn by Sikh children on the head (mostly used by villagers.)

CHHÁBBĀ ਛਾਬੋ *s. m.* A flat basket used for keeping bread, sweetmeat and fruits in on the occasion of Hindu marriages; one scale (or side of pair of scales.):—*kise chhábbe púre ná hongá.* Not to come to any terms by any way.

CHHABBÍ ਛਬੀ *a.* Twenty-six.

CHHÁBBÚ ਛਾਬੂ *s. m.* A muzzle, a small basket:—*chhábbs dēdā, v. n.* To stop the mouth from speaking and eating; to muzzle.

CHHABÍHWĀN ਛਬੀਹਵਾਂ } *a.* Twenty-  
CHHABÍSĀN ਛਬੀਸਵਾਂ } sixth.

CHHABÍL ਛਬੀਲ *s. f.* From the Arabic *Sabīl*. A place where water is dealt out gratuitously:—*chhabíl lāuní, v. a.* To give a drink of water gratis; to be of loose character (a woman.)

CHHABÍLĀ ਛਬੀਲਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Spruce,  
CHHABÍLÍ ਛਬੀਲੀ *s. f.* } starched,  
foppish.

CHHÁBRÍ ਛਾਬਰੀ *s. f.* A small basket:—*chhábbrí dhoṅí, or wáhuṅí, v. n.* To work or live by hawking articles for sale:—*chhábbrí wálá, s. m.* A hawker.

CHHACHHĀ ਛਛੋ *s. m.* The name of the 12th letter of the Gurmukhi Alphabet; *i. q.* *Chhichhá.*

CHHACHCHHARĀ ਛਛਰਾ *s. m.* The *Butea frondosa*, a tree which has a red and purple flower called *Kesú*, and the leaves of which are used by shopkeepers and confectioners to wrap

up the purchases of customers; it is also called the *Dhák.*

CHHACHHOHRĀ ਛਛੋਹਰਾ *a.* Tri-  
fling, puerile, airy, mean, contemptible, childish, showy, ostentatious:—*chha-chhohrápā, s. f.* Childishness, shallowness; meanness, baseness, display, show.

CHHÁCHHYĀ ਛਾਛਯਾ *a.* Impure  
brimstone.

CHHĀḌ ਛਾਛ *a.* Forsaken, abandoned, wicked (generally applied to a wicked woman); *i. q.* *Chhuṭṭar.*

CHHADĀM ਛਾਮ *s. m.* A quarter  
of a pice (properly *chhedām.*)

CHHĀDAN ਛਾਦਨ *s. m.* Clothing:—  
*Bhojan chhādan, s. m.* Eating and clothing.

CHHADĀUNĀ ਛਾਛਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
release, to cause to be set at liberty.

CHHADḌBAITHNĀ ਛਛਛੈਠਣਾ }  
CHHADḌ CHHADḌNĀ ਛਛਛਛਣਾ }  
*v. a.* To leave finally; to leave permanently; to abandon entirely; to give up altogether.

CHHADḌ DENĀ ਛਛਛੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
CHHADḌNĀ ਛਛਣਾ } leave; to  
let alone; to forsake; to release; to liberate.

CHHADḌ JĀNĀ ਛਛਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To  
leave behind; to abandon.

CHHAGAL ਛਾਗਲ *s. m. (M.) A*  
basin for washing hands; *i. q. Gangá*  
*ságar.*

CHHAGAL ਛਾਗਲ *s. f. A* leather  
water bag, a leather bottle with a spout  
to it.

CHHÁH ਛਾਹ *s. f. Buttermilk:—*  
*chháweld, s. m. See Cháhweled. See Cháh.*

CHHAHÁRÚ ਛਾਹਰੂ *s. m. Very thin*  
poor buttermilk.

CHHAHI ਛਾਹਿ *s. f. A* hiding place,  
ambush, a parapet, a rampart, a nar-  
row pass between two hills:—*chhahi*  
*márd, v. n. See Chhahind.*

CHHAHINÁ ਛਾਹਿਣਾ *v. n. To lie under*  
a covert, to lie in ambush, to couch  
preparatory to springing upon the  
prey; *i. q. Chhahind.*

CHHAI ਛੈ *s. f. Mortality, frailty, des-*  
truction.

CHHÁÍ ਛਾਈ *s. f. Ashes, dark spots on*  
the face, or on a mirror; the spots  
seen on the face of the moon; *c. w.*  
*pai jánd.*

CHHÁIÁ ਛਾਇਆ *s. m. A* shade, a  
shadow, the reflection of any object  
(especially of an eclipse) in water, or  
in a mirror; influence.

CHHAIHNA ਛੈਹਣਾ *v. n. To lie under a*  
covert, to lie in ambush; *i. q. Chhahind.*

CHHAIL ਛੈਲ } *a. Beautiful, hand-*  
CHHAILÁ ਛੈਲਾ } *some:—chhail chháb-*  
*lā, chhail bānkā, chhail jowān, s. m. A*  
*beautiful or handsome man, a beau.*

CHHAILTANÁ ਛੈਲਤਨਾ *s. m. An in-*  
visible being supposed to move in a cir-  
cular orbit round the world, called by  
Hindus *Yoginí.*

CHHAINA ਛੈਣਾ } *s. m. Cymbals; c. w.*  
CHHAINÉ ਛੈਣੇ } *bajdug.*

CHHAINÍ ਛੈਣੀ *s. f. A* chisel for cutting  
metals.

CHHAIN TAL ਛੈਂਤਲ *s. m. Trick,*  
fraud:—*chhaintal bāj, s. m. One who*  
*plays tricks, one skilled in tricks, a*  
*deceiver.*

CHHÁJÍ ਛਾਜੀ *s. m. (M.) A* winnower.  
He is paid in grain—five *topas* in  
each *paṭh* winnowed, or from two or  
four seers in a maund.

CHHAJJ ਛਜ਼ *s. m. A* winnowing  
basket or instrument, tray made of  
*kānnā* or *tīl* used in winnowing, sifting  
grain, and carrying things.

CHHAJJÁ ਛਜ਼ਾ *s. m. The* eaves of a  
house, a sun-shade, a cornice, a bal-  
cony, a peak; long and heavy beard;  
a man with a heavy and long beard.

CHHAJLAHAP ਛਜਲਾਹਪ *s. m. (Pot.)*  
The cobra (*Naja Tripudians*); *i. q.*  
*Phanyar, Kharappā.*

CHHAJLÍ ਛਜਲੀ *s. f. A* winnowing  
instrument larger than a *chhajj* used to  
winnow the threshing floor:—*s. m.*  
*(M.) A* flattened or expanded head or  
hood of a snake.

CHHAJRÁ **हजरा** *s. m. (M.)* A tribe

of Jats who claim descent from the royal race of the *Bhattis* of Jessalmer. They came to Multan under Rao Kehar, a chieftain of their own, and settled here. Kehar is a name of note in *Bhatti* annals. One Kehar was contemporary of the Khalifa-ul-Walid, A. D. 731. He and his sons advanced the *Bhatti* kingdom of Jessalmer. Another Kehar ruled Jessalmer in the sixteenth century, and his son conquered all the Multan country up to the Indus. The *Chhajras* marry their daughters to their own tribesmen only, but receive the daughters of other Jat tribes in marriage.

CHHAKÁÍ **हकायी** *s. f.* Eating.

CHHAKÁUNÁ **हकाउना** *v. a.* To cause

to be eaten :—*amrat* or *pauhal chhakáuná*, *v. n.* To administer the ceremony of Sikh baptism, to baptise (a Sikh):—*pauhal parshád chhakáuná* or *dezá*, *v. a. lit.* To baptise; *met.* to punish one severely; to take revenge.

CHHAKK **हक** *s. f.* Presents given to a bride by her maternal grand-parents; a present given to bards.

CHHAKKA **हक** *s. m.* The figure six, the quantity represented by the figure six, a stanza of six lines, a term used in the game called *chaupaṭ*:—*chhakka paúṭ*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the figure 6 and 1). This term is used in the play *chaupaṭ* representing number six and the ace in the play:—*chhakka paúṭ karná*, *v. a.* To loiter; to play tricks; *i. q.* *Chhikká*.

CHHAKKAR **हकर** *s. m.* Half a pice.

CHHAKNÁ **हकना** *v. a.* To eat:—*v. n.* To be filled, to be satisfied, to be intoxicated, to be asleep:—*chhakke rahiná*,

*v. n.* To be in a state of repose, to be asleep, to be happy, to be full, to be in a state of inebriation—*amrat* or *pauhal chhakná*, *v. n.* To take the Sikh baptism, to be baptised.

CHHAKOR **हकर** *s. m. (Pot.)* A small shallow basket made of bamboo.

CHHAKRÁ **हकरा** *s. m.* A large and capacious cart, a two-wheeled bullock cart, a waggon.

CHHAKRÍ **हकरी** *s. f.* A small two-wheeled carriage on which only two or three persons can sit; a kind of game played with *couries*, a throw of six dices or *couries*; an aggregate of six; in the last sense; *i. q.* *Chhikrî*.

CHHAL **हल** *s. m.* Fraud, trick. a ghost or demon:—*Chhal karná*, *v. n.* To deceive, to play tricks:—*chhal laíná*, *v. a.* To deceive, to cheat one:—*chhal bal*, *s. m.* Trickery;—(*M.*) Dry *mukkai* plants; the overflowing of water, a flood.

CHHAL **हल** *s. f.* A bound, a spring, jumping, leaping:—*chhal marná*, *v. n.* To leap, to come forward, to do any chivalrous act, to be liberal, to bestow anything upon.

CHHALÁ **हला** *s. m. (M.)* See *Chhallá*.

CHHALÁ **हला** *s. m.* Skin, a gall, a blister;—*a. (M.)* Of or belonging to a goat; *i. q.* *Chhállá*.

CHHALÁÍ **हलायी** *s. f.* Fraud, trick:—*chhalái kháñí*, *v. n.* To be deceived, to be cheated.

CHHALÁKÁ **हलाका** *s. f. (M.)* The sound produced by striking water, splash.

CHHALAKNÁ ਛਲਕਣਾ *v. a.* To make a noise as of water splashing in a vessel; gurgling in the bowels; to move and be agitated (the bowels or water); to splash; to be spilt (water) by such motion; the dashing of waves or of the spray.

CHHALANGH ਛਲੰਘ } *s. f.* A  
CHHALÁNGH ਛਲਾਂਘ } spring; a leap;  
a jump:—*chhaláugh mární*, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to jump.

CHHALANGHNÁ ਛਲੰਘਨਾ *v. n.* To skip; to jump.

CHHALÁUNÁ ਛਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be deceived or cheated.

CHHAL CHHABÍLÁ ਛਲਛਬੀਲਾ *s. m.*  
A fop; *i. q.* *Chhail chhabílé*. See *Chhail*.

CHHAL CHHALÁṬ ਛਲਛਲਾਟ *s. m.*  
Rippling; murmuring; purling; gurgling.

CHHAL CHHALÁUNÁ ਛਲਛਲਾਉਣਾ  
*v. n.* To ripple; to murmur.

CHHAL CHHIDDAR ਛਲਛਿਦਰ *s. m.*  
Plot; stratagem.

CHHALEḌA ਛਲੇਡਾ *s. m.* A ghost;  
a demon; a deceitful man; a dwarf.

CHHALÍ ਛਲੀ *a.* Deceitful; mischievous.

CHHÁLÍ ਛਾਲੀ *s. f.* The surging of waves.

CHHALÍÁ ਛਲੀਆ *s. m.* A deceiver;  
a cheat.

CHHALÍRÁ ਛਲੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of fragrant lichen (*Parmelia chamchadalis*) used as a drug, reputed to be tonic, astringent and depurative; *i. q.* *Chharírá*, *Chailchalírá*.

CHHALÍYÁN ਛਲੀਯਾਂ *s. f.* (M.)  
See *Chandri*.

CHHALKÁUNÁ ਛਲਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spill; to cause to overflow.

CHHALL ਛਲ *s. f.* The overflowing of water; bark.

CHHALLÁ ਛਲਾ *s. m.* A plain finger ring; a song:—*chíchíwáldé chhallá píá sáthon mangedé; tūḡ gáí yáí dōstá, khat píá lakhindé*. The ring of my little finger is being asked back from me. Friend! Our engagement is broken off; a letter is being written.—Song.

CHHÁLLA ਛਾਲਾ *s. m.* A gall; a blister:—*chhállá painé*, *v. n.* To be galled:—*chhállá phehná*, *v. a.* To open a blister:—*chhállá phisné*, *v. n.* To be broken (a blister.)

CHHALLANÍÁN ਛਲਣੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.*  
See *Chhanníán*.

CHHALLE KOTHÍ ਛਲੇਕੋਠੀ *s. f.* (M.)  
A house for the occasional prostitution of married women.

CHHALLÍ ਛਲੀ *s. f.* An ear of Indian corn; a hank of yarn; an enlargement of the spleen which sometimes occurs after an attack of fever; a stiffness and soreness of the limbs; the rising in the flesh produced by a blow; a honeycomb.

CHHALNÁ ਛਲਨਾ *v. a.* To deceive, to cheat.

CHHALYÁ चलया *s. m.* A deceiver;  
a cheat; *i. q.* *Chhalid.*

CHHAMÁ CHHAM चमचम *s. m.*  
See *Chham chham.*

CHHAMAK डमक *s. f.* A stick; a  
rod; a twig of a tree; a switch for driv-  
ing animals;—(*M.*) An advance of  
cash by a land-owner to a farm-ser-  
vant (*ráhak*) when he enters service.  
The *chhamak* remains with the servant  
during service, and is refunded when  
he leaves his master:—*uchchí gori*  
*patlí chhamak jaiñd chel.* Tall, fair,  
and slight, with a waist like a rod.—  
Story of *Sahibán and Mirzá.*

CHHAMAKNÁ डमकटा *v. a.* To fry;  
—(*K.*) To draw (a sword).

CHHAMAKNAMOLÍ डमकनमोली *s. f.*  
A thorny vine producing a yellow  
berry.

CHHAMBALÍ डमबली *s. f.* (*M.*) A  
hand-barrow for removing earth and  
manure.

CHHAM CHHAM चमचम *s. m.* Rain-  
ing hard; *c. w.* *barnád, varhnd.*

CHHAMKAUNÁ डमकाउटा *v. a.* To  
cause to be fried.

CHHÁN डं *s. f.* A shade; a shadow.

CHHÁN डट *s. m.* Wheat; bran :—  
*chhán bírd, s. m.* Bran of any kind of grain.

CHHÁNÁ डटा *s. m.* Scattering;  
sowing; fine pulverised manure used  
for top-dressing :—*chhánd devan* or *deund,*  
*v. a.* To top-dress.

CHHANÁR डटायी *s. f.* Straining;  
sifting; the price of sifting.

CHHANAK डटक }  
CHHANAK MANAK डटकमटक }

*s. f.* The sound of glass; the ringing  
of metals; the ringing of small bells;  
the clanking of fetters.

CHHANÁKÁ डटाका *s. m.* A ringing  
or tinkling noise.

CHHÁNAN डटन } *v. a.* To sift;  
CHHÁNANÁ डटना } to strain; to  
filter; to cull; to select;—*s. m.* A  
sifting instrument of grain larger  
than a sieve.

CHHÁNANÍ डटनी *s. f.* A sieve; a  
cullender :—*chhánaní chhánaní honád,*  
*v. n.* To have holes or to be pierced  
through like a sieve; to be decayed or  
rotten.

CHHANAKAUNÁ डटकाउटा *v. n.* See  
*Chhanádund.*

CHHANAKNÁ डटकटा *v. n.* To ring;  
to tinkle; to clink; to clank;—  
*s. m.* A plaything of wood or metal  
used by children.

CHHANAKUNÁ डटाउटा *v. a.* To  
cause to be sifted; to cause to be  
strained.

CHHANBH डंभ *s. m.* A lake; a  
pond.

CHHANCHHAN डनडन *s. f.* The  
tinkling sound of ornaments worn on the  
feet; *c. w.* *karnád*;—*s. m.* (*M.*) The planet  
Saturn, Saturday; a small mound at the  
cross-streets of towns on which Hindus  
offer oil and burning lamps on Saturdays  
in order to avert the evil influence of

Saturn :—*chhanchhan bale, kul balá fale*. When the *chhanchhan* burns all calamities are averted. Hindus repeat these words as they place the lamps as offerings.

**CHHAND हँद** *s. m.* Measure in music; measure of verses; metre; indecent verses which the bridegroom is made to recite by the bride's female attendants or friends; trick; fraud :—*chhandbáj*, *s. m.* A man who knows the art of composing a *chhand*; a deceiver; a rogue :—*chhand band*, *s. m.* Deceit; trick; fraud :—*chhand parband*, *s. m.* A measure in verse; metre; a kind of poetry not in common use :—*chhand páund*, *v. a.* To recite indecent verses at marriages.

**CHHAND हँड** *s. f.* Vomit (not used without prefixing the word *upar*; as *upar chhand*). See *Chhand*.

**CHHANDÁ हँडा** *s. m. (M.)* The trunk of a tree with the branches lopped off.

**CHHANDÁ हँदा** *v. n.* A part; a portion; a share;—(*M.*) The stem of a date when cut down and trimmed of its branches. It is used for rafters, and when hollowed out for aqueducts.

**CHHANDAK हँदक** *s. m. (M.)* Chaff, &c., winnowed out of grain; *i. q.* *Chhakka*.

**CHHANDAN हँदन** *v. a. (M.)* To prune; to lop.

**CHHANDAN हँदट** } *s. m.* A deceiver;  
**CHHANDÍ हँदी** } a rogue.

**CHHANDDÁ हँदो** *s. m.* See *Chhandá*.

**CHHANDNÁ हँडना** *v. a.* To clean by shaking; to winnow; to sift; to shake the dust out of a garment or carpet :—*v. n.* To vomit; to disgorge.

**CHHANGAR हंगर** *s. m. (M.)* A wandering tribe who husk rice or other grain; gypsies; by some the English name for gypsies, *Zingari*, is supposed to be derived from the term; *i. q.* *Changgar*.

**CHHANG हंग** *s. m.* Twigs cut off from a tree.

**CHHANGGÁ हंगो** *s. m.* A person with six fingers; a person with six fingers on each hand, or six toes on each foot.

**CHHANGGÁÍ हंगोयी** *s. f.* Pruning compensation for pruning.

**CHHANGGÁUNÁ हंगोउना** *v. a.* To cause to be pruned or trimmed (trees or shrubs); to cause to be killed.

**CHHANGGNÁ हंगोना** *v. a.* To prune; to lop; to cut off the twigs of a tree; to trim; to clip.

**CHHANGGWÁÍ हंगोवायी** *s. f.* Compensation for pruning.

**CHHANGGWÁUNÁ हंगोवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be pruned or trimmed (tree or shrubs); to cause to be killed.

**CHHÁNHÁ हाना** *a.* Mean;—*s. m.* A slave.

**CHHANICHCHHAR हनिचर** *s. m.* Saturn, Saturday;—*a.* Clever; naughty; one who makes a great noise :—*Chha-*

*nichchharwár, s. m.* Saturday :—*chhanichchhar-áund, v. n.* To come under the influence of Saturn or one's evil star.

CHHANJJOR SITṬNÁ ਛੰਜੋੜਸਿਟਨਾ

*v. n. (Pot.)* To shake; to throw into spasms.

CHHANKÁNÁ ਛਨਕਾਨਾ *v. a.* See

*Chhankáund.*

CHHANKANÁ ਛਣਕਣਾ *v. a.* To

jingle; to ring; to tinkle; to clink; to clank;—*s. m.* A jingling plaything made of wood and metal used by children; a rattle:—*chhankand chhankáund, v. a.* To be impatient; to be half-hearted; to complain in disappointment:—*chhankand kanggan, s. m. (M.)* A jingling ornament worn on the wrist.

CHHANKANGAN ਛਣਕੰਗਣ } *s. m.*

CHHANKANGGAN ਛਣਕੰਗਣ } *A*

jingling ornament worn on the wrist.

CHHANKÁR ਛੰਕਾਰ } *s. m.* Clink-

CHHANKÁṬ ਛਣਕਾਟ } ing; tink-

ling; ringing; *i. q. Jhankár.*

CHHANKÁUNÁ ਛਣਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*

To ring a bell; to rattle (a chain; money); to jingle.

CHHANN ਛਨੋ *s. f.* A thatched roof;

a shed with thatched roof and sides

CHHANNÁ ਛਨੋਂ *s. m.* } *A* metallic

CHHANNÍ ਛਨੀਂ *s. f.* } drinking

vessel.

CHHANNÁ ਛਣਨਾ *v. n.* To be sifted;

to be winnowed; to be shaken out

(dust); to be strained (as water); to become old and thin (cloth); to be wasted (clothes).

CHHÁNNA ਛਾਣਨਾ *v. a.* To sift; to

strain; to filter; to cull; to select; *i. q. Cháun.*

CHHÁNNÍ ਛਾਣਨੀ *s. f.* A sieve; a

cullender:—*chhánni honá, v. a.* To have holes or to be pierced through like a sieve; *i. q. Chhánani.*

CHHANNÍAN ਛਨੀਆਂ } *s. f. (M.)*

CHHANNANÍAN ਛਨਣੀਆਂ } *A* sieve

made of leather for sifting meal:—*chhannanián bharná, v. a.* The performance of a ceremony by the brother and brother's wife of the bride, or failing them any other near relatives. Accompanied by girls, they go round the house occupied by the bridegroom and his party, the brother draws water from some well near at hand and his wife throws it in again without approaching the brink.

CHHÁNT ਛਾਂਟ *s. f.* Selections; cuttings;

refuse (of cloth):—*chhánt kar laind, v. a.* To select; to separate good from bad.

CHHÁNTÁ ਛਾਂਟਾ *s. m.* The thong or

lash of an ox whip (a whip has usually two such, sometimes four).

CHHÁNTAN ਛਾਂਟਣ } *s. m.*

CHHÁNT CHHÚNT ਛਾਂਟਛੂਂਟ } See

*Chhánt.*

CHHÁNTNÁ ਛਾਂਟਣਾ *v. a.* To select; to

choose; to separate; to cut down; to cut short; to abridge; to curtail; to cut; to clip; to prune; to cut out (cloth); to thresh, to separate corn from the husk; to sift.



CHHĀṆU छाँउ } *s. f.* A shadow or  
 CHHĀṆUN छाँउ } shade:—*chhāṇuhārā*,  
 CHHĀṆW छाँद } *a.* Umbrageous,  
 shady.

CHHĀṆWĀÍ छटवायी *s. f.* Sifting ;  
 the price of sifting.

CHHĀṆWĀUNĀ छटवाउना *v. a.*  
 To cause to be sifted or strained or  
 washed ; to cause dust to be shaken out  
 of a thing.

CHHĀP छाप *s. f.* A ring of gold or  
 silver, but also generally of any metal,  
 worn on the finger ; a seal ; a stamp ;  
 an impression (on clothes) ; printing :  
 —*mohar chhāp*, *s. f.* A mark on  
 weights or measures to show their  
 currency ; the village seal used to im-  
 press grain heaps with ; the custom-  
 house stamp on goods which have  
 paid duty ; a sectarial mark represent-  
 ing the lotus ; the trident delineated on  
 the body by the worshippers of Vishnu ;  
 order and seal of any Judicial Court  
 fixed on any house or shop under suspicion  
 or to execute some decree by selling its  
 property at auction ; *c. w. denā*.

CHHĀPĀÍ छपायी *s. f.* Printing ;  
 stamping ; cost of printing or stamping.

CHHĀPĀÍ छपयी *s. f.* A kind of  
 poetry containing six lines.

CHHĀPĀKĀ छपाका *s. m.* The sound  
 produced by striking water ; haste ;  
 moment.

CHHĀPĀKĪ छपाकी *s. f.* A kind of  
 eruptive disease (*Nettle-rash*.)

CHHĀPAL CHHĀPAL छपलछपल  
*s. m.* Splash, splash ; *i. q.* *Chhap*.

CHHĀPAṆ CHHOT छपटछोट *s. f.*

(*Pot.*) A play common among child-  
 ren being a kind of hide-and-seek ;  
*i. q.* *Lukan mīchī* or *mīfī*.

CHHĀPAṆ HONĀ छपटहोना *v. n.*  
 To be invisible.

CHHĀPAṆJJĀ छपान्ना *a.* Fifty-six.

CHHĀPAṆJWĀṆ छपान्जवां *a.* Fifty-  
 sixth.

CHHĀPARBAND छपरबंद *s. m.* A  
 thatcher.

CHHĀPARKHAṬṬ छपरखट्ट *s. f.* A  
 large curtained bedstead.

CHHĀPĀUNĀ छपाउना *v. a.* To cause  
 to be printed or stamped ; to cause to  
 be concealed ; to cause to be veiled.

CHHĀP CHHĀP छपछप *s. m.* See  
*Chhapal chhapal*.

CHHĀPKALĪ छपकली *s. f.* A lizard ;  
 the gecko.

CHHĀPNĀ छपना *v. a.* To be hid ;  
 to elude or escape observation ; to set  
 (sun, moon, star) ; to be printed.

CHHĀPNĀ छपना *v. a.* To print ; to  
 stamp ; to bring out an impression.

CHHĀPPĀ छप्पा *s. m.* Printing ;  
 stamp ; impression ; edition ; a thorn  
 bush ; a hedge :—*chhāppā khānnā*, *s. m.*  
 Press ; printing office :—*chhāppā denā*,  
*v. a.* To check ; to stop :—*chhāppā lāu-*  
*nā*, *v. a.* To print ; to stamp ; to hedge ;  
 to enclose with a hedge (used general-  
 ly in the plural form) :—*udā dā chhāppā*  
*chamāṇā*, *lagnā*, *v. n.* To be suspected  
 or blamed (an innocent person) ; to bring  
 a charge against a person.

- CHHAPPAR ਛੱਪਰ** *s. m.* A thatched roof:—*chhapparbās, s. m.* Thatched houses or huts;—*a.* Living under thatched roofs.
- CHHAPPAR ਛੱਪੜ** *s. m.* A pond; a puddle.
- CHHAPPRÍ ਛੱਪੜੀ** *s. f.* A thatched hut.
- CHHAPRÍ ਛੱਪੜੀ** *s. f.* A small pond.
- **CHHAPWÁÍ ਛੱਪਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Cost of stamping or printing; stamping; printing.
- **CHHAPWÁUNÁ ਛੱਪਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to be printed or stamped.
- CHHAR ਛੜ** *s. f.* A bamboo or pole used for a spear handle; the pole of spear; a kind of medicine:—*chhar mārni, v. n.* To kick (a cow or buffalo).
- CHHAR ਛਾਰ** *s. f.* Ashes:—*chhar chhabilā, s. m.* A fop:—*chhar duālī, s. f.* Four walls; a wall on the four sides of any thing (properly *chār duālī*);—(*M.*) A water-cut from a canal with a large head of water.
- CHHARÁ ਛੜਾ** *a.* Alone; empty; without family or chhattels; unmarried; without company:—*chhará chhatāng, a., s. m.* Without family; living alone; bachelor;—*s. m.* A bundle of rope or strings.
- CHHARÁÍ ਛੜਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for husking grain in a mortar; a sum given to a shepherd for grazing cattle.
- CHHARAK ਛਾਰਕ** *s. f.* The sixteenth part of a seer, two ounces; *i. q.* *Chhatānk.*
- CHHARÁUNÁ ਛੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to lie husked in a mortar; to cause to be leaped by the bull (cows and similar animals.)
- CHHARHÁ ਛਰਹਾ** *s. m.* An arm of a river.
- CHHARÍ ਛਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A mixture of ashes and water with which a crucible is coated on the inside to aid in purifying gold or silver; *c. w.* *bannhni.*
- CHHARÍ ਛੜੀ** *s. f.* A stick, a rod, a switch; the leaf stalk of a date tree:—*chhariyān. pl. s. f.* Flags for religious ceremonies among Muhammdan; kicks.
- CHHARÍLÁ ਛੜੀਲਾ** *s. m.* An ox that kicks; a kind of medicine.
- CHHARÍLÍ ਛੜੀਲੀ** *s. f.* A cow that is addicted to kicking.
- CHHARÍRÁ ਛਰੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A fragrant drug; *i. q.* *Chhalírá*, which see.
- CHHARNÁ ਛੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To hull grain in a mortar; to copulate (animals of the cow kind); to beat, to chastise.
- CHHARRÁ ਛਰਰਾ** *s. m.* Small shot.
- CHHARÚ ਛਾਰੂ** } *s. f.* The name  
**CHHARUBÁU ਛਰੂਬਾਉ** } of a disease,  
the thrush, a blister
- CHHAT ਛਟ** *s. f.* The sixth day of the lunar month.
- CHHAT ਛਤ** *s. m. (M.)* Broadcast sowing; *i. q.* *Chhattā.*

**CHHAT 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* The thong or lash of an ox whip;—(*M.*) A rope, thick at one end and narrowing down to a lash at the other, which is whirled round the head and cracked in order to drive birds away from crops:—*chhat vajavan, v. n.* To crack & *chhat*.

**CHHATA 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. m.* A hand stick.

**CHHATA 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *a. (M.)* Wide spreading; full; loose (used of a tree; the beard or the hair of the head):—*chhate, s. m.* A mode in which girls wear their hair; the front hair cut square across the forehead, and the back hair loose and unplaited:—*tede sir chhatte, yar, asakun mas pai lainhdi.* Love, your hair is unbraided; my beard is just appearing.—Song.

**CHHATAI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* The price of winnowing or washing; *i. q.* *Chhat-wai.*

**CHHATAI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* Roofing; the price of roofing.

**CHHATAN 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *v. a. (M.)* To scatter:—*bij chhatan, v. a.* To sow broadcast—opposed to *nal devan*; to sow in drills; *i. q.* *Chhattd.*

**CHHATAN 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* The sixteenth part of a seer; two ounces.

**CHHATAN 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* A weight equal to the sixteenth part of a seer; a boat equal to the sixteenth part of a ship.

**CHHATAR 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. m.* A large umbrella; an awning over a king; a religious teacher or bridegroom:—*chhatar dhara, s. f.* A queen:—*chhatar dhari, s. m.* A king; a prince.

**CHHATARI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* A small umbrella; the top of a mushroom; a place of a *sadhū* (an ascetic).

**CHHATAUNA 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *v. a.* To cause to be roofed.

**CHHATAUNA 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *v. a.* To cause to be winnowed; to cause to be washed; to cause to be copulated with; to cause to be selected.

**CHHATH 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* The sixth day of the lunar month; *i. q.* *Chhat.*

**CHHATHI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* The sixth day after childbirth, being the day on which the mother leaves her private apartment; the sixth of the month.

**CHHATI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* A stick; a branch of a tree; a walking stick; a religious ceremony in connection with child birth;—(*M.*) A measure of capacity equal in weight to from twelve maunds thirty-two seers to twenty maunds. Two *boras* make a *chhati*, and two *chhatis* one *path*.

**CHHATI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* The breast; the paps; the teats; the dugs. See *Hikk*.

**CHHATISA 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. m.* A medicinal preparation containing thirty-six ingredients; a great knave.

**CHHATISI 𑂔𑂱𑂰** *s. f.* A very deceitful abandoned woman who is acquainted with thirty-six kinds of fraud; great rogue.

**CHHTKAN PHATKAN 𑂔𑂱𑂰𑂱𑂰𑂱𑂰𑂱𑂰** *s. m.* Chaff and rubbish winnowed out of grain.

CHHÁṬNÁ ਛਾਟਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chhāṭṇā*.

CHHAṬNÁ ਛਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be selected; to be copulated with; to be lean:—*chhaṭiā hoiā, a.* Noted; notorious; distinguished (for bad qualities); lascivious.

CHHATRÁ ਛਤਰਾ *s. m.* } (*M.*)  
CHHATRÍ ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* } The  
CHHATRORÁ ਛਤਰੋਰਾ *s. m.* } term  
used of sheep after twelve months; old a ram; an ewe.

CHHATRI ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* See *Chhatari*.

CHHAṬṬ ਛੱਟ *s. f.* The sack used for loading beasts of burden; a shower; a severe attack of small-pox; *i. q.* *Chhaṭṭí*.

CHHATT ਛੱਟ *s. f.* A roof; a ceiling.

CHHATTÁ ਛੱਟਾ *s. m.* A ram; a kind of wine; a honeycomb; a tuft of hair;—*a.* Having a roof, roofed.

CHHÁTTÁ ਛਾੱਟਾ *s. m.* An umbrella; a thatch; a roof.

CHHAṬṬÁ ਛੱਟਾ *s. m.* Scattering; showering; sowing (seed) broadcast:—*chhaṭṭá deṇā, v. a.* To pour; to pour buttermilk; to scatter; to sow (seed); to disperse.

CHHAṬṬAN ਛੱਟਣ *s. m.* Refuse of anything winnowed; *met.* a bad woman

CHHATTARÁ ਛਤਰਾ *s. m.* A ram.

CHHATTARÍ ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* An ewe.

CHHATTY ਛੱਟੀ *a.* Thirty-six;—*s. f.* A part of a silk cloth sent by one to relatives and friends in out stations; to gather together on a *Akuffh*.

CHHAṬṬÍ ਛੱਟੀ *s. f.* A sack for loading on to beasts of burden; *i. q.* *Chhaṭṭí*.

CHHÁṬṬÍ ਛਾੱਟੀ *s. f.* See *Chhāṭṭí*.

CHHAṬṬNÁ ਛੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To winnow grain; to copulate (a bull with a cow); to wash (clothes); to make one notorious; to defame one:—*chhaṭṭiā hoiā, a.* Noted; notorious; lascivious:—*chhaṭṭe jāṇā, v. n.* To be copulated with (a cow by a bull).

CHHATTNÁ ਛੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To roof (applicable to flat roofs.)

CHHATTRÁ ਛਤਰਾ *s. m.* See *Chhattarā*.

CHHATTRÍ ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* The name of a caste; the second and military caste of Hindus; a Hindu Rajput.

CHHATWÁÍ ਛਤਵਾਈ *s. f.* Roofing; the price of roofing.

CHHAṬWÁÍ ਛੱਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Winnowing; washing; the price of winnowing or washing; a present given to the cowherd for the services of the bull when a cow has been leaped.

CHHAṬWÁÍYÁ ਛੱਟਵਾਈਆ *s. m.* A winnower; *i. q.* *Chhaṭṭayyā*.

CHHAṬWÁUNÁ ਛੱਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be winnowed; to cause to be washed (clothes); to cause to be selected; to cause to be cut; to cause to be trimmed (as the branches of a tree).

CHHATWÁUNÁ ਛਤਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be roofed.

CHHAU ਛੈ *s. m.* Unsatisfied longing, wish or desire:—*chhau ḡubbnā, v. a.* To have one's desires gratified.

CHHAUPDÁ ਛੋਢੌਂ *s. m.* The saddle of an ass, mule, or pony; a bit of fuel wood.

CHHAUH ਛੋਹ *s. m.* Lying in wait; fear; doubt; suspicion:—*chhauh lainá* or *márná*, *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie concealed:—*chhauhpaíná*, *v. n.* To lie in fear; to be suspicious or doubtful.

CHHAUN ਛਾਓਂ *s. f.* Shade; shadow.

CHHAUNA ਛੋਨਾ *s. m.* The young of any animal; a dwarf; any animal of dwarfish stature; a young man; a boy.

CHHÁUNÁ ਛਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cover; to overshadow; to spread over; to roof; to thatch.

CHHÁUNÍ ਛਾਉਣੀ } *s. f.* A camp,  
CHHÁUNÍ ਛਾਉਨੀ } cantonment,  
barracks or huts for soldiers:—*chháuṇí páuṇí*, *v. n. lit.* To make a cantonment; *met.* to sit at one's door in order to extort some favour or to get something.

CHHAUR ਛੋੜ } *s. m.* A shade;  
CHHÁURÁ ਛਾਉਰਾ } a shaded place  
;—*a.* Resembling a shadow.

CHHAWAIYÁ ਛਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* A  
CHHAWAYYÁ ਛਵਯਾ } thatcher.

CHHÁYÁ ਛਾਯਾ *s. f.* Shade.

CHHAYANME ਛਯਾਨਮੇ } *a.* Ninety-  
CHHAYÁNWEN ਛਯਾਨਵੇਂ } six; *i. q.*  
*Chhiyáṃwen, Chhiánwen.*

CHHE ਛੇ *a.* Six.

CHHEÁ ਛੇਆ *a.* Six. This form is used by shopkeepers when they weigh grain.

CHHEBAL ਛੇਬਲ *s. m. (M.)* A green slimy water weed.

CHHEBAR ਛੇਬਰ *s. f. (M.)* News.

A traveller is always asked by those he meets about the *Chhebar*, and in return gives his latest news.

CHHED ਛੇਦ *s. m.* A hole; a perforation.

CHHEDÍ ਛੇਦੀ *ad.* Quickly; sharply; soon; immediately; at once; *i. q.* *Chhetí.*

CHHEDNÁ ਛੇਦਨਾ *v. a.* To bore; to perforate.

CHHEDNÍ ਛੇਦਨੀ *s. f.* A shoemaker's awl; in the Punjab this instrument is used only to cut leather, not to bore holes, and its blade is always flat.

CHHEHNÁ ਛੇਹਣਾ *v. n.* To be rent or torn.

CHHEÍ ਛੇਈ *a.* Only six; all six; *i. q.* *Chheo.*

CHHEJ ਛੇਜ *s. f.* A bed; bedding;—(*M.*)

A game of single-stick played at marriages by Hindus. The combatants stand in a circle holding short sticks and strike at one another. The sticks are struck at and not the bodies of the combatants.

CHHEK **ਛੇਕ** *s. m.* A hole; a perforation; *c. w. hond, painá; i. q. Chhed.*

CHHEKAR **ਛੇਕਰ** *prep. ad, a.* After; afterwards; subsequently; at last; the last; *c. w. hond, karná.*

CHHEKARÍ **ਛੇਕਰੀ** } *s. m.* Re-  
CHHEKARLÁ **ਛੇਕਰਲਾ** } maining  
last; the last one; unfortunate; mean; miserable creature.

CHHEKÁUNÁ **ਛੇਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be rent or torn; to cause to be perforated; *i. q. Chhikáund.*

CHHEKNA **ਛੇਕਨਾ** *v. a.* To split; to tear; to rend; to separate; to bar or excommunicate (from caste); to cast off; to bore; to perforate:—*hugá páni chheká, v. n.* To put out of caste; to send to coventry.

CHHEKWÁN **ਛੇਕਵਾਂ** *a. (M.)* That which is drawn; used of water from a well.

CHHEKWAYYÁ **ਛੇਕਵਯੋ** *s. m.* One that tears or rends; *i. q. Chhikwayyá.*

CHHELÁ **ਛੇਲਾ** *s. m.* } The term for a  
CHHELÍ **ਛੇਲੀ** *s. f.* } he or she-goat  
after one year old.

CHHENBHAR **ਛੇਂਭਰ** *s. m. (M.)*  
*Eleusine flagellifera.* A kind of grass with a creeping stem that sends up tufts of leaves at short distances. It is very common in the Sindh Sagar Thal, and very good for fodder.

CHHEO **ਛੇਉ** *a.* Six; all six.

CHHER **ਛੇਰ** *s. m.* A hole in the teeth; pasturing buffaloes at night:—*chher*

*chugáund, v. a.* To pasture buffaloes especially at night:—*chherá painíá, v. n.* To become hollow (teeth).

CHHER **ਛੇਰ** *s. f.* The act of teasing, vexing or irritating; a nickname; reinforcement;—*(M.)* A gang of workmen supplied by the owners of lands irrigated by a canal; to make the annual clearance and repairs. The labourers are distributed over the land-holders benefitted by each canal, each of whom is bound to supply his quota of labour, or in default to pay a fine of eight annas a day for each man absent:—*chher kháná, kargá, v. n.* To tease; to irritate.

CHHERÁ **ਛੇਰਾ** *s. m.* A herdsman; a provoker.

CHHERÁ **ਛੇਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An individual of a *chher* or gang of workmen on a canal for canal administrative purposes, and for distributing the required number of labourers over the land-holders who receive water. Ninety days' labour is considered one *chherá* in the Multan district. In Muzaffargarh one *chherá* is a single day's labour.

CHHERAN **ਛੇਰਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To drive cattle to pasture; to provoke:—*jangal jatt ná chherie, hañi te kirár; berí te mukánd jo bhan galsin buthár.* Vex not the *Jat* in his jungle, or the *kirár* in his shop, or the boatman at his ferry, for they will break your head (*lit. mouth*) if you do.—Prov.

CHHERNÁ **ਛੇਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To tease; to worry; vex; to touch; to lance a swelling or boil; to speak of; to mention; to begin or to start a subject of conversation; to drive out cattle to pasture; to make; to run (a horse).

CHHETARNÁ **ਛੇਤਰਨਾ** } *v. a.* To beat;  
CHHETNÁ **ਛੇਤਨਾ** } to shampoo  
with the feet.

CHHEUR ਛੇਉਰ *s. m.* A wooden frame built into a wall to give strength to it.

CHHÍ ਛੀ *a.* Six,

CHHIÁHAT ਛਿਆਹਟ } *a.* Sixty-  
CHHIÁIT ਛਿਆਇਟ } *six.*  
CHHIÁSATH ਛਿਆਸਠ }  
CHHIAT ਛਿਆਟ }

CHHIÁN̄WEN ਛਿਆਣਵੇਂ *a.* Ninety-six.

CHHIÁSÍ ਛਿਆਸੀ *a.* Eighty-six.

CHHIÁUNÁ ਛਿਆਉਣਾ } *a.* Six-fold.  
CHHIAURÁ ਛਿਆੌਰ }

CHHIBBAR ਛਿਬੜ *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Chibbar*.

CHHICHCHHÁ ਛਿਛੱ *s. m.* The twelfth letter of the Gurmukhí Alphabet.

CHHÍCHHÁ ਛੀਛਾ *s. m.* A kind of sauce made of mangoes.

CHHICHHOHRÁ ਛਿਛੋਹਰਾ *a.* See *Chha-chhohrá*.

CHHICHHOLNÁ ਛਿਛੋਲਨਾ *v. n.* To rinse; to cleanse; *i. q.* *Hangdlná*.

CHHICHHRÁ ਛਿਛਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Butea frondosa*) whose large leaves are gathered in the jungles and brought into the towns, where they are used by shopkeepers to wrap up such purchases of their customers as curd, butter, sweetmeats, sugar.

CHHICHHRÁ ਛਿਛੜਾ *s. m.* The flabby, withered skin of old age; the skinny parts of meat; the prepuce; a shred of meat; on the outskirts of a joint; an outer trimming;—(*M.*) A tree (*Butea frondosa*), the red flowers called *kesú* are used for dyeing and making red powder to throw about at the *Holí* festival:—*billí kún khálí chhichhréán de sufne*. The cat dreaming of the trimming.—Prov. used of those who are very anxious of getting their object.

CHHÍCHHYÁ ਛੀਛਯਾ *s. m.* See *Chhichhdá*.

CHHIDÁÍ ਛਿਦਾਈ *s. f.* Boring; the price of boring.

CHHIDAUNÁ ਛਿਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be pierced, separated or bored.

CHHIDDAR ਛਿਦੌਰ *s. m.* A hole; a perforation; a vacuity; a defect; a flaw (moral or physical); deception; fraud; hypocrisy.

CHHIDDI ਛਿਛੱਦੀ } *s. f.* The refuse  
CHHIDDI ਛਿਦੀ } parts of cotton;  
phlegm; mucous; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat; the refuse which remains after straining buttermilk.

CHHIDNÁ ਛਿਦਣਾ *v. n.* To be pierced; to be bored.

CHHIDRÁ ਛਿਦਰਾ *a.* Porous; arranged at a distance; not closely set (teeth):—*chhidre hondá, v. n.* Not closely set or arranged (teeth); generally used in the plural.

CHHIDWÁÍ ਛਿਦਵਾਈ *s. f.* Boring; the price of boring.

CHHIDWÁUNÁ **डिस्टाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be perforated or bored.

CHHIGGÁ **डिगो** *a.* Having six teeth (cattle), or at the commencement of sixth year.

CHHIGUNÁ **डिगुटा** *a.* Sixfold.

CHHÍH **डीह** *inter.* A word used to incite cattle, or induce them to drink water; sometimes it is used to drive them away; an unmeaning expression used by washermen when bringing down the clothes upon the washboard.

CHHIHÁUNÁ **डिहाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be slightly torn (cloth, shoes).

CHHIHNÁ **डिहटा** *v. n.* To burst; to be slightly torn.

CHHIHO **डीहो** *inter.* See *Chhih*.

CHHIJÁÚ **डिजाउ** *s. m.* One who is inclined to withdraw or waste money from his capital; a spendthrift;—*a.* Susceptible of being separated; rent.

CHHIJAUNÁ **डिजाउटा** *v. a.* To separate or waste (money); to discontinue.

CHHIJJ JÁNÁ **डिज्जना** } *v. n.* To  
CHHJJNÁ **डिज्जना** } be separated or wasted (as money); to die; to be discontinued; to be rent; to become tattered, especially the sacred thread).

CHHIK **डिक्** *s. f. (M. Pot.) Lit.* Pulling, hence the rope by which anything is pulled; a long twisted leather

rope by which the yoke is connected with the seat of the well; a long stick which is between the bull's yoke and a square wooden frame, slightly loaded, drawn by oxen in treading out grain:—*gadhe dí chhik, s. f.* The girth of a donkey's saddle:—*jandare dí chhik, s. f.* The rope by which the large rake is pulled:—*madhāni dí chhik, s. f.* The strap by which the churner of a churn is turned.

CHHÍK **डीक्** *s. f. (Pot.)* The quantity of water or other liquid drunk without taking breath; the act of drinking that quantity; *i. q. Dik, Jhik.*

CHHIKÁ **डिक्** *s. m. (M.)* See *Chhikká*.

CHHIKAN **डिक्न** *v. a. (M.)* To pull, to drag; to draw; to challenge (wrestlers).

CHHIKÁUNÁ **डिक्वाउटा** *v. a.* To draw; to cause to be drawn; to cause to sneeze; to cause to smoke (a pipe); to cause to be torn (cloth; shoes); to cause to eat.

CHHIKK **डिक्** *s. f.* Sneezing; a sneeze; *c. w. dúnd; i. q. Nichchh.*

CHHIKKÁ **डिक्** *s. m.* A network or loop of strings or cords to hang anything on; the strings of a *bahanjá*.

CHHIKKÍ **डिक्** *s. m. (M.)* A cradle made of rope hung from the roof of the house in which milk pots are kept.

CHHIKKNÁ **डिक्न** *v. n., a.* To squeeze; to smoke (a pipe); to draw in the smoke; to draw; to take (property).



CHHIKKÚ डिबु s. m. } A very  
CHHIKKULÍ डिबुली s. f. } small  
basket.

CHHIKRÁ डिक्ता s. m. A waggon, a cart.

CHHIKRÍ डिक्ती s. f. A sort of chess, played with six or seven *couries*; a small basket made of the branches of *pilchhi* generally used by confectioners; c. w. *kheḍḍá, khelḍá*.

CHHIKWAYYÁ डिक्दया s. m. One who takes away, one who draws; one who smokes.

CHHILÁ डिला s. m. Forty days of childbirth, when a grand purification takes place; forty days when a man sits in seclusion to worship; the period of forty days.

CHHILÁÍ डिलायी s. f. Paring, peeling, barking; the price of peeling, barking; stripping tobacco.

CHHILÁR डिलार } s. m. f. A young  
CHHILÁRÚ डिलारु } kid.

CHHILÁUNÁ डिलाउना v. a. To cause to be peeled, pared, barked, skinned.

CHHILK डिलक }  
CHHILKÁ डिलका } s. m. f. Skin,  
CHHILL डिल } rind, bark, shell.  
CHHILLAK डिलक }

CHHILLAR डिलन s. m. Bark, skin, rind; *met.* a rupee.

CHHILLAT डिलउ } s. f. A piece of  
CHHILT डिलउ } skin, bark, rind,  
a splinter or thorn in the flesh.

CHHILLNÁ डिलना v. a. To peel, to pare, to bark, to strip off the rind, to skin, to gall, to cut (with a knife.)

CHHIMÁHÍ डिमारी } s. f. Six  
CHHIMÁHIN डिमारी } months;  
six months' pay.

CHHIMBH डिभ } s. m. A pool of  
CHHINB<sup>H</sup> डिभ } water where  
bushes and reeds are thickly grown; i. q. *Chhambh, Chhambh*.

CHHIMBH डिभ } s. f. A splin-  
CHHIMBHAR डिभन } ter; a bush  
CHHINBH डिभ } of the  
twigs of  
which baskets are made.

CHHIN डिन s. f. A moment, an instant; twinkling of an eye; the sixtieth part of a *ghari*:—*chhin bhar, ad.* In a moment, in an instant:—*chhin malar, s. m.* A moment.

CHHINÁL डिनाल } s. f. A strumpet,  
CHHINÁR डिनार } a prostitute, a bad  
woman, a harlot:—*chhindápurá, s. m.*  
See *Chhindá*.

CHHINÁLÁ डिनाला s. m. Whoredom, prostitution;—s. f. See *Chhinál*.

CHHINBÁ डीबा s. m. A caste; a washerman; a calico printer; a kind of snake.

CHHINBAN डीबट s. f. The wife of a *Chhinbá*, a female of the *Chhinbá* caste.

CHHINBAR डीबन s. m. (M.) See *Chembar*.

CHHINDÁ डीडा s. m. A hole.

CHHING डिग } s. f. A thin stick,  
CHHINGH डिग } a stick with sharp  
point; a pointed piece of silver or gold to bring out scraps of food from teeth.

CHHINGLÁ डिगला s. m. (M.) See *Chhánggá*.

CHHINÍ CHHINÍ डिटी डिटी a. Reduced to atoms or to pieces; c. w. *hoṇá, kar deṇá*; i. q. *Chiní, Chiní*.

CHHINJH **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* Wrestling:—  
*chhinjh pāṇṇī, v. n.* To wrestle; to quarrel,  
to fight each other; *c. w. paṇṇī.*

CHHINKÁ **डिङ्ग** } *s. m.* Sprink-  
CHHINKÁO **डिङ्ग** } ling of water  
on roads; sprinkling of rose-water  
and other colours on the occasion of  
marriages and festivities.

CHHINKANÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. n.* To sprin-  
kle; to bestow upon, to give alms liber-  
ally:—*hatth chhinkagā, v. n.* To distri-  
bute alms freely.

CHHINKAUNÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. a.* Caus.  
of *Chhinkagā.*

CHHINN BHINN **डिङ्ग** *s. m.* Cut  
up, destroyed, scattered.

CHHINT **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* Calico; *i. q. Chhī.*

CHHIO **डिङ्ग** *intj.* See *Chhī.*

CHHIOG **डिङ्ग** *s. m. (M.)* A sixth  
share.

CHHIPAKÍ **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* A sudden  
eruption of piles on the body.

CHHIPÁU **डिङ्ग** *s. m.* Concealing,  
hiding, secrecy.

CHHIPAUNÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. a.* To hide,  
to conceal, to cover, to veil.

CHHIPKALÍ **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* A house  
lizard.

CHHIPNÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. n.* To be con-  
cealed, to be hid, to elude or escape ob-  
servation; to veil or put on a mask; to  
set (the sun, moon, stars):—*chhipde*  
*phirgā, v. n.* To be in hiding; *i. q. Lukgā.*

CHHIP CHHIP KE **डिङ्ग** *ad.*  
Secretly.

CHHIR **डिङ्ग** *s. f. (Pot.)* A little raised  
skin on the margin of the finger nail;  
*i. q. Chap.*

CHHIRÁ **डिङ्ग** *s. m.* See *Lipá.*

CHHIRÁÍ **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* Pasturing; the  
wages of taking herd or flock out to  
pasture.

CHHIRÁUNÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. a.* To cause  
to be mocked; to cause to be begun, or  
to begin.

CHHIR CHHIRÁ **डिङ्ग** *a., s. m.* Po-  
rous; a very thin kind of cloth (as gauze);  
*i. q. Jhirjhirá.*

CHHIRE **डिङ्ग** *intj.* Begone! (a word  
used to drive away a cat); *i. q. Chhure.*

CHHIRHAM **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* Anger from a  
slight cause, fretfulness, vexation; *c. w.*  
*chhutgā, chhirgā.*

CHHIRHMÍ **डिङ्ग** *a.* Irritable, irasci-  
ble, fretful, easily provoked, touchy.

CHHIRKÁ **डिङ्ग** *s. m.* A by-path, a  
by-way, a foot path, a track.

CHHIRKÁ **डिङ्ग** } *s. m.* Sprink-  
CHHIRKÁU **डिङ्ग** } ling of water  
on roads. See *Chhinká.*

CHHIRKANÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. a.* To sprinkle.  
See *Chhinkagā.*

CHHIRKÁUNÁ **डिङ्ग** *v. a.* To  
cause to be sprinkled; *i. q. Chhinkagā.*

CHHIRNÁ **डिङ्ग** } *v. n.* To begin,

CHHIRNÍ **डिङ्ग** } to enter (upon a  
work), to embark (in an enterprise); to  
go to pasture (as a herd of cattle or  
flocks of goats or sheep); to flow (as  
blood); to continue; to quarrel; to con-  
tinue to cough.

CHHIROHÁ **डिङ्ग** *s. f. (M.)* The wife  
of a washerman.

CHHIRT **डिङ्ग** *s. f.* Beginning, com-  
mencing; the prancing of a horse.

CHHISSÍ ਛਿੱਸੀ *s. f.* A coarse kind of cloth having six hundred threads in the chain (cloth.)

CHHÍṬ ਛੀਟ *s. f.* Calico; *i. g.* *Chhínṭ*.

CHHÍṬÁ ਛੀਟਾ *s. f., a. (M.)* A branch of Indus is named *Chhíṭá* on account of its vagaries; mad:—*chhíṭi kuttí jalebídá dī rákhi*. What! a mad bitch to guard sweetmeats.—Prov.

CHHÍṬÁ ਛੀਟਾ *s. m.* A handstick, a cane.

CHHITÁLI ਛਿਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-six.

CHHITÁHLÍÁ ਛਿਤਾਹਲੀਆ *s. m.* The year 46th.

CHHITÁṆK ਛਿਟਾਂਕ } *s. f.* The 16th

CHHITÁṆKÍ ਛਿਟਾਂਕੀ } part of a seer, two ounces; two ounces weight; *i. g.* *Chhatáṅk*.

CHHITARNÁ ਛਿਤਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be scattered, to be spread.

CHHÍṬÍ ਛੀਟੀ *s. f.* A handstick, a cane.

CHHÍṬKÁ ਛੀਟਕਾ *a.* Stout but thin:—*chhíṭká jowás*, *s. m.* A stout man but not fat.

CHHITRÍ ਛਿਤਰੀ *s. f.* A small old shoe.

CHHITRÍÁṆ ਛਿਤਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Small old shoes.

CHHITRÁUNÁ ਛਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To beat with a shoe, to scatter, to spread.

CHHITRÁUNÁ ਛਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be shampooed by treading with the feet.

CHHITṬ ਛਿੱਟ *s. f.* The splashing of mud and water, spattering, sprinkling, splash; a shot; a spot;—*a.* Bespattered, defiled, polluted, impure, depraved, bad; mischievous, quarrelsome.

CHHITṬÁ ਛਿੱਟਾ *s. m.* Scattering, (grain seed in a field); sprinkling, splashing;—*chhíṭṭá deṇḍ* or *páṇḍ*, *v. n.* To scatter, (grain or seed in a field), to sprinkle water with the hand.

CHHITTAR ਛਿੱਤਰ *s. m.* A very old and worn out shoe:—*chhittar kháṇḍ*, *v. a.* To get a shoe beating; to suffer humiliation, taunts:—*chhittar máṇḍ*, *láṇḍ*, *v. a.* To give one a shoe beating, to taunt; *i. g.* *Jutí*, *Ját*.

CHHITTHÁ ਛਿੱਥਾ *a.* Angry, sullen; ashamed, confused:—*chhithá hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

CHHOCHHÁ ਛੋਛਾ *a.* Worthless, useless, invalid; equal to nothing.

CHHODÁ ਛੋਦਾ } *s. m. (M.)* Stumps of  
CHHODÁ ਛੋਡਾ } the date tree.

CHHOHAR ਛੋਹਰ *s. m.* A boy, a lad:—*chhoharpṇḍ*, *s. m.* Childhood; *i. g.* *Chhuhur*, (Spoken west of the Ravi.)

CHHOHLÁ ਛੋਹਲਾ *a.* Quick, hasty, rapid.

CHHOHNÁ ਛੋਹਣਾ *v. n.* To touch, to feel, to meddle with.

CHHOHRÁ ਛੋਹਰਾ *s. m.* } A boy, a lad, a  
CHHOHRÍ ਛੋਹਰੀ *s. f.* } girl. (spoken  
CHHOKRÁ ਛੋਕਰਾ *s. m.* } west of the Ravi  
CHHOKRÍ ਛੋਕਰੀ *s. f.* } and east of the  
Sutlej.)

CHHOLÁ ਛੋਲਾ } *s. m.* A kind of  
CHHOLLÁ ਛੋਲਾ } pulse, gram; *met.*  
*Pudmul*.

CHHOLÍÁ ਛੋਲੀਆ } *s. m.* Green gram.  
CHHOLÚÁ ਛੋਲੂਆ }

CHHOP ਛੋਪ *s. m.* Rolls of cotton spread on an winnowing instrument by a company of women respectively at night for spinning on the following day; *c. w.* *páṇḍ*.

**To drive away contemptuously ; to set a dog on anything.**

CHHUCHHUHAR **हुहुर** *s. m.* A boy, a lad:—*chhuchhuharpund, s. m.* Boyishness, littleness, a want of spirit; weariness.

CHHUCHHUHRÁ **हुहुरा** *a.* Boyish, puerile, little, spiritless, mean, trifling, airy, contemptible; *i. q.* *Ohhachhohrd.*

CHHUCHHÚNDAR **हुहुंदर** } *s. f.* A  
CHHUCHHÚNDHAR **हुहुंदर** } mole,  
a muskrat.

CHHÚCHÍ **हुची** *s. f. (M.)* A fish of the herring family (*Olupea chapra*) common in the rivers and *phandis*.

CHHUPÁUNÁ **हुपाउना** } *v. a.*

CHHUPWÁUNÁ **हुपवाउना** } Caus. of  
*Chhupáuná* To cause to be released; to release, to separate, to deliver, to rid from; to emit or discharge (semen):—*ratt, khás, lahé chhupáuná, v. a.* To cause to bleed:—*adk chhupáuná, v. a.* To cause to give up a chain to a betrothed girl; *i. q.* *Chhupáuná.*

CHHUHÁÍ **हुहायी** *s. f.* Touching; grinding (gain):—*chhuhái deyt* or *kháyí, v. n.* To be touched, to be influenced, to be got the better of, to be at fault, to yield.

CHHÚHAR **हुहर** *s. m. (M.)* A boy:—*chhúharidá dē rann vī kol ná thīve.* Let no one be the wife of boys.—Prov.

CHHUHÁRÁ **हुहारा** *s. m.* The date tree and its fruit:—*chhuhárd deyd, mīyá, v. a.* To betroth.

CHHÚHAT **हुहत** *s. f.* Touch, contamination; *a. v.* *laggá,*

CHHUHÁUNÁ **हुहाउना** *v. n.* To cause to touch.

CHHÚHIR **हुहिर** *s. f. (M.)* A girl:—*chhúhiridá kanás Shaitán vī pandh māgá.* Even Satan prays for protection from girls.—Prov.

CHHUHLÁ **हुहला** } *a.* Active,  
CHHUHULÁ **हुहला** } sprightly; *i. q.*  
*Chhohlá.*

CHHUHŪNÁ **हुहुना** } *v. a.* To touch,  
CHHUHŪNÁ **हुहुना** } to feel, to  
CHHUHŪNÁ **हुहुना** } meddle with.

CHHUHUR **हुहर** } *s. m.* A boy, a  
CHHUHURÁ **हुहारा** } lad.—*chhuhur*  
*pund, s. m.* Boyishness, littleness, a want of spirit; *i. q.* *Chhohar.*

CHHÚÍ **हुयी** *s. m. (Pot.)* A light hatchet with a narrow blade, chiefly used in cutting the *malhá* or *ber* bush.

CHHULKANÁ **हुलकना** *v. n.* To be frightened, to overflow; to be spilt, to splash, to spill; to void urine.

CHHÚMBAR **हुम्बर** *s. m.* A rustic, a clown.

CHHÚN **हुन** } *s. f.* Root; trace, track;

CHHÚN **हुन** } posterity; a troop,  
forces, an army; diminution:—*chhúnkar deyt, v. a.* To diminish:—*chhún hóyí, v. n.* To be diminished:—*chhún mákúyí, v. a.* To diminish, to bring to one end, to root up, to have no trace or track, to annihilate.

CHHUN CHHUNÁ **हुनहुना** *s. m.* A child's rattle.

CHHUN CHHUNÁN **हुनहुनी** *s. f.*  
*pl.* Fetters.

CHHÚNÍ **हुनी** *s. f. (Pot.)* The cover of an earthen vessel (made likewise of earth); *i. q.* *Ohappa.*

CHHÚNÍN **हुनी** *s. f. (M.)* The lid of a *gharí*:—*chhúnín bhannay, v. a.* To break the lid of a *gharí* at the bride's chamber-door is a general custom at marriages.

The *chhúnt* is placed, with a small piece of money under it, before the threshold of the chamber, and the bridegroom, as he goes in, stamps on and breaks it. The company congratulate him. The money is the perquisite of the potter.

CHHUNNE SE ਛੁਨੇਸੇ *a.* Contagious, epidemic.

CHHUNK MUNK ਛਣਕ ਮੁਣਕ *s. f.* The sound of frying fat; a rattling sound.

CHHUPAUNÁ ਛੁਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hide. See *Chhipauná*.

CHHUPNÁ ਛੁਪਣਾ *v. n.* To be hid, to be concealed, to elude or escape observation. See *Chhipná*.

CHHURÁ ਛੁਰਾ *s. m.* A large knife.

CHHURAK ਛੁਰਕ *s. f.* Haste, rapidity, speed, quickness:—*chhurak karke nikal jánd*, *v. n.* To go away quickly, to go away with haste or rapidity:—*chhurak murk*, *s. f.* Walking with haste; *c. w. karná*:—*chhurak phardhí, bílák*, *s. m.* A snare for birds.

CHHURE ਛੁਰੇ *intj.* Begone! (a word used to drive away a cat); *i. q. Ohhíre*.

CHHUR HOJÁNÁ ਛੁਰਹੋਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.*

CHHUR HONÁ ਛੁਰਹੋਣਾ } To get away, to begone (like a cat on account of fear); *met.* to keep silence, to be silent on account of fear.

CHHURÍ ਛੁਰੀ *s. f.* A small knife:—*miṭṭhí chhurí*, *s. f. lit.* A sweet knife; cold steel; one who ruins another with a smooth face, or secretly; a wolf in sheep's clothing.

CHHÚT ਛੂਟ *s. f.* Touch, contamination, defilement; *c. w. lagghá*.

CHHÚT ਛੂਟ *s. f.* Acting or speaking without restraint or consideration, running furiously; *c. w. karná*.

CHHUṬIÁI ਛੁਟਿਆਈ *s. f.* Littleness.

CHHUṬKÁRÁ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Deliverance, freedom, escape, disengagement, liberation; liberty, exemption; release, discharge, acquittal; *c. w. deṭṭá, hoṭṭá*.

CHHUṬṬ ਛੁੱਟ *prep.* But, except; save, leaving, without, besides.

CHHUṬṬ ਛੁੱਟ *ad.* Without hinderance; *i. q. Achhut*.

CHHUṬṬAR ਛੁੱਟੜ *a.* Forsaken, abandoned (as a wife by a husband); free.

CHHUṬṬÍ ਛੁੱਟੀ *s. f.* Leave, holiday; discharge, disengagement, leisure, permission, freedom: *c. w. deṭṭá, laigá, miláṭ*.

CHHUṬṬNÁ ਛੁੱਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be freed, to escape, to escape from; to be separated, to be alienated, to be discorded; to be liberated, to be set free, to be dismissed, to be discharged or acquitted; to be redeemed (a mortgage); to cease, to stop, to be given up, to be relinquished; to leave (the breath), to die; to be set in motion, to start; to go off, to fire (a gun); *copulations liberari, semen emittere*.

CHÍÁNBOṚÁ ਚੀਅੰਬੋੜਾ } *a.* Uneven,  
CHÍÁNBOṚÁ ਚੀਅੰਬੋੜਾ } (as thread);  
ill-shaped, imperfect.

CHIBB ਚਿੱਬ *s. m.* A bruise, an indentation (in a metallic vessel.)

CHIBBÁ ਚਿੱਬਾ *a.* Indented, bruised (a metallic vessel.)

CHIBBHAR ਚਿੱਭੜ } *s. m.* A small wild  
CHIBBHAR ਚਿੱਭੜ } fruit generally

found on the east & south of the Sutlej among *khari* crops; *met.* a deformed person:—*chibbhare de bér te deṭ*. He will pay at the *chibbhar* harvest; *i. e.* he will never pay it.

CHIBRÍ ਚਿਬਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* The spotted owl (button owl of Europeans)—*athene brama* (Jerdon). Besides being a bird of ill omen,

it is considered extremely ugly:—*chibrí dá chihrá te nán Nér Bíbí*. She has the face of an owl and her name is *Nér Bíbí* (Lady of Light).—Prov.

**CHÍCHÁ** ਚੀਚਾ *s. m.* A woman's breast; *Vulva*.

**CHICHAR** ਚਿਚਰ *s. m. (K.)* Debris.

**CHÍCHBAHUTÍ** ਚੀਚਬਹੁਟੀ *s. f.* See *Chíchwahutí*.

**CHÍCHCHAR** ਚਿੱਚੜ *s. m.* A tick:—*chamm chíchchar, s. m. lit.* A tick of skin; a man that is not easily shaken off.

**CHÍCHÍ** ਚੀਚੀ *s. f.* The little finger, the little toe.

**CHÍCHAK** ਚੀਚਕ *s. f.* Small-pox.

**CHÍCHKÁ** ਚੀਚਕਾ *s. m.* A thin skin separated after small-pox.

**CHICHLAUNÁ** ਚਿਚਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To cry out, to scream, to shriek.

**CHÍCHOCHÍCH-GANDHORÍAN** ਚੀਚੋਚੀਚਰੀਧੋਰੀਆਂ

**CHÍCHOCHÍCH-GHANDOLÍAN** ਚੀਚੋਚੀਚਖੰਦੋਲੀਆਂ

*s. f.* A play among boys. Some boys hide themselves, and some go to mark lines on walls; when the latter return, the former go to erase those lines, and when they come back, all boys go to see whether all lines are erased or not. They count those lines which are not erased; and the party, who marked the lines, is entitled to get something from the other party.

**CHICHRÍ** ਚਿਚੜੀ *s. f.* A small tick:—*chamm chíchrí, s. f. lit.* A small tick of the skin; a woman who makes herself a pest by hanging on where she is not welcome.

**CHICHRÍ** ਚਿਚਰੀ *s. m. (K.)* A small, rather slender, shrubby plant (*Plectranthus rugosus*), abundant in the Panjab Himalaya, and occurring in the Salt Range. In those places it is used as bedding to keep off fleas.

**CHICHÚNDAR** ਚਿਚੂੰਦਰ } *s. f.* A  
**CHICHÚNDHAR** ਚਿਚੂੰਧਰ } bat, a muskrat.

**CHÍCHWAHUTÍ** ਚੀਚਵਹੁਟੀ *s. f.* The name of a small insect, a species of cochineal with a back red and soft like velvet, generally seen in the rains; a scarlet-fly.

**CHIDDÁ** ਚਿੱਦਾ *s. m.* A little lac ball with which children play.

**CHIDPH** ਚਿੱਢ *s. m., f.* A person of small stature.

**CHIDHÁR** ਚਿਧਾਰ *ad. (M.)* On all sides.

**CHIFÁLÁ** ਚਿਫਲਾ *a. (K.)* Slippery, as of a hill side or any thing hard to hold.

**CHIGÁ** ਚਿਗਾ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a male camel up to 7 years' old.

**CHIGGÁ** ਚਿੱਗਾ } *a.* Fat and flat  
**CHIGGHÁ** ਚਿੱਘਾ } (applied to the human face and the body):—*chiggá choprá, a.* Clean with ghee, &c., (generally applied to the human face.)

**CHÍGH** ਚੀਘ *s. f.* A mark made on the flesh by a tightly bound cord; *c. w. pai jágá*.

**CHIH** ਚਿਹ *s. m.* Anger; insistence, persistence; love, affection:—*chih chapháungá, v. a.* To cause to make obstinate, to cause to make angry:—*chih chapháungá, v. n.* To be obstinate, to persist; to be angry, to insist; *c. w. chaph jágá, chapháungá*.

**CHÍHÁBAT** ਚੀਹਬੱਟ *s. m.* Crying, weeping, lamentation; *c. w. paigá*.

**CHIHAN** ਚਿਹਣ

**CHIHAN CHAKKAR** ਚਿਹਣਚੱਕਰ }  
*s. m.* A mark, a spot, a stain, a scar, a sign, a symbol, a token by which anything is known, feature, signature.

**CHIHARNÁ ਚਿਹਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To join together two layers of leather with paste, as in making shoes.

**CHÍHL ਚੀਹਲ** *s. f.* The name of a bird of prey, a kite; the pine tree, pine wood.

**CHÍHAR ਚੀਹੜ** } *s. f.* Gluten, gum-  
**CHÍHR ਚੀਹੜ** } miness, clamminess,  
stickiness; closeness, churlishness, sor-  
didness; the pine tree.

**CHÍHRÁ ਚੀਹੜਾ** } *a., s. m. f.* Glutin-  
**CHÍHRÍ ਚੀਹੜੀ** } ous, gummy, tena-  
cious, avaricious; a miser.

**CHÍJ ਚੀਜ** *s. f.* A thing:—*chíj bast*, *chíj wast*, *chíj wasté*, *s. f.* Things, chattles, goods.

**CHIJÁKRÍ ਚਿਜਾਕਰੀ** *s. m. (K.)* Is a plant (*Podophyllum Emodi*). Its handsome red fruit (ripe in September and October) is inspid, and the natives do not praise it much, although they eat it in most parts.

**CHIJLÁ ਚਿਜਲਾ** *s. m. (K.)* A small tree, or as generally seen, a large shrub (*Fracinus xanthoxyloides*) common in the arid tracts on the Sutlej and Chenab, and in the Jhelam basin. It very rarely reaches 5 feet in girth and 25 feet high. Its wood is hard, heavy and strong, but being small, is mostly only used for handles and for fuel.

**CHÍJO ਚੀਜੋ** *s. f.* A thing (used only in speaking to children.)

**CHIK ਚਿਕ** *s. f.* A kind of screen or curtain made of split bamboos; cheque (corruption of the English word *Cheque*); —(K.) Soil, ground.

**CHÍK ਚੀਕ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ohikár*. A scream, a shriek, a cry:—*chík chihárá*, *chík chihánd-rá*, *s. m.* Weeping, crying.

**CHIKÁ ਚਿਕਾ** *s. m.* See *Ohikhá*.

**CHIKAN ਚਿਕਣ** *s. m.* Flowering on cloth or plaster, embroidery.

**CHÍKAN ਚੀਕਨ** *s. m.* Is a tree (*Bonny-mous fimbriata*) common in many places in the Panjab. It does not grow to a great size, and is not valued for construction, but the wood is close-grained and tough, and spoons are made of it. The leaves are eaten by goats, and on the Sutlej the red seeds are strung into ornaments for the head; *i. q.* *Baag chál*.

**CHIKARÁ ਚਿਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of fiddle; a fawn; noise, uproar.

**CHIKARÍ ਚਿਕੜੀ** *s. f.* Thin mud; a kind of fine wood (*Buzus sempervirens*) of which combs are made.

**CHIKÁUNÁ ਚਿਕਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.* To cause  
**CHÍKÁUNÁ ਚੀਕਾਉਣਾ** } to cry out or  
to shriek, to cause to wail, to cause to scream.

**CHÍKH ਚੀਖ** *s. f.* A shriek, a scream, wailing; *c. w. paigé*, *máragé*; *i. q.* *Ohík*.

**CHIKHÁ ਚਿਖਾ** *s. f.* A bier, a funeral pile, a pyre; *i. q.* *Ohikhá*.

**CHÍKHÁ ਚੀਖਾ** } *m.* } *a.* Thin and  
**CHÍKHÍ ਚੀਖੀ** } *f.* } lean; shrill,  
having a shrill voice; a person with a shrill voice.

**CHÍKHNÁ ਚੀਖਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry out, to scream, to wail; *i. q.* *Ohikhá*.

**CHIKIÁUNÁ ਚਿਕਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n. (M.)*  
To scream, to shriek.

**CHIKKÁN ਚਿੱਕਾਨ** *a.* Thick, of a thick consistence (spoken of fluids.)

**CHIKKAR ਚਿਕੜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kachchar*. Mud, mire; *met.* a slothful, slovenly person:—*chikkaṛ chibbhāṛ*, *s. m.* Mud:—*chikkaṛ cher* or *chher*, *s. m. (M.) lit.* The mud gang; the gang of statute labourers



summoned for emergent work while the canals are running. The annual clearance and repairs of the inundation-canals are done by *chhefas*, or statute labourers, while the canals are dry; but if any emergent work is required to be executed while the canals are running, additional *chhefas* (called *chikka chhey*, or the mud gang, because they have to work while the clay has been turned into mud by the canal-water) are summoned.

HIKNÁ चिकना } a. Oily, greasy,  
 IFKNÁ चीकटा } sticky, smooth;—  
 IFKUNÁ चीकुटा } v. n. To leak.

IFKNÁ चीकटा v. a. To cry out, to shriek, to scream, to wail; i. q. *Bōḡd*.

HIKNÁHAT चिकनाहत } s. f. Oil, fat,  
 HIKNÁÍ चिकनायी } grease.

HIFKNÍ चीकटी a. Oily, greasy, sticky;—s. f. Clay, soil, hard land:—*chiknā mittā*, s. f. A kind of clay.

HIKRI चिकरी }  
 HIKNI चिकनी } s. f. See *Chikarī*.

HIKUN चिकु s. m. (M.) A mixture of barley-flour, turmeric and sweet-oil, rubbed over the bodies of the bride and bridegroom before marriage by the *mirdasā* or *mirdā*. Persons of rank rub a little on the arms or other parts. Among *Jats* the whole body is rubbed. Its supposed effects are to increase personal beauty and stimulate passions; i. q. *Baṭnā*, *Vaṭnā*.

HIL चिल s. f. A large flat stone or clod.

HIL चील s. f. The pine tree (*Pinus exceleś*), pine wood; a kite; i. q. *Chīhl*, *Chīlh*.

HILÁ चिला s. m. A period of forty days observed for certain religious purposes by Muhammadans or other religious

fraternities in the east; forty days after child birth:—*chilā bannhād*, v. a. To appoint a period of forty days for a religious observance:—*chilā karnā*, *chile baīḥād*, *paīḥād*, v. a. To spend forty days in fasting, reading some verses of the *Qurān* in some private room or place, and some times in an unfrequented forest; i. q. *Chhīlā*.

CHILÁ चीला s. m. A small tree (*Casaria tomentosa*) commonly found near the Indus basin. The timber is whitish, soft and brittle, and is only used for small wood-work, but is said to furnish good fuel. In some places the fruit is used for poisoning fish.

CHILAK चिलक s. f. Shining, brightness, glitter, polish.

CHILAK चीलक s. f. (M.) The name of an ornament worn by women on the ear; i. q. *Daṇḍā*.

CHILAKNÁ चिलकटा v. n. To shine, to glitter.

CHILAM चिलम s. f. The bowl of a pipe, a pipeful of tobacco; the large earthen stand of *huqqā*, which contains the tobacco and fire and which is placed on the top of the rod or other pipes:—*chilam bharnā*, v. a. To prepare the *chilam*, to fill a pipe; to serve or wait upon one.

CHILAMCHÍ चिलमची s. f. A wash-hand basin of metal.

CHILÁT चिलात s. f. (M.) The name of a male goat up to one year old.

CHILGOJÁ चिलगोजा s. m. Corruption of the Persian word *Chilgosaḥ*. A kind of fruit, used medicinally and considered strengthening, the seed of the edible pines (*Pinus gerardiana*).

CHILH चील s. f. See *Chīhl*, *Chīl*.

CHILHÁRÁ चिलहार } s. m. (M.) The  
 CHILHÁRO चिलहारो } sum of forty,  
 about forty.

**CHILKÁNÁ** चिलकाना *s. m. (M.) lit.*

polishing. Wages for polishing; a deduction of from half to one anna per rupee, in addition to interest, made from a loan by the lender. Thus a *kirdā* lending one hundred rupees deducts six rupees and four annas as *chilkánā*; but he enters one hundred rupees in his books and charges interest on the full hundred. The Sikhs had several sort of rupees. *Nānak Shāhī* struck in *sambat* 1844-45 was the final coin. *Chilkánā* was levied to make up the difference between the value of the standard and other rupees.

**CHILKÁRÁ** चिलकारा *s. m.* Brightness, glitter, polish.

**CHILKÁUNÁ** चिलकाउना } *v. a.* To  
**CHILKÁWAN** चिलकावट } cause to  
shine, to polish.

**CHILKÍ** चिलकी *s. f.* A kind of *Nānak Shāhī* rupee (of a purer metal than the original *Nānak Shāhī* rupee); a kind of rupee worth ten annas, current in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

**CHILKORNÁ** चिलकोरना *v. n.* To shine (after raining), to rise (the sun.)

**CHILLÁ** चिल्ला *s. m.* The string of a bow:—*chillā jhāṛṇā*, *v. a.* To draw a bow.

**CHILLÁ** चील्ला *s. m.* See *Chillā*.

**CHILLÍ** चिल्ली *s. f.* A pony or mule load of grass, &c.

**CHILOTÁ** चिलोता } *s. m. (K.)* A small  
**CHILOTÚ** चिलोटु } tree (*Litsaea sp.*)

which is not unfrequent in parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Chenab. In some places in Chamba, an oil, expressed from the fruit, is burned.

**CHILÚCHÍ** चिलुची *s. m. (K.)* A broadish leaved tree (*Iris Nepalensis*.)

**CHILÚN** CHILÚN चिलुं चिलुं *s. m.* Throbbing, chattering continuously, as chickens:—*chilūn chilūn karnā*, *v. n.* To

throb, to be noisy, to chatter without intermission, as chickens in the absence of the hen; to have severe pain in a boil and wound.

**CHÍMÁ** चीमा } *s. m.* A division  
**CHÍMAH** चीमु } of Jats.  
**CHÍMÁN** चीमं }

**CHIMBARÁUNÁ** चिंबराउना *v. a.* To cause to stick to, to cause to adhere to, to climb up.

**CHIMBARJÁNÁ** चिंबर नाटा } *v. n.*  
**CHIMBARNÁ** चिंबरना } To ad-  
here to, to hang on, to cleave to, to stick to; to copulate.

**CHIMBARÍ** चिंबरी *s. m.* Is a plant (*Doctyloctenium Aegyptiacum*) common in many places throughout the plains of the Panjab. Its seeds are occasionally eaten in times of scarcity, and it is reckoned good as a fattening and a milk-producing pasture; *i. q.* *Madhánā*.

**CHÍMBARÍ** चीमवरी *s. m.* Is a plant (*Eileusine flagellifera*) abundant in many of the more arid parts of the Panjab plains, especially towards the west. In some places it is a favourite with cattle.

**CHIMERNÁ** चिमेरना *v. a.* To cause to adhere; *i. q.* *Chamerpnā*.

**CHIMMARNÁ** चिमरना *v. n.* To adhere, to stick to.

**CHIMTÁ** चिमटा *s. m.* Tonga.

**CHIMÚNÁ** चिमुना } *s. m.* A kind of  
**CHIMÚNAH** चिमुनाह } little red bird.

**CHIMYÁKRÍ** चिमयाकरी *s. m.* See *Chijákrí*.

**CHÍN** चीन *s. f.* A plait, a fold in a garment (petticoat.)

**CHÍNÁ** चीना *s. m.* A kind of grain, a sort of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*):—*chínā khilānā*, *v. n. lit.* To throw *chínā*; *met.* to weep bitterly.

**LIÑAG** ਚਿਣਗ *s. f.* A spark; prickly heat; ardor urinae; *c. w. mārūt, paigūt, eḍḍhūt.*

**LIÑAGÍ** ਚਿਣਗੀ *s. f.* A kind of partidge; a spark; *met.* an active lad.

**LIÑÁÍ** ਚਿਣਾਈ *s. f.* Laying bricks, arranging; mode or manner of arranging; compensation for brick laying.

**LIÑAKNÁ** ਚਿਣਕਨਾ *v. n.* To speak loud.

**LIÑÁR** ਚਿਨਾਰ *s. f.* The name of a tree (*Platanus orientalis*), the wood of which is highly esteemed, and used for gun stocks.

**LIÑÁRÍ** ਚਿਨਾਰੀ *a.* Made of *chindr*; of a *chindr* colour.

**LIÑÁT** ਚਿਨਾਤ *s. f. (K.)* A paved road or flight of paved steps down a hill side; *i. q. Chanál, Okhwál.*

**LIÑAUT** ਚਿਣਾਉਟ *s. f.* Arranging, piling, brick-laying, plaiting; mode or manner of plaiting, piling.

**LIÑÁUNÁ** ਚਿਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be plaited; to cause to be piled or built up.

**LIÑARNÁ** ਚਿੰਬੜਣਾ *v. n.* See *Thimbar jāḡḡ.*

**ÍÑ CHÍN** ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ *s. f.* A scream, a shriek:—*chín chín karná, v. n.* To scream, to squeal, to screech, to make a shrill noise; to kill by degrees.

**ÍÑÍ CHÍNÍ** ਚਿਣੀ ਚਿਣੀ *a.* Broken to pieces, reduced to pieces:—*chíní chíní ojāḡḡ, hoḡḡ, v. n.* To be broken to pieces, to go to pieces:—*chíní chíní ardeḡḡ, karná, v. a.* To break into pieces.

**ÍÑD** ਚੀਂਡ *s. f.* The quantity of water, or other liquid, drunk without taking breath, the act of drinking that quantity; *i. q. Jhík.*

**CHÍNDHÍ** ਚੀਂਧੀ *s. f.* A piece of leather attached on both sides of an axis of a carriage near wheels.

**CHÍNDH MINDH** ਚਿਧ ਮਿਧ *a.* Run together, confused, obscure, not clear; *c. w. karná.*

**CHÍNG** ਚੀਂਗ *s. f. (M.)* Groaning from pain; *i. q. Hāḡḡ.*

**CHÍNGGHÁR** ਚਿੰਘਾਰ *s. f.* A scream, a screech.

**CHÍNGGHÁRNÁ** ਚਿੰਘਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To scream, to screech.

**CHÍNGGIÁRÁ** ਚਿੰਗਿਆੜਾ *s. m.*  
**CHÍNGGIÁRÍ** ਚਿੰਗਿਆੜੀ *s. f.*  
**CHÍNGGYÁRÍ** ਚਿੰਗਿਆੜੀ *s. f.*

A spark (of fire):—*chinggiáḡí láuḡḡ, v. n. lit.* To set a spark; to foment a quarrel, to sow a seed of disunion, to sow dissension.

**CHÍNGHNÁ** ਚਿੰਘਨਾ *v. n. (M.)* To strain at stool; to strain at lifting a burden; to obstruct; *i. q. Killhḡḡ.*

**CHÍNÍ** ਚੀਨੀ *s. f.* Sugar, porcelain, crockery ware;—*a.* Pertaining to China.

**CHÍNÍ** ਚੀਣੀ *s. f.* A kind of millet of red variety (*Panicum miliaceum*.)

**CHÍNJARÍ** ਚਿੰਜੜੀ *s. f.* The beginning of strife:—*chinjarí chheḡḡḡ, v. n.* To begin a quarrel.

**CHÍNNA** ਚੀਨਾ *s. m.* A light chestnut sorrel (applied to horses and pigeons.)

**CHINNA** ਚਿਣਨਾ *v. a.* To arrange, to pile up, to lay (bricks); to plait (cloths).

**CHINNH MINNH** ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਮਿੰਨ੍ਹ *a.* See *Chindh Minndh.*

**CHÍN PÍN चीपीं** *s. f.* The querulous notes of a bird that has been caught; *met.* complaint, discontent:—*chís pí karná, v. a.* To complain, to be dissatisfied, to make excuses, to refuse assent.

**CHINT चिन्त** } *s. f.* Laying bricks,  
**CHINTÍ चिन्ती** } mason work, piling  
up any thing in an orderly manner; plaiting cloth.

**CHINTÁ चिन्ता** } *s. m.* Thought, reflection,  
**CHINTÁ चिन्ता** } solicitude, care,  
anxiety, concern; cark, dole, fret:—*chintá chikhá barabbār.* Care and pyre are equal; *i. e.* the pyre burns the dead and care kills the living:—*kuchh chintá nahín, ad.* It does not matter, never mind.

**CHIP चिप** *s. f.* Obstinacy, insisting, vexation, teasing, abashment, imitation:—*chip chapkháut, dast, v. a.* To make obstinate, to tease:—*chip laggná, v. n.* To be obstinate; to feel obstinate;—*s. m. (K.)* A fish trap of bamboo or osier under a weir in a stream:—*chip chip, s. m.* Adhesion, coherence:—*chip chipá, s. f.* Adhesiveness, glutinous.

**CHÍP चीप** *s. f.* Glue, gluten, any viscous substance, adhesiveness or viscosity; a mixture of oil with the juice of *bohār* or *thohār*, used for catching birds; *i. q. Káppá, Pákká.*

**CHIPAK चिपक** *s. m.* Sticking, adhesion.

**CHIPAKNÁ चिपकना** *v. n.* To stick, to adhere.

**CHÍPAṢ चीपझ** *s. m.* A glutinous or adhesive substance, a hanger on; *met.* a miser.

**CHIPATNÁ चिपटना** *v. n.* To stick, to adhere, to be united, to be joined.

**CHIPKÁUNÁ चिपकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to adhere, to make to stick.

**CHÍPLÁ चीपला** *a.* Sticky, glutinous, viscous.

**CHIPNÁ चिपना** *v. n.* To be abashed, to be vexed, to be irritated.

**CHIPPÍ चिपी** *s. f.* An oval shaped vessel or dish, usually made of wood, used by *sáhdá* or *faqírs*;—*(M.)* A piece of cloth tied with stick in order to make pigeons to run away.

**CHIPPNÁ चिपना** *v. a.* To join, to piece; to clean strings or cords of hemp; to stamp cloth;—*v. n.* To stick to.

**CHIPRÁ चिपरा** *a.* Having the eyes filled with matter, bleary-eyed.

**CHIPRÚ चिपहु** *s. m.* A bleary-eyed man, a man whose eyes are clogged with matter (spoken contemptuously.)

**CHIR चिर** *s. m.* Space of time, a long time:—*chir láund, v. a.* To delay, to spend a long time:—*chir laggná, v. a.* To be spent (a long time):—*chirkál, s. m.* A long time:—*chir picchhe, picchhō, ad.* After a long time.

**CHIR चिन्न** *s. f.* Vexation; a hangnail.

**CHÍR चीर** *s. m.* A slit, a rent; a sharp pain;—*s. f. (M.)* Gum; *c. w. dúnd:*—*chir phár karná, v. a.* To open by lancing (a boil); to tear, to rend.

**CHÍRÁ चीरा** *s. m.* A turban of variegated colours, (especially of a red colour); a rent, a rip, a cut, a slit;—*chírá dezá, v. n.* To open by lancing (a boil or other swelling.)

**CHIRÁ चिरा** *s. m.* A male sparrow *met.* a dwarf, a man of little stature.

**CHIRÁÍ चिराही** } *s. f.* The price of  
**CHÍRÁÍ चीराही** } splitting and of  
sawing timber and boards; compensation for lancing boils.

**CHIRAK चिरक** *s. f.* Excrement voided in small quantities, *mucus, pus.*

**CHIRÁKÁ** ਚਿਰਾਕਾ *a.* Of old time, of long duration, requiring a long time.

**CHIRAKNÁ** ਚਿਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To void by stool very little at a time; to make a creaking noise as an old bedstead.

**CHÍRAN** ਚੀਰਨ *s. f.* A handful (of vegetables.)

**CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To tease, to vex.

**CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be split, or rent, to cause to be sawed (boards, &c.); to cause to be opened by lancing (a boil, &c.)

**CHIRAUNJÍ** ਚਿਰੌਜੀ *s. f.* A kind of medicine.

**CHIR CHIRÁT** ਚਿੜ ਚਿੜਾਟ *s. m.* Prating, chattering; the sound of wood burning.

**CHIR CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿੜ ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ }  
**CHIR CHIR KARNÁ** ਚਿੜ ਚਿੜ ਕਰਨਾ }  
*v. n.* To prate, to chatter; to sputter (meat in roasting.)

**CHÍRH** ਚੀੜ *s. f.* Glutinousness, adhesiveness; closeness, churlishness; the pine tree, pine wood; *i. q.* *Chítar*.

**CHÍRHÁ** ਚੀੜਾ } *a.* Gummy, glutinous,  
**CHÍRHÍ** ਚੀੜੀ } *tenacious; met. a miser;*  
*i. q.* *Chítar*.

**CHIRHÁWÁ** ਚਿੜਹਾਵਾ *s. m.* See *Chápháwá*.

**CHÍRÍ** ਚੀਰੀ *s. f.* A letter, an epistle; *ism. of Chérá*.

**CHIRÍ** ਚਿੜੀ *s. f.* A female sparrow; *met. a middle sized man, a dwarf:—*  
*chírfí mór, s. m.* A sparrow catcher, a bird catcher:—*chírfí ná pháṭakṭṭṭ, pháṭkṭṭṭe páṭṭṭṭ; v. n. lit.* Not a sparrow has to flutter; not a single person can come into, or pass (any place):—*chírfíṭṭṭṭ dé mārān tē guáṭṭṭṭṭ dé hāṭṭṭṭ. lit.* The death

of sparrows and jokes of clowns.—Prov. used where a strong man does not care to injure a weak person:—*chírfí tar-khāṭṭ, s. m. (Pot.)* The name of a bird.

**CHIRÍÁHAN** ਚਿੜਿਆਹਨ } *s. f.* The

**CHIRÍÁNDH** ਚਿੜਿਆਂਧ } smell of  
a burnt leather, of an extinguished  
lamps, of stinking oil.

**CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Cháṭṭṭṭṭṭ, Chirwáṭṭṭṭ*.

**CHIRÍN** ਚਿਰੀਂ *ad.* After a long time.

**CHIRING** ਚਿੜਿੰਗ } *s. f.* A  
**CHIRINGIÁRÍ** ਚਿੜਿੰਗਿਆਰੀ } spark  
**CHIRINGÍ** ਚਿੜਿੰਗੀ } (of fire);  
an itch; *c. w.* *chhíṭṭṭṭṭ, páṭṭṭṭṭ*.

**CHIRK** ਚਿਰਕ } *s. m.* Space of time,  
**CHIRKU** ਚਿਰਕੁ } a long time.  
**CHIRKÁ** ਚਿਰਕਾ }

**CHIRMARÁT** ਚਿੜਮਰਾਟ *s. m.* A smarting pain, acrimony, smarting.

**CHIRMIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿੜਮਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To smart.

**CHIRNÁ** ਚਿੜਨਾ *v. a.* To be teased, to be vexed, to be provoked.

**CHÍRNÁ** ਚੀਰਨਾ *v. a.* To rend, to rip up, to slit, to split, to divide longitudinally with a saw; to lance (a boil, a swelling.)

**CHIRNÁ** ਚਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be slit, to be torn, to be rent, to be sawed.

**CHIRNÍ** ਚਿਰਨੀ *s. f.* A kind of tree (*Látsma galanica*.)

**CHIRÍPHUL** ਚਿਰੀਫੁਲ *s. m.* A kind of tree.

**CHIROKNÁ** ਚਿਰੋਕਣਾ *a.* Of old time, of long duration, requiring a long time; *i. q.* *Chírdká*.

- CHÍRÚ** ਚੀਰੂ *s. m.* A skein of thread; one who rends, tears or saws.
- CHÍRWÁN** ਚੀਰਵਾਂ *a.* Split;—*chírwān piṇḍ*, *s. m. (M.)* Split dates.
- CHÍRWIN** ਚੀਰਵਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* The fruit of the date-palm which has been cut open, the stem extracted and dried.
- CHÍRWÁ** ਚਿੜਵਾ } *s. m.* A preparation  
**CHÍRWE** ਚਿੜਵੇ *pl.* } of rice; *i. e.* rice soaked, parched and beaten in a mortar; (the word is commonly used in the plural.)
- CHIRWÁÍ** ਚਿਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Sawing, tearing, cutting; compensation for sawing, tearing, slitting.
- CHIRWÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be slit or rent, to cause to be sawed (boards.)
- CHÍS** ਚੀਸ *s. f.* Throbbing of a sore, a sharp pain; *c. v.* *hōṭ, paṇḍ, mārṇḍ, uffhṇḍ*.
- CHISÁ** ਚਿਸਾ *s. m.* Day and night.
- CHISSÁ** ਚਿਸਾ *a.* Handsome, beautiful, nice, fine.
- CHIST** ਚਿਸਤ *s. m.* A sect of Muham-madan *faqirs*.
- CHISTÍ** ਚਿਸਤੀ } *s. m.* A man of  
**CHISHTÍ** ਚਿਸ਼ਤੀ } the *Chist* caste.
- CHIT** ਚਿਟ *s. f.* A strip of cloth, a rag, a scrap; a strip of paper on which address of one is written to whom a packet is despatched;—(*M.*) Obstinacy, insisting, vexation, teasing, abashment; a flat plain:—*chit kar dīd' his*. He made a plain of it, or he made a clean sweep of it.
- CHÍTÁ** ਚੀਤਾ *s. m.* Urine; a leopard:—*chitá bhijḍṇḍ, karná, wāḍḍṇḍ*, *v. a. lit.* To pass urine, to make water (the term used by the Sikhs).
- CHITAK** ਚਿਟਕ *s. f.* Dirtiness, filth; glittering of the sun.
- CHITAKNÁ** ਚਿਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To become dirty (the head).
- CHITAMNÁ** ਚਿਤਮਣਾ } *v. a.* To re-  
**CHITAMNÁ** ਚਿਤਮਨਾ } member, to consider, to think of, to cogitate, to determine.
- CHITAMNÍ** ਚਿਤਮਣੀ *s. f.* Consideration; thought, cogitation; care, anxiety.
- CHITANN** ਚਿਤੌਨ *a.* Rational, reasonable, in possession of the senses; cautious, wide, awake, aware; *i. q.* *Chetann, Chatann*.
- CHITÁPAR** ਚਿਟਾਪੜ *s. m. (M.)* Whiteness.
- CHITAR** ਚਿਤੜ *s. m.* See *Chittar*.
- CHITARGUPT** ਚਿਤਰਗੁਪਤ *s. m.* Yama's register, the recording angel; supposed angels (according to the Hindu Mythology); who are said to record every person's good and bad actions daily during the life-time.
- CHITARKÁR** ਚਿਤਰਕਾਰ *s. m.* A painter, a portrait-painter; *i. q.* *Chittarkār*.
- CHITARKÁRÍ** ਚਿਤਰਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Painting, portrait-painting; the art of painting; *i. q.* *Chittarkārī*.
- CHITÁRNÁ** ਚਿਤਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To remind, to make known, to warn, to apprise, to advise.
- CHITARNÍ** ਚਿਤਰਣੀ *s. f.* An accomplished and fascinating woman; the second of the four classes (*i. e.* *Padmāṇḍ, Chitarṇḍ, Saṅkhyṭ, Hastāṇḍ*) into which the Hindús divide women, according to their characteristic of beauty, &c.
- CHITÁUNÁ** ਚਿਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chitarná*.
- CHITERÁ** ਚਿਤੇਰਾ *s. m.* A picture painter, engraver, one who works figures on metals.

**CHITGUPT** ਚਿਤਗੁਪਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chitr-gupt*. See *Chitargupt*.

**CHÍTHALNÁ** ਚੀਥਲਨਾ *v. a.* To tread under foot, to trample down, to bruise, to crush.

**CHITHÁUNÁ** ਚਿਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be crushed, ground.

**CHITHIÁN** ਚਿਠੀਆਂ *s. f. (M.)* A cluster of stars; *i. g.* *Khittidán*, *Giffidán*.

**CHÍTHRÁ** ਚੀਥੜਾ *s. m.* A rag; a tattered garment.

**CHITKABRÁ** ਚਿਤਕਬਰਾ *a.* Spotted, speckled.

**CHITKANÁ** ਚਿਟਕਣਾ *s. m.* A spot, a speck, a blot (used commonly in the plural as *chitkane*).

**CHITKANÍ** ਚਿਟਕਣੀ *s. f.* A bolt.

**CHITKÁRÍ** ਚਿਟਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Urging on cattle by the clicking noise made in drawing the tongue from the palate.

**CHITLÁ** ਚਿਤਲਾ *a.* See *Chitkabrá*.

**CHITMANÁ** ਚਿਤਮਣਾ *v. a.* To remember, to consider. See *Chitamáná*.

**CHITMANÍ** ਚਿਤਮਣੀ *s. f.* See *Chitamání*.

**CHITRÁ** ਚਿਤਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chitrak*. A leopard;—(*M.*) *lit.* The spotted one; a fish, the murrel (*Ophicophalus marulius*)—also called *sahol*. It grows to three or four feet in length, and has an eye-like spot on the caudal fin, and five large spots along the side, whence its name. It has few bones, but is insipid eating.

**CHITRERÁ** ਚਿਤਰੇਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* A painter; *i. g.* *Chiterá*.

**CHITRÍ** ਚਿਤਰੀ } *s. f.* The but-  
**CHITRÍAN** ਚਿਤਰੀਆਂ *pl.* } tocks of a  
child.

**CHITT** ਚਿੱਤ *s. m.* The mind, the

senses, the heart; memory; understanding; attention, notice, consideration; a painting;—*s. f.* A *coupi* worn on the back, so as to lie flat;—*a.* Lying on the back with the face up:—*chitt hojáná*, *hojád*, *v. n.* To lie dead; *met.* to sleep a sound sleep:—*chitt karnd*, *v. a.* To remember; to wish, to desire, to have a desire or liking:—*chitt kardená* or *harnd*, *v. n.* To kill; to throw (an adversary) on his back (in wrestling):—*chitt láungá*, *logdúgá*, *laggá*, *v. n.* To attend, to pay attention to, to apply to:—*chitt ton láih jángá*, *v. n.* To escape one, to be forgotten:—*chitt wichh rakkhá*, *v. a.* To instil in the mind, to impress, to fix deeply:—*chitt mitáld*, *a.* Painted or stained with diverse colors, variegated, many colored, spotted.

**CHITṬÁ** ਚਿੱਟਾ *a.* White, fair; *met.* a rupee:—*chitṭe kappe te salámán dē chitṭí*. White clothes and *salámán* a dead loss.—Prov. refers to men who wear white clothes and who have no right to do so.

**CHITṬÁ** ਚਿੱਤਾ *s. m.* A leopard; a kind of medicine, a species of *charáild*.

**CHITTAR** ਚਿੱਤੜ *s. m.* The buttock, the rump.

**CHITTARKÁR** ਚਿੱਤਰਕਾਰ *s. m.* A painter of pictures, an engraver, one who does ornamental carving in wood;—*a.* Ornamented with painted figures (as a wall.)

**CHITTARKÁRÍ** ਚਿੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Picture painting, ornamental carving, painting of any sort.

**CHITTARNÁ** ਚਿੱਤਰਨਾ *v. a.* To paint pictures, to work figures in metals and on ornaments; to paint the face of a girl or a boy on festivals.

**CHITṬÁ TASDÍK** ਚਿੱਟਾ ਤਸਦੀਕ *s. m.* (*M.*) The preliminary statement of holdings.

**CHITṬHÁ** ਚਿੱਠਾ *s. m.* An account, a memorandum of money paid; wages, especially of state servants; a long letter; a story or couplets written on paper mended or folded:—*chitṭhā tárd*, *v. a.* To pay servants' wages, to pay a bill, to clear accounts.

**CHITṬHÍ ਚਿੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A letter, a note; a certificate, an order; scratching of the skin of human body by any previous hurts:—*hūṇḍí chitṭhí*, *s. f.* A draft:—*chitṭhí dení* or *pāṇḍí*, *v. a.* To have recourse to law, to file a plaint.

**CHITṬHṆÁ ਚਿੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To chew, to grind; to crush, to destroy.

**CHITṬÍ ਚਿੱਟੀ** *a., s. f.* Fem. of *Chitṭhí*. The female of the bird called *lál* or *surkh*; a sweetheart (in a bad sense.)

**CHITṬÍ ਚਿੱਤੀ** *s. f.* A small court, the back of which has been broken or worn, so that it will lie with face up, (used in play); a spot; a mark of baking on bread.

**CHITṬNÁ ਚਿੱਤਣਾ** *v. a.* To apply colours (to a wall), to an ornament with pictures, to work figures (in metals.)

**CHITṬRÁ ਚਿੱਤਰਾ** *s. m.* A leopard.

**CHITWANÍ ਚਿਤਵਣੀ** *s. f.* Consideration, thought, cogitation; care, anxiety; *i. q.* *Chitamṇí*; *c. w.* *lagṇṇí*.

**CHÍUN CHÍUN ਚੀਓਂ ਚੀਓਂ** *v. n.* Peeping as a young chick or bird; *c. w.* *karná*.

**CHIWÁUNÁ ਚਿਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Chuduná*.

**CHO ਚੋ** *s. m.* A creek, a rivulet; a stick of wood partially burnt;—(K.) A water-fall in low hills, the bed of a torrent.

**CHOÁ ਚੋਆ** *s. m.* Water-fall in drops or a stream (as trickling down the side of a rock or from a leaking roof), water oozing from an orifice;—(M.) Water stratum:—*choá chāḍāṅ*, *channāṅ*, *s. m.* A perfume (musk, *ambergris*, saffron and the juice of the flowers of the *Arbor tristis*, ground together to a paste).

**CHOB ਚੋਬ** *s. f.* A stick, a club; a pole, a tent pole; a mace; drumstick:—*chob chūṇí*, *s. f.* A kind of medicine, a

China-root (*Smilax China*):—*chobḍḍḍḍ*, *s. m.* A mace bearer:—*chobḍḍḍḍḍ*, *s. f.* The wife of a mace bearer:—*chobḍḍḍḍḍ*, *s. f.* The business of a mace bearer.

**CHOBÁK ਚੋਬਕ** *s. m. (K.)* Trap door in ceiling leading to upper story by ladder.

**CHOBAR ਚੋਬਰ** *m.* } *a.* Fat and  
**CHOBARÍ ਚੋਬਰੀ** *m.* } plump; a  
**CHOBARNÍ ਚੋਬਰਨੀ** *f.* } fat and  
plump person.

**CHOBBA ਚੋਬਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chaturvaidi*. *lit.* A Brahman, acquainted with the four Vedas but now applied indiscriminately to the Brahmans and especially to the attendants at the shrines of Mathra, Bindraban, and Benares, notorious for their eating capacity;—*a.* (in *comp.*) as, *do chobḍḍḍ*, of two poles, supported by two poles; *ikk chobḍḍ*, of one pole; *i. e.* a tent supported by one pole.

**CHOBBI ਚੋਬੀ** } *a.* Wooden.  
**CHOBÍ ਚੋਬੀ** }

**CHOBH ਚੋਭ** *s. f.* A perforation, a hole made by piercing a puncture; an inflammation of the eye.

**CHOBHÁ ਚੋਭਾ** *s. m.* Pricking, piercing, a perforation, a puncture; a dip, a diver, immersion; a dish composed of cooked rice, *ghee* and sugar; the furnace of a sugar factory; *c. w.* *deṇḍ*, *lāṇḍ*.

**CHOBHAR ਚੋਭੜ** *s. f.* A small perforation, a very small hole made by pricking or piercing, a minute puncture.

**CHOBHÍ ਚੋਭੀ** *s. f. (K.)* The race of a water-mill by which water escapes.

**CHOBHṆÁ ਚੋਭਣਾ** *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate, to make a hole, to prick, to puncture.

**CHOBHÚ ਚੋਭੂ** *s. m.* One that pricks or pierces.



CHOCHÁ ਚੋਚਾ *s. m.* } False accusation,  
CHOCHÍ ਚੋਚੀ *s. f.* } suspicion, cal-  
umny.

CHOCHLÁ ਚੋਚਲਾ *s. m.* Coquetry, playfulness, blandishment, endearing arts and expressions, toyishness:—*chochlebdj*, *chochle hatthá*, *s. m.* A man who deals in blandishments:—*chochle karná*, *v. a.* To practice blandishments.

CHOD ਚੋਦ *s. m.* (used only in comp.) A fornicator; as, *bhai chod* (a perpetrator of incest with a sister; (a term of abuse); an imperative of *v. a.* *Chodá*).

CHODNÁ ਚੋਦਣਾ *v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with, to copulate; *met.* to tease, to irritate, to give much trouble; to take hard work.

CHODÚ ਚੋਦੂ *s. m.* A man given to venery.

CHOG ਚੋਗ *s. f.* The food given by birds to their young, the food of birds in general; plaiting; *c. w.* *páugá*; *i. q.* *Choggá*.

CHOGÁ ਚੋਗਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chogah*. A long woolen or cotton coat with long sleeves; a *Mugal* over-coat, a cloak.

CHOGGÁ ਚੋਗਾ *s. m.* Food for birds in general. See *Chog*.

CHOGGHÁ ਚੋਘਾ } *s. m.* Hollow  
CHOGGHE ਚੋਘੇ *pl.* } places made with fingers in hot bread to pour *ghee* in them to make it delicious, (used commonly in the plural); *c. w.* *kaddhāe*, *kuffhāe*.

CHOHÁ CHANDAN ਚੋਹਚੰਦਣ } *s. m.*  
CHOHÁ CHANNAN ਚੋਹਚੰਨਣ } See *chod chandan* in *Chod*.

CHOH CHOH KARNÁ ਚੋਹ ਚੋਹ ਕਰਨਾ *v. a.* To peep (as the young of birds); to dazzle with splendid hues, to have a brilliant colour.

CHOHL ਚੋਹਲ } *s. m.* Cheer, laugh-  
CHOHUL ਚੋਹਲ } ing, jollity, merri-  
ment, amusement; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Chuhul*.

CHOHULBÁJ ਚੋਹੁਲਬਾਜ *s. m.* }  
CHOHULAN ਚੋਹੁਲਣ *s. f.* }  
CHOHULÍ ਚੋਹੁਲੀ *s. m.* }

A cheerful, merry, jovial person.

CHOHUR ਚੋਹੁੜ *a.* Very sour.

CHOÍ ਚੋਈ *s. f.* A narrow passage in the hills, a defile; a small stream of water.

CHOIÁ ਚੋਇਆ *s. m.* See *Chod*.

CHOIN ਚੋਇਣ *s. f.* Refuse in cotton, cotton with particles of the leaves of the plant mixed with it; *i. q.* *Chon*.

CHOJ ਚੋਜ *s. m.* Subtleness; beauty, luxury, pleasure, delight; coquetry, blandishment.

CHOJAN ਚੋਜਣ *f.* } *a.* Subtle;  
CHOJÍ ਚੋਜੀ *m.* } beautiful,  
luxurious; one who lives in pleasure; a coquette.

CHOK ਚੋਕ *s. m.* A kind of medicine used for curing the itch (especially in camels); stabbing, piercing, pricking.

CHOKÁ ਚੋਕਾ *s. m.* A wound made by piercing a small trident iron (used to pierce or prick mangoes or pieces of meat, &c., before cooking); a person employed to weed a field; in the first sense; *c. w.* *deud*, *máruá*.

CHOKAN ਚੋਕਣ *v. a.* (*M.*) To hoe.

CHOKAR ਚੋਕਰ *s. f.* Bran; altercation.

CHOKARÍ ਚੋਕਰੀ *s. m.* A reasoner, a disputer, a wrangler.

CHOKÍ ਚੋਕੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) Hoeing, weeding.

CHOKKHÁ ਚੋਖਾ *a.* Good, pure, genuine, fine, choice; much, sufficient.

CHOKKHI ਚੌਖੀ *s. f.* Goodness, purity, genuineness, excellence;—*a.* Sufficient. See *Ohokkhá*; *i. q.* *Ohukhdí*.

CHOKNÁ ਚੌਕਣਾ *v. a.* To pierce, to stab; to plant seeds by making a little hole in the ground; to prick (pastry, meat or fruit, &c.) before cooking it.

CHOKUR ਚੌਕੁਰ *s. f.* Bran; reasoning, altercation, disputation; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Chokar*.

CHOKURÍ ਚੌਕੁਰੀ *s. m.* A reasoner, a disputer, a wrangler.

CHOLÁ ਚੌਲਾ *s. m.* A kind of coat, a long coat, a cloak; the body:—*cholé badalqá*, *v. a.* To transmigrate:—*cholé chhaqqá*, *v. n.* To die.

CHOLÁ ਚੌਲਾ } *s. m.* (*M., K.*) Gram  
CHOLE ਚੌਲੇ *pl.* } (*Cicer arictinum*); *i. q.* *Chhold*.

CHOLHÁ ਚੌਲਾ *s. m.* A dainty:—*cholhehár*, *cholhehárá*, *cholhehárí*, *s. m. f.* A person who eats dainties stealthily.

CHOLÍ ਚੌਲੀ *s. f.* A short gown worn by women reaching only to the waist, and covering their breast only, a waist coat, a jacket; the body of a gown, the upper part of a garment; a bodice.

CHOLNÁ ਚੌਲਨਾ *v. a.* To eat, to eat a mouthful of sweetmeat, or a little date at the end of performing certain religious ceremonies.

CHOLRÁ ਚੌਲੜਾ *s. m.* See *Cholá*.

CHOLYÁL ਚੌਲਯਾਲ *s. m.* (*K.*) Hindú kitchen or room of the *chulhá*; *i. q.* *Risot*.

CHOMÁHÁ ਚੌਮਾਹਾ *s. m.* See *Chumáhd*.

CHOMÁSÁ ਚੌਮਾਸਾ *s. m.* See *Chumásd*.

CHON ਚੌਣ *s. f.* Refuse of cotton;—(*M.*) a cotton picker;—*a.* Gathered, picked, selected, chosen.

CHON ਚੌਣ } *v. a.* To milk; to ex-  
tract (milk) from a mil-  
CHONÁ ਚੌਣਾ } ky plant or tree;—*v. n.*  
To leak, to drop down.

CHONDÚ ਚੌਢੂ *s. m.* One who is expert in hitting a mark; *met.* one who eats what belongs to another; one who obtains an object without labour.

CHONGGÍ ਚੌਂਗੀ *s. f.* Toll;—*chonggí karná*, *v. a.* To take toll, to obtain profit; *i. q.* *Chunggí*.

CHONÍ ਚੌਣੀ *s. f.* A cotton picker; picking cotton.

CHOP ਚੌਪ *s. m.* A kind of red cotton shawl with a silk embroidered edge worn by women.

CHOPÁ ਚੌਪਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) The manner of sowing cotton seeds done by hands:—*chopá nál*, *v. n.* To sow rubbing the earth with the hand or a small brush gently over the seeds.

CHOPAR ਚੌਪੜ *s. m.* Grease, butter.

CHOPARÍ ਚੌਪੜੀ *a.* Smeared with oil, anointed; buttered (bread):—*nále do do nále choparíán*. *lit.* Two (breads) and buttered.—Prov used of those who are anxious to get many good things at a time.

CHOPARNÁ ਚੌਪੜਨਾ *v. a.* To smear with oil, to butter, to anoint.

CHOPRÁ ਚੌਪੜਾ *s. m.* A division of *Khatris*.

CHOR ਚੌਰ *s. m.* A thief, a pilfer; suspicion, doubt, mistrust.

CHORHÁ ਚੌੜਾ *s. m., a.* (*M.*) Protracted painful illness; failing, (used of a well which gives little water);—*disean dá chaggá te pást dá chophá*. Good to look at, but failing in water.—Prov.

CHORÍ ਚੌਰੀ *s. f.* Theft, stealing, embezzlement; hiding, concealment:—*chorí*

*chakárit, s. f.* Theft:—*chorí yórit chákari bájh wáste náh.* Theft, adultery and employment cannot be committed or got without mediation.

CHORTÁ ਚੋਰਟਾ *s. m.* } A thief, a pilfer.  
CHORTÍ ਚੋਰਟੀ *s. f.* }

CHOSSÁ ਚੋਸਾ *s. m.* } A file; an instru-  
CHOSSÍ ਚੋਸੀ *s. f.* } ment to cut the  
pages of a book equal;—*a.* Good, nice, fine; delicious:—*changá chossé, a.* Delicious.

CHOT ਚੋਟ *s. f.* A blow, contusion, a wound, an injury, a hurt, a stroke; a damage; an ornament worn on the crown of the head by a child:—*chof karní* or *láungí, v. a.* To hurt, to give a blow, to bite; to cast a spell or charm:—*chof kháungí* or *laggí, v. n.* To get hurt, to receive a blow; to suffer a damage or loss; to come under charm or spell:—*nagóre dí chof náí, ad.* Publicly, openly.

CHOTÁ ਚੋਟਾ *s. m. (M.)* A strip of cloth between the legs attached to a string about loins.

CHOTÁ ਚੋਟਾ *s. m.* } A thief.  
CHOTÍ ਚੋਟੀ *s. f.* }

CHOTÍ ਚੋਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* Rent, (sometimes used for rent instead of *Lich*). See *Lich*.

CHOTNÁ ਚੋਤਨਾ *a.* Light, trifling, mean, contemptible.

CHOTTA ਚੋਟਾ *s. m.* } A top, peak, sum-  
CHOTTI ਚੋਟੀ *s. f.* } mit; a large

lock of hair on the crown of the head, the top of the head; *i. q.* *Boddá, Boddí.*

CHUÁÍ ਚੁਆਈ *s. f.* Compensation for milking; the wages for dropping, dripping or distilling; the wages of a porter.

CHUÁN ਚੁਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* A cornsca- tion, a meteor, a falling star; a cornsca- tion made by lighting one end of a stick and twirling it round; a canal in Muzzafargarh is fancifully named *Chuán*; *i. q.* *Cho, Chuáti.*

CHUÁN ਚੁਆਂ *s. m.* A young melon cucumber, pumpkin or other fruit of that order.

CHUÁNÍ ਚੁਆਣੀ *s. f.* A four anna  
CHUANNÍ ਚੁਆਣੀ *s. f.* piece.

CHUÁRÍ ਚੁਆੜੀ *s. f.* A pole, a bamboo used for raising a load to be deposited on the back of a beast of burden; a pole or bamboo used for sailing a boat, a setting pole; a stick of wood partially burnt.

CHUÁTÍ ਚੁਆਤੀ *s. f. dim. of Cho.* A splinter or small stick burnt at one end, a brand (whether burning or extinguish- ed):—*chudáti láungí, v. n.* To ignite, to excite; *i. q.* *Chawáti.*

CHUÁUNÁ ਚੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to drop or drip; to distil; to draw off; to milk; to cause to raise or lift a burden, to help one to lift a load.

CHUBACHCHÁ ਚੁਬੱਚਾ *s. m.* A small reservoir of mason work, commonly adja- cent to a well; *i. q.* *Chabachchá.*

CHUBÁRÁ ਚੁਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* An upper story of a house with a flat roof.

CHUBBHÍ ਚੁੱਭੀ *s. f.* Immersion, a dip, diving; *c. w.* *láungí, mángí.*

CHUBH ਚੁਭ *s. m. (Pot.)* A hurt or stroke in the eye:—*chubh áhángá, v. a.* To per- form a ceremony by which a hurt is supposed to be removed from the eye; *i. q.* *Chabbólá, Thabbólá.*

CHUBHÁÍ ਚੁਭਾਈ *s. f.* Piercing, prick- ing.

CHUBHAK ਚੁਭਕ *s. f.* } A piercing

CHUBHKÁ ਚੁਭਕਾ *s. m.* } pain; a sud- den pang.

CHUBHÁUNÁ ਚੁਭਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (caus. of Chubhúá.)* To pierce, to prick, to per- forate, to puncture.

CHUBHKÍ ਚੁਭਕੀ *s. f.* Immersion, a dip; a piercing pain; a kind of arabesque or ornamental work of goldsmiths, jewellers, bookbinders.

CHUBHNÁ ਚੁਭਣਾ *v. n.* To be struck or thrust into, to pierce, to be pricked, to be pierced, goaded, or stabbed.

CHÚCHÁ ਚੁਚਾ *s. m.* } A young one, an  
CHÚCHÍ ਚੁਚੀ *s. f.* } infant; a woman's breast (applicable when unusually large).

CHUCHCHÁ ਚੁੱਚਾ } *a.* Bleareyed, sore  
CHUCHCHÍ ਚੁੱਚੀ } (the eyes.)

CHUCHCHUR ਚੁੱਚੁਰ *a.* Heavy and strong, robust, coarse.

CHUCHKÁNA ਚੁਚਕਾਨਾ *s. f. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

CHÚCH MACHÚCHÍAN ਚੁਚਮਚੁਚੀਆਂ  
*a. pl.* Bleareyed, sore (the eyes); *i. q.* *Chuchchí.*

CHUDÁÍ ਚੁਦਾਈ *s. f.* The price of prostitution.

CHUDÁK ਚੁਦਾਕ } *s. f. m.* A  
CHUDÁKAL ਚੁਦਾਕਲ } person given  
CHUDÁKAR ਚੁਦਾਕਰ } to venery; a  
CHUDAKKAL ਚੁਦੱਕਲ } libidinous,  
CHUDAKKAR ਚੁਦੱਕਰ } lustful person.

CHUDAND ਚੁਦੰਦ *a.* Angry, ready to fight or quarrel; *c. w.* *hond.*

CHUDARÍ ਚੁਦਰੀ *s. f.* A house with four doors, one on each sides; *i. q.* *Chaudarí.*

CHUDÁS ਚੁਦਾਸ *s. m.* }  
CHUDÁSÁ ਚੁਦਾਸਾ *s. m.* } Copulation,  
CHUDÁSÍ ਚੁਦਾਸੀ *s. f.* } venery.

CHUDÁUNÁ ਚੁਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To act the rake, to act lewdly; *Viri amplexibus se submittere (mulier.)*

CHUDD ਚੁੱਡ *s. f.* Vulva.

CHUDDO ਚੁੱਡੋ *s. f.* A whore, a prostitute, (a term of abuse to women); *i. q.* *Jhuddo.*

CHUDDÚ ਚੁੱਡੂ *s. m. (lit. of or belonging to Ohudd.)* A term of abuse or reproach, applied particularly to a man who winks at immoralities on the part of his wife; *i. q.* *Jhuddú.*

CHUDHRÁÍ ਚੁਧਰਾਈ } *s. f.* The office  
CHUDHRÁIT ਚੁਧਰਾਇਤ } and work of a  
*Chaudharí.*

CHUDHRÁIN ਚੁਧਰਾਇਣ } *s. f.* The  
CHUDHRÁNÍ ਚੁਧਰਾਣੀ } wife of a  
*Chaudharí.*

CHUDHRAMÁ ਚੁਧਰੱਮਾ *s. m.* } The  
CHUDHRAMÁN ਚੁਧਰੱਮਾਂ *s. m.* } busi-  
CHUDHRÁT ਚੁਧਰਾਤ *s. f.* } ness  
*Chaudharí.*

CHUDWÁÍ ਚੁਦਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price or wages of prostitution.

CHUDWÁUNÁ ਚੁਦਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to copulate; *i. q.* *Chuddáuná.*

CHUDWAYYÁ ਚੁਦਵੱਯਾ *s. m.* A man given to venery, a libidinous person.

CHUGAD ਚੁਗਦ } *s. m.* An owl, a screech-  
CHUGAL ਚੁਗਲ } owl; a backbiter,  
a telltale; a pebble  
to fill up the hole of a *chilam* of a *huggá*:—  
*chugal báj, chugal khor, s. m.* A back-  
biter, a tattler:—*chagalbáj, chugal khor,*  
*s. f.* Backbiting, tattling.

CHUGÁÍ ਚੁਗਾਈ *s. f.* Compensation for pasturing, feeding. See *Ohuggá.*

CHUGÁLÍ ਚੁਗਾਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* Chewing the cud; *i. q.* *Jugdlí, Ugdlí.*

**CHUGÁN** चुगान *s. m.* An open plain, an open square in a city.

**CHUGÁNÍ** चुगाणी *a.* Plaited (a *huggá* stem.)

**CHUGÁUNÁ** चुगाउना *v. a.* To pasture (cattle), to feed (birds); to cause to be selected or chosen; to cause to be picked (as cotton.)

**CHUGGHAL** चुप्पल *a.* Reamed out so as to be too light (a rupee or other coin.)

**CHUGHARÁ** चुपरा *s. m.* A house with rooms, on the four sides of an open court; a kind of cardamom with four divisions.

**CHUGIRD** चुगिरद *ad., prep.* Round about, on the four sides.

**CHUG LAINÁ** चुग लैना *v. a.* See *Chugáid.*

**CHUGLÍ** चुगली *s. f.* Backbiting, tattling:—*chuglí khávi*, *v. n.* To backbite, to tattle:—*chuglíkhor*, *s. m.* A backbiter, a telltale:—*chuglíkhort*, *s. f.* Tattling, backbiting.

**CHUGNÁ** चुगना *v. a.* To peck, to pick up food with the beak; to plait (cloth); to eat, to graze; to select, to choose; to pick (as cotton); to rifle, to strip (as a thief); to pluck or pull out (hair); *i. q.* *Chug laingá.*

**CHUGWÁÍ** चुगवायी *s. f.* Compensation for pasturing cattle, or feeding birds; compensation for picking (as cotton); compensation for culling, plucking out, picking up or pulling out any thing (especially hair.)

**CHUGWÁUNÁ** चुगवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be pastured; to cause to be picked up (food by birds); to cause to be plucked or pulled out (as hair); to cause to be selected or chosen; to cause to be picked (as cotton); to cause to be rifled or stripped (as by thieves.)

**CHÚHÁ** चुहा *s. m.* A rat, a mouse; a dry mucus from the nose:—*chúhemár*, *s. m.* A kind of bird:—*chúhe dandí paugh-chá*, *s. f.* A kind of bracelet consisting of beads like a rat's teeth strung in silk.

**CHUHÁN** चुहाट *s. m.* A caste of *Ráj-púts.*

**CHÚHANDÍ** चुँडी *s. f.* A pinch; *i. q.* *Chándhi.*

**CHUHÁNÍ** चुहाणी *s. f.* A kind of liquor mixed with certain spices, drunk by women after childbirth; *i. q.* *Chhudáti.*

**CHUHARHTÁ** चुवरुटा *s. m.* A well with four Persian wheels in it.

**CHUHÁSMÁ** चुगममा } *a.* Having  
**CHUHÁSMÁN** चुगममं } four sto-  
ries (a house), pertaining to the fourth story.

**CHUHATTÁ** चुँटा *s. m.* A market square, a market where four roads meet.

**CHUHATTAR** चुँड़ *a.* Seventy four.

**CHUHATTARWÁN** चुँड़वां *a.* Seventy fourth.

**CHUH CHUHÁUNÁ** चुहचुहाउना *v. n.* To chirp, to peep, to sing, to warble.

**CHUH CHUH KARNÁ** चुहचुह करना }  
**CHUHKANÁ** चुकना }  
*v. n.* To be of a deep red; to chirp, to peep (as a chick or young bird.)

**CHÚHÍ** चुही *s. f.* A rat, a mouse.

**CHÚHMÁR** चुहमार *s. m.* The name of a bird that preys on field mice; a mouse trap.

**CHÚHRÁ** चुहड़ा *s. m.* } The name of a  
**CHÚHRÍ** चुहड़ी *s. f.* } very low caste,  
whose business is sweeping, a sweeper;  
*met.* a person of very despicable nature:—  
*chúhrí saroch*, *s. f.* A herb used medi-  
cinally.

CHÚHTÍ चुहटी *s. f.* Picking cotton to pieces with the fingers.

CHUHUB चुहब *s. m.* A wound made by piercing, a perforation.

CHUHUBNÁ चुहबना *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate; *i. q.* *Chobhūḍ.*

CHUHUL चुहल *s. m.* Laughing, merriment, jollity, festivity, joy, mirth, cheer; ridicule; *c. w.* *karná.*

CHUHULAN चुहलन *f.* } *a.* Merry,  
CHUHULÍ चुहली *m.* } joyous, one  
who laughs or ridicules.

CHUHUR चुहुर *a.* Very sour.

CHÚJ चुज *s. m.* A hawk under a year old, a hawk that has not yet hunted.

CHÚJÁ चुजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chásak*. A young fowl or bird; a delicate, handsome man under the age of twenty.

CHÚK चुक *s. f.* Error, blunder, mistake;—*s. m.* (Pot.) A corner of a *chaddar* or *dopattá.*

CHUK चुक *s. f.* (Pot.) A thrust (with a pointed instrument or stick); *i. q.* *Hujjā.*

CHÚKÁ चुका *s. m.* A kind of vegetable used as greens.

CHUKÁÍ चुकायी *s. f.* The price of raising a thing; raising.

CHUKÁNÁ चुकाना *v. a.* See *Chukāwḍ.*

CHUKÁTH चुकाठ *s. f.* The frame of anything, consisting of four pieces of timber, as of a door, a bedstead; *met.* the bodily frame (of a man, horse).

CHUKÁTHÁ चुकाठा *s. m.* The small of the back, the loins (of a man, horse).

CHUKAUNÁ चुकाउना *v. a.* To cause to be raised; to make an end of; to kill;

to pay; to settle, to decide (a cause), to adjust (the price of a thing), to clear accounts, to discharge (debt).

CHUKAUTÍ चुकौती *s. f.* The sum agreed upon as the price of a thing.

CHUKÁWÁ चुकावा *s. m.* The rent of a village or district, the price agreed upon for anything, fixed price.

CHUKCHUKÁ चुक चुका *s. m.* Provocation, enticement.

CHUKHÁÍ चुखायी *s. f.* Purity, goodness, genuineness, excellence; *i. q.* *Chokhdí.*

CHUKHÚNJÁ चुखुंजा *a.* Quadrangular; *i. q.* *Chaukhūnjá.*

CHUKK चुक *s. f.* An error, a mistake, a miss; *c. w.* *hoḡá;* a crook in the back, a stoop; a strain in the loins; *c. w.* *paig:*—*bhull chukk, s. f.* A mistake, an error:—*chukk laigá, v. a.* See *Chukkgá.*

CHUKKÁ चुका *s. m.* A kind of vegetable used as greens; *i. q.* *Chákhá.*

CHUKKH चुख *s. f.* A small piece of gold, silver, copper, or other metal.

CHUKKHEBÍND चुके बिंद *ad.* Every moment, constantly, incessantly; *i. q.* *Jhappé biḡde.*

CHUKKNÁ चुकना *v. a.* To raise, to lift up, to take up; to induce, to excite, to persuade; to undertake; to finish;—*v. n.* To miss, to forget, to err: to slip or escape (from the memory); to be adjusted (the price of a thing); to be finished; to be discharged (debt); also *chukk laigá.*

CHÚKLÁ चुकला } *s. m.* The hip, the  
CHÚKNÁ चुकना } ramp.

CHUKSÁÍ चुकसायी *s. f.* Wariness, attention, circumspection, watchfulness, alertness, caution.

CHUKÚNÁ ਚੁਕੁਣਾ *a.* Quadrangular.

CHUKWÁÍ ਚੁਕਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price of raising or lifting a thing; raising, lifting up.

CHUKWÁUNÁ ਚੁਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be lifted; to cause to be adjusted (the price of a thing). See *Chukwugá*.

CHÚL ਚੁਲ *s. f.* The pivot part of a hinge, a tenon:—*chúl wingí hoṁí*, *v. n. lit.* To be crooked (a tenon) *met.* to be angry, to be displeased, to be ill.

CHÚLÁ ਚੁਲਾ *s. m.* The hip bone; the upper part of an ox yoke.

CHULÁ ਚੁਲਾ *s. m.* A handful; washing the mouth after eating, gargling; *c. w. karná*.

CHULÁÍ ਚੁਲਾਈ *s. f.* A kind of greens.

CHULBULÁ ਚੁਲਬੁਲਾ } *s. m.* A  
CHULBULÁÍ ਚੁਲਬੁਲੀਆ } restless,  
nervous person, one whose whole frame is agitated.

CHULBULÁṬ ਚੁਲਬੁਲਾਟ } *s. f.* Flut-  
CHULBULÍ ਚੁਲਬੁਲੀ } tering, rest-  
lessness.

CHULBULÁUNÁ ਚੁਲਬੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To flutter, to be restless; *i. q. Chulchulóngá*.

CHULCHUL ਚੁਲਚੁਲ *s. f.* The sound produced by water dropping at intervals (spoken of obstructed urine); fluttering, restlessness; wantonness.

CHULCHULÁUNÁ ਚੁਲਚੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To flutter, to be restless, to be agitated, to spring nervously as one does when tickled.

CHULCHULÍ ਚੁਲਚੁਲੀ *s. f.* Fluttering, restlessness.

CHULH ਚੁਲੁ } *s. m.* See *Chullhá*.  
CHULHÁ ਚੁਲੁਹਾ }

CHULÍ ਚੁਲੀ *s. f.* The hand so arranged as to hold water; a handful:—*chull bhar*, *ad.* As much as a handful, a full *chull*:—*chull karná*, *v. a.* To gargle:—*chull páungá*, or *chhadpáungá*, or *deud*, *v. a.* To devout, to consecrate; to declare a purpose of abstinence from anything; to avoid, to forsake, to resign:—*chull kokrí*, *s. f. (K.)* Maize (*Zea mais*).

CHULIHÁR ਚੁਲਿਹਾਰ *s. m. f.* The owner of a fire-place, a baker.

CHULLANGNÁ ਚੁਲੰਗਨਾ *v. a. (Pot.)*  
To draw water out of a cistern and well; *i. q. Kulungá*.

CHULLHÁ ਚੁਲੁਹਾ } *s. m.* } A fire-place.  
CHULLHÍ ਚੁਲੁਹੀ } *s. f.* }

CHUMÁHÁ ਚੁਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Four months'  
CHUMÁHÁN ਚੁਮਾਹਾਨ } pay; *i. q. Chomáhd*.

CHUMÁSÁ ਚੁਮਾਸਾ *s. m.* The four months included in the rainy season; *i. e. Háph, Sáwan, Bhádor, Ássá*, (from the middle of June to the middle of October); *i. q. Chomáhd*.

CHUMÁUNÁ ਚੁਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kissed.

CHUMMÁ ਚੁਮਾ *s. m.* A kiss.

CHUMMNÁ ਚੁਮਣਾ *v. a.* To kiss:—*chumngá chappá*, *v. a.* To kiss and lick; to love greatly.

CHUMUKHÁ ਚੁਮੁਖਾ } *a.* Having  
CHUMUKHYÁ ਚੁਮੁਖਯਾ } four months,  
faces or sides (spoken particularly of a lamp with four wicks on opposite sides); having four corners.

CHUMUTNÁ ਚੁਮੁਟਣਾ *v. a.* To be engaged in close combat; to be engaged in any work; *i. q. Juttá*.

CHÚN चुन *s. m.* Meal, bran; dust, filings:—*chún bhún, s. m.* Bran, any coarse remains from grinding wheat or other grain; *met.* poor, coarse food.

CHÚN चुँ *s. f. (P.)* A creaking sound produced by friction against any hard metal, a sound produced by breaking wind;—*ad.* Why, wherefore;—*v. n.* To question, to object:—*chún-chún, s. f.* The sound made by children beginning to speak; the peeping of chickens; refusal, denial:—*chún chún, s. f.* The notes of a sparrow, the chirp of birds.

CHÚNÁ चुना *s. m.* Lime of a coarse quality:—*chúne gachch, a.* Cemented with lime.

CHÚNÁI चुनायी *s. f.* Plaiting; the price of plaiting, selecting, picking.

CHÚNARÍ चुनरी } *s. f.* A kind of red  
CHUNARÍ चुनरी } veil worn by women; *i. q.* *Chunná.*

CHÚNÁUT चुनाउट *s. f.* Plaiting clothes; the work of a brick layer, piling up.

CHÚND चुँड *s. f.* Tearing flesh from bones with the teeth, pulling to pieces, gnawing; sucking the breast without obtaining any milk; fleecing one who is poor already.

CHÚND चुँड } *s. f. (M.)* An angle, a  
CHÚNDH चुँडह } corner of a house and field.

CHÚNDÁ चुँडा *s. m.* A knot of hair on a person's head; hair braided on the top of the head; the comb of a cock.

CHÚNDÁUNÁ चुँडाउना *v. a.* To cause to be hit (a mark.)

CHÚNDÁUNÁ चुँडाउना *v. a. (Caus. of Chundá.)* To cause to be pulled to pieces.

CHÚNDHÁ चुँढा *a.* Bleareyed, having weak eyes; *i. q.* *Chunnah.*

CHÚNDHAK चुँढक *s. f.* Starting; *c. w.* *lúngí, laggí*

CHÚNDHÍ चुँडी *s. f.* Pinching, taking up the skin between the thumb and finger:—*chúndhí bhargí or waddhí, v. a.* To cut the skin stretched with the finger and thumb:—*chúndhí páusí, v. a.* To put a draught of medicine with the finger and thumb into the sore eyes.

CHÚNDÍ चुँडी *s. f. (dim. of Chundá.)* A small knot of hair on the head of a child.

CHÚNDNÁ चुँडना *v. a.* To hit a mark with a *guleí* or a gun, or with *cowrie*; *met.* to obtain an object with labour.

CHÚNDNÁ चुँडना *v. a.* To pull to pieces, to tear flesh from a bone with the teeth, to gnaw, to craunch bones (as a dog); to suck the breast without obtaining any milk; to fleece one who is poor already.

CHÚNEN चुँने *s. m. pl. (M.)* The hair of the head:—*navá mast ká rang laggá, milmil baishde rofé; chúne te inkár karin, jún dáchí de tode.* The new mosque has been painted, the bald collect and take their seats; like the young of a camel, they refuse to wear hair.—Song.

CHUNG चुँग *s. f.* A small portion of anything; a small portion of grain and cotton and bran, &c., brought to a shop to buy something in exchange of them; a sample; a company of persons; the part of a grist taken by the miller;—*(M.)* A handful; that share of the crop which under former Governments was paid to the *kotwáí* or incumbents of shrines either by Governments or landowners. It is still given in some parts to incumbents of shrines:—*phera dí dí te chung ghatan dí hushírt.* What! unable to turn (the handmill) and clever at putting in handfuls of grain.—Prov.

CHUNGGHÁI चुँघायी *s. f.* A wetnurse; the wages of a wetnurse.

CHUNGGHANÁ चुँघना *v. a.* To suck (milk.)



**CHUNGGHÁUNÁ ਚੁਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To suckle.

**CHUNGGHÍ ਚੁੰਗੀ** *s. f.* An office where town duties are collected; town duties; a tax levied on merchants by weighmen, being a handful of whatever is weighed, the handful of grain from a horse's feed taken by the *sais*, a small portion of anything.

**CHUNGHNÍ ਚੁੰਗਣੀ** *s. f.* Anything given to children to suck for amusement.

**CHÚNÍ ਚੂਨੀ** *s. f.* The dust and fragments of precious stones; the dust of bruised pulse.

**CHÚNÍÁGÚND ਚੂਨੀਆਗੁੰਦ** *s. f.* A kind of gum.

**CHUNJ ਚੁੰਜ** *s. f.* The bill or beak of a bird; anything bill shaped:—*chunj bhargí, dóbí, v. n.* To peck;—*chunj márgí, v. n.* To peck; *met.* to fight with each other.

**CHUNNÁ ਚੁਣਨਾ** *v. a.* To plait (clothes); to build up in layers (as a mason); to select, to choose; to pick (as cotton); to put in order.

**CHUNNHÁ ਚੁੰਨਾ** *a.* Bleareyed, having weak eyes, blinking, seeing with the eyes half closed, dimsighted.

**CHUNNÍ ਚੁੰਨੀ** *s. f.* A child's veil or

**CHUNRÍ ਚੁਨਰੀ** *s. f.* shawl, a small veil; a kind of embroidered veil or shawl worn by married girls on their marriage days, other festivals and on occasions of joy and merriment; a kind of red veil worn by women.

**CHUNT ਚੁਣਤ** *s. f.* Plaiting clothes; selection.

**CHUNTÍ ਚੁਣਤੀ** *s. f.* Plaiting; piling up; selection.

**CHUNWÁN ਚੁਣਵਾਂ** *a.* Selected, select, excellent.

**CHUPÁÍ ਚੁਪਾਈ** *s. f.* A verse consisting of four feet; sucking (sugar-cane, mangoes); *i. q.* *Chopáí.*

**CHUPÁIÁ ਚੁਪਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A quadruped.

**CHUPÁK ਚੁਪਾਕ** *s. m.* The peel of sugar-cane which is sucked; one who sucks sugar-cane.

**CHUPATT ਚੁਪੱਟ** *a.* Lying flat; fallen on the back;—*ad.* Suddenly; violently:—*chaur chupattí hojádá, hojád, v. n.* To be ruined, to be brought to poverty; to be destroyed, to be wasted, to be injured:—*chupattí márnád, v. n.* To throw down violently on the back; to destroy;—*chupattí ánikalád, v. n.* To arrive suddenly.

**CHUPATTÁ ਚੁਪੱਤਾ** *a., s. m. f.* Having four leaves springing from the same point, four leaved (a plant); paper folded into four to write accounts upon.

**CHUPÁUNÁ ਚੁਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to suck (sugar cane), to cause to be sucked.

**CHUPHÁL ਚੁਫਾਲ** *a.* Having four corners (as a brick):—*chuphál diggnád or já páinád, v. n.* To fall with the hands extended.

**CHUPHER ਚੁਫੇਰ** *ad.* On all sides; **CHUPHERE ਚੁਫੇਰੇ** *i. q.* *Chophere.*

**CHÚP LAINÁ ਚੁਪਲੈਣਾ** *v. a.* To suck (sugar-cane or fruit).

**CHUPP ਚੁੱਪ** *s. f.* Silence, stillness;—*a.* Silent, still:—*inter.* Hush! silence! peace!:—*chupp chán, chupp cháp, chupp chupátá, chupp chupítá, a., ad.* Silent; silently; secretly, stealthily; peaceably:—*chupp kítá, chupp kartá, a.* Silent, perverse, refractory, restive, cross, obstinate, pert:—*chupp karnád, v. n.* To be still:—*chupp rahínád, v. n.* To be silent:—*chupp chor, a. (M.)* Perverse, not disposed to answer.

CHUPRĀĪ ਚੁਪਰਾਈ *s. f.* Smearing, anointing; compensation for the same.

CHUPRĀUNĀ ਚੁਪਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be smeared with *ghee* or oil, to cause to be anointed.

CHUR ਚੁਰ *s. f.* A fire place made by digging a hole in the ground:—*chur kār-ḥāḥ, pāṭṭā, v. n.* To make such a fire place.

CHUR ਚੁੜ *s. f.* Vulva.

CHUR ਚੁਰ *s. m.* Pieces, fragments; powder, filings, atoms:—*chūr hojāṇā. hojāḥ, v. n.* To be broken to pieces; to become tired, to be exhausted; to be flagged out:—*chūr karnā, v. a.* To break to pieces; to ruin.

CHURĀ ਚੁਰਾ } *s. m.* Crumbs,  
CHURĀ BHURĀ ਚੁਰਾਬੁਰਾ } pieces, frag-  
ments, filings:—*chūrā chūrā karnā, v. n.*  
To bruise, to powder.

CHURĀ ਚੁੜਾ } *s. m.* A set of brace-  
CHUR ਚੁੜ } lets extending from the  
wrist up the forearm, bangles made of lac,  
ivory worn by women:—*chūrgar, s. m.*  
One who makes or sells bangles of ivory.

CHURĀHĀ ਚੁਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* Cross roads,  
the place where two roads intersect each  
other.

CHURĀĪ ਚੁੜਾਈ *s. f.* }  
CHURĀU ਚੁੜਾਉ *s. m.* } Width.

CHURĀL ਚੁਰਾਲ *s. m.* A kind of field pea  
(*Lathyrus sativus*).

CHURAN ਚੁਰਨ } *s. m.* Fine medicine  
CHURAN ਚੁਰਣ } mixed together given  
to promote digestion.

CHURANG ਚੁਰੰਗ *s. m.* The four limbs  
tied together; (a preliminary to the cut-  
ting off of a goat's head in sacrifice); cut-  
ting off the head and feet of an animal

at one blow; cutting with such dexterity  
as to prevent the escape of a bird that has  
been let go beneath:—*churang rakkhāḥ,*  
*v. a.* To injure one by deception; to throw  
down (in wrestling); *c. w. kaffāḥ, māṛāḥ.*

CHURANJĀ ਚੁਰੰਜਾ *a.* Fifty four.

CHURANJWĀN ਚੁਰੰਜਵਾਂ *s.* Fifty  
fourth.

CHURĀNMEN ਚੁਰਣਮੇਂ } *s.* Ninety  
CHURĀNWEN ਚੁਰਣਵੇਂ } four.

CHURAR MURAR ਚੁਰਰਮੁਰਰ *a.*  
Withered, warped, bent, twisted.

CHURĀSĪ ਚੁਰਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty four; in  
Hindu mythology, the 84,00,000 (births,  
to which sinful mortals are doomed):—  
*churāḥ or churāḥ lakkā, s. f.* All the  
varieties or different stages of trans-  
migration:—*churāḥ bhogāḥ, v. n.* To  
undergo all the transmigrations of one's  
fate, to be punished for one's sins:—  
*churāḥ kaffā jāḥ, kaffāḥ, v. n.* To be  
saved, to get salvation.

CHURASTĀ ਚੁਰਸਤਾ *s. m.* See *Chu-  
rāhā.*

CHURĀUNĀ ਚੁੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To widen.

CHURĀUNĀ ਚੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To steal, to  
take away, to take captive.

CHURCHURĀ ਚੁਰਚੁਰਾ *s. m.* A species  
of very small bird: a great talker.

CHUREL ਚੁੜੇਲ *s. f.* A witch; a hag; a  
ghost of the woman who died while preg-  
nant or in child-birth; a fury, harpidan,  
beldam; a dirty or ugly woman.

CHURG ਚੁਰਗ *s. f.* Chirping.

CHURGANĀ ਚੁਰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To chirp;  
to speak as children do when beginning  
to talk.

CHURHAMM ਚੁੜਹੱਮ *s. m.* Acting like  
a sweeper; foolish and shameful conver-  
sation or conduct.

CHURHAN ਚੁੜਨ *v. n. (M.)* To be ill of a lingering and painful disease.

CHURH CHURH MARNÁ ਚੁੜ ਚੁੜ

ਮਰਨਾ *v. n. (M.)* To die a lingering death :—*sháld churh churh marn.* God grant you may die a lingering death!—Imprecation.

CHURÍ ਚੁਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of food; bread broken and mixed up with sugar and ghee; *c. w. karm, kutthā*

CHURÍ ਚੁੜੀ *s. f.* A bracelet of gold or silver, a bangle made of lac, or ivory, or glass worn by women on forearm :—*churigar, s. m.* One who makes or sells bangles of lac :—*churí saroch, s. f.* A kind of herb used medicinally.

CHURKNÁ ਚੁਰਕਣਾ *v. n., s. m.* To chirp; chirping of birds; *met.* to speak, to utter a word slowly.

CHURMÁ ਚੁਰਮਾ *s. m.* A dish consisting of bread broken and mixed up with ghee and sugar; a dish prepared by Hindus on the occasion of making vows.

CHURNÁ ਚੁਰਨਾ *v. a.* To break into small pieces (bread), to make the kind of food called *churmd*, or *churí*.

CHÚS ਚੁਸ *s. m.* Sucking.

CHUSÁÍ ਚੁਸਾਈ *s. f.* Sucking (fruit.)

CHUSÁK ਚੁਸਾਕ *s. m.* A sucker.

CHÚSANÁ ਚੁਸਣਾ *v. a.* To suck.

CHUSÁUNÁ ਚੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to suck (fruit.)

CHUSKANÁ ਚੁਸਕਣਾ *v. n. (Pot.)* To speak, to utter a word; *i. q. Kusakd.*

CHUSKARÍ ਚੁਸਕੜੀ *s. f.* A sip.

CHUSKARÍA ਚੁਸਕੜੀਆ *s. m.* A sipper, one who sips.

CHUSMÁ ਚੁਸਮਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chashmah*. A fountain; *i. q. Chasmá.*

CHÚSNÁ ਚੁਸਣਾ *v. a.* To suck.

CHÚSNÍ ਚੁਸਣੀ *s. f.* A sucking instrument.

CHUST ਚੁਸਤ *a.* Active, clever, fleet, vigorous; ingenious; tight; lively.

CHÚSTÁ ਚੁਸਤਾ *s. m.* The hip, the rump, the frame work of the body; a skeleton :—*chústá hillá, v. n.* To be lean and weak :—*chústá nikal dund, v. n.* To be so thin that the bones all show.

CHUSTÍ ਚੁਸਤੀ *s. f.* Vigor, activity; ingenuity; tightness; adroitness, alertness.

CHÚT ਚੁਤ *s. f.* Vulva, *pudendum muliebri.*

CHUT ਚੁਤ *s. m. (M.)* The anus; the part of a carrot, turnip, radish, &c., where the top and the root join; *i. q. Bánd.*

CHUTÁ ਚੁਟਾ *s. m. (M.)* A gall on the back of a horse or ass. Also used metaphorically :—*teqd v. chutá sarkár karnde.* The Government is galling even you too.

CHUTÁR ਚੁਤਾਰ *s. m.* Four threads together; cloth woven with four threads together; music having four beats in a measure, sung to the style of poetry called *kabitt*.

CHUTÁRÁ ਚੁਤਾਰਾ *a.* Of four threads (cloth); belonging to the kind of tune called *chutár*.

CHUTARÍ ਚੁਤੜੀ *s. f. (dim. of Chuttar)* A small buttock of a child.

CHUTARÍA ਚੁਤੜੀਆ *s. m.* A man with huge buttocks.

CHUTHÁÍ ਚੁਥਾਈ *s. f.* A fourth part, a quarter.

**CHÚTHÍ ਚੁਥੀ** *s. f.* The pivot of a door hinge, the socket in which the pivot turns; also applied to both together:—*chúthí paṭṭā, v. a.* To lift a door off its hinges.

**CHÚTÍÁ ਚੁਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A mean, spiritless man; one who is indifferent to unchaste conduct among the females of his family; *i. q.* *Chútyá.*

**CHUṬKÁ ਚੁਟਕਾ** *s. m.* A large handful, as much as can be taken up with the hand and the fingers extended:—*chuṭká bhar, a.* A full handful.

**CHUṬKALÁ ਚੁਟਕਲਾ** *s. m.* A charm, an amulet; a marvellous, incredible saying; pleasantry, wit, humour; any wonderful medicine; pleasantry, wit, humor:—*chuṭkalá chhaddā, v. n.* To invent a playfully mischievous story.

**CHUṬKÍ ਚੁਟਕੀ** *s. f.* A small handful, as much as may be taken up with the thumb and fingers; a pinch of anything, as much as may be taken up with a thumb and finger; a snap of the fingers; a pendant sometimes attached to a nose ring:—*chuṭkí bajāunā, v. a.* To snap the fingers:—*chuṭkí bhar, a.* A full handful:—*chuṭkí wichch kamm honā, v. n.* To be performed (any work) quickly.

**CHUṬLÁ ਚੁਟਲਾ** *s. m.* A lock of hair hanging from the top of the head, a cue or lock of hair worn behind.

**CHUṬNÁ ਚੁਟਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To throw or shoot at a mark; to obtain an object without labor; *i. q.* *Phuṇḍā.*

**CHUTRAMMÁ ਚੁਤਰੱਮਾ** *a.* Strongly pockmarked, ugly; *i. q.* *Khakkhar khádhá.*

**CHUTT ਚੁੱਤ** *s. f.* Vulva; *i. q.* *Chú.*

**CHUTTAṜ ਚੁੱਤੜ** *s. m.* The buttock:—*chuttar kuṭḍunā, v. a. lit.* To suffer sodomy; *met.* to suffer a great deal from the hand of anyone, to sustain a loss for other's sake, to work hard for another:—*chuttar kuṭṭe, v. a. lit.* To commit

sodomy; *met.* to take hard work (from anyone):—*chuttar wakháunē, v. n.* To turn tail:—*chuttar wajáunē, v. n. lit.* To beat one's buttocks; to lament; to grieve over; to be overjoyed.

**CHUTTO ਚੁੱਤੋ** *s. f.* A whore.

**CHUTTÚ ਚੁੱਤੂ** *s. m.* A term of reproach; one on whom sodomy is practised; *i. q.* *Chuḍḍá.*

**CHÚTYÁ ਚੁਤਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Chúttá.*

## D—(ਦ, ਧ, ਡ, ਢ)

**DÁ ਦਾ** *prep.* (sign of the genitive case masculine; an auxiliary or a prefix after some verbs used in the Sialkote district as a peculiarity of the place as *maī giyá dá.*) Of:—*s. f.* Side, direction; time, opportunity; turn, innings; strata-gem, manoeuvre, artifice, trick; a trick in wrestling; ambuscade, ambush; a throw of dice:—*dá deḍā, v. n.* To give one his turn:—*dá karnā, v. a.* To make use of a trick in wrestling:—*dá kháṇā, v. n.* *dá lagáunā, v. n.* To stake, to wager, to bet, to hazard:—*dá lagḡnā, v. n.* To get a chance or opportunity:—*dá laiṇā, v. n.* To take one's turn or seize one's opportunity:—*dá painā, v. n.* To be thrown (dice), to have a good throw, to throw high (dice):—To be tricked, to be taken in:—*dá te charháunā, v. a.* To bring under one's power; to get a grip of one's opponent in wrestling:—*jetáin jísā, máhiyá, tedā naukar rahisā; lagḡá dá áwan dá, yár meḍá, tēn maī málā rahisā.* O Máhi! while I live I will remain thy slave; my love! if an opportunity of coming occurs, I will not tarry at all.—Song.

**DÁ ਡਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Way, manner, mode:—*maikūn dá nahē áḡḡá.* The mode does not come to me; I don't know how to do it.

**DAB ਦਬ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A land which retains rainfall:—*jisdā dāb usdā Rabb.* He who owns *dab* land (retaining rainfall) with him is God.

**DÁB दाब** *s. f.* The upper cross-stick of a door-frame; pressure, depressure, impression; a land ploughed after a rainfall and smoothed by a wooden drag (*suhágá*) and kept for the purpose of sowing wheat and gram; *met.* a snub, a threat:—*dáb dená, v. n.* To press down.

**DÁB ड़ाब** *s. f. (M.)* The powdery dust on land produced by *kallar* (saline efflorescence) or much traffic. *Dáb* differs from *dhúr* in that the former is dust on the ground while the latter is dust in the air.

**DABÁ दाबा** *s. m.* See *Dabáú*:—*dabá dabb, ad.* Hastily, instantly:—*dabá ke, ad.* By force or compulsion:—*dabá baiṭhṭá, laiṭá, v. n.* To usurp:—*dabá dabí, dabí dabáí, a.* Covered, concealed, restrained:—*dabá dená, v. n.* To press down; to bury:—*dabá máṛṇá, v. a.* To conceal wealth.

**DABAIL दाबैल** *s. f.* A subject, one under authority.

**DABAKNÁ दाबकना** *v. n., a.* To crouch, to skulk; to snub, to chide: to strike the strings of a musical instrument; to beat gold or silver wire.

**DABAL ड़बल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Double:—*dabal roṭí, s. f.* The bread eaten by Europeans. See *Dabbal*.

**DABALLKE दाबलके** *ad.* See *dabbke* in *Dabb*.

**DABALLNÁ दाबलना** *v. a.* See *dabb cháphṭá* in *Dabb*.

**DABÁNÁ दाबाना** *v. n.* See *Dabáuná*.

**DÁBAR दाबर** *s. f.* A land of stiff clay:—*khetí bije dábar ná gor ná khapṭaṇ.* If you cultivate *dábar* (stiff clay), you will have neither tomb nor burial; *i. e.* you will be ruined.

**DABAR DABAR दाबर दाबर** *v. n.* Walking or running with heavy and noisy steps; *c. w. karná.*

**DABÁÚ दाबाऊ** *s. m.* Pressure; influence, strength, power, authority; resignation, submissiveness:—*dabáú māṇṇá, v. n.* To stand in awe, to submit, to be influenced; *i. q. Dabá.*

**DABÁÚ दाबाऊ** *a.* Pressed down, despirited, unable to speak for one's self; overweighted in front (a cart) opp. of *ulár*.

**DABÁUNÁ दाबाऊना** *v. a.* To press down, to bury; to snub, to overcome; to sow; to make a layer; to keep possession by force or fraud, to usurp.

**DABB दाब** *s. f.* Pressure:—*dabb cháphṭá, dabb dená, v. a.* To threaten, to intimidate:—*dabb dená, v. a.* To bury, to inter:—*dabb rakṭhṭá, laiṭá, v. a.* To withhold, to detain, to stop; to keep possession by force or fraud:—*dabb laiṭá, v. a.* To overpower, to get the better of; to conceal (secret):—*dabb ke, ad.* Forcibly, violently, hardly:—*dabb ke wáh, rajj ke kháḥ.* Plough hard and eat your full.

**DABB ड़ब** *s. m.* A spot, a mark;—*s. f.* A brace, a fastening, a bond, a girdle, a kind of pocket:—*dabb pai jáṇḍá, dabb rahi jáṇḍá, v. n.* To become spotted, to be spotted:—*dabb bannṭá, v. a.* To tie a thing up in one's girdle, to tie up one's girdle:—*dabb karabbá, dabb kharabbá, a.* Spotted, particolored, black and white.

**DABBÁ दाबा** *s. m. (M.)* A bird-trap of *kánḍā* reeds. One side rests on the ground; the other is raised and supported by a stick to which a string is attached. The other end of the string is held by a concealed person who, on seeing birds come under the trap, pulls the string, and the trap falls on them.

**DABBÁ ड़बा** *s. m.* A small box; a bookshelf; a leather oil vessel with a large mouth; a bullock with large blotches of colour;—*a.* Spotted, speckled, black and white, variegated; crooked, curved:—*dabbá kkes, s. m.* A kind of cloth black and white:—*dabbe kaḥṭá ná jáṇḍá; sidhe ráh chaldá háṇ.* I never know a crooked road; I go a straight path.

DÁBBÁ ਦੱਬਾ *s. m.* Snubbing, chiding, threatening, awing:—*dābbā dhāssā, s. m.* Threatening, beating; *c. w. deṇḍ.*

DABBAL ਡੱਬਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Double:—*dabbal paisā, s. m.* The current coin of pice in comparison to *Nānak Shāhī paisā*:—*dabbal rupayyā, s. m.* The current coin of rupee in comparison of *Nānak Shāhī rupee*; *i. q. Dabal.*

DABBH ਦੱਭ *s. m.* A water flag; a species of spear grass used in several ceremonies:—*buddhīḍ dhaggīḍ āl wāhī, uggē dabbh te kāhī.* Land ploughed by old cattle, grows only *dabbh* grass. See *Darabbh.*

DABBÍ ਦੱਬੀ *s. m. (M.)* A ball, a play ball.

DABBÍ ਡੱਬੀ *a.* Spotted, black and white; crooked;—*s. f.* A very small round wooden or metallic box, a casket in which gems are deposited; a spotted bitch;—*a. (M.) dabbī manjh, s. f.* A buffalo with a concave spine:—*dabbīḍ mārṇīḍ, v. a.* To beat the bridegroom with *dabbī* while sitting to perform the marriage ceremonies.

DABBŌNÁ ਦੱਬਣਾ *v. a. n.* To press; to press down, to bury.

DABBŪ ਡੱਬੂ *s. m.* A spotted dog; *met.* a fat man.

DABDABÁ ਦਬਦਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Dabdabah.* A magisterial character, influence, state or dignity.

DABDABÁUNÁ ਡਬਡਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To fill with tears (the eyes).

DABEL ਦਬੇਲ *s. m.* See *Dabail.*

DABGAR ਦਬਗਰ } *s. m.* A drawer  
DABKALÁ ਦਬਕਲੀਆ } of silver or gold  
wire; a manufacturer of *kuppas.*

DABÍRNÁ ਦਬੀਰਨਾ *v. a.* To press back, to push back.

DABJÁNÁ ਦਬਜਾਣਾ *v. a.* See *Dabṇḍ.*

DABKÁ ਦਬਕਾ *s. m.* Threatening, chiding; swelling:—*dabkē deṇḍ, dabkē mārṇḍ, v. a.* To threaten.

DABKANÁ ਦਬਕਣਾ *v. n.* See *Dabak-ṇḍ.*

DABKÁUNÁ ਦਬਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To snub, to check, to chide, to threaten; to cause gold or silver wire to be beaten.

DABKAYYÁ ਦਬਕੱਯਾ *s. m.* A gilder, a beater (of wire); *i. q. Daktalā.*

DABKÍ ਦਬਕੀ *s. f.* See *Dabkē.*

DABLÁ ਦਬਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A small round box for jewels.

DABLÍ ਦਬਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* A snuff box.

DABMEPAIR ਦਬਮੇਪੈਰ } *ad.* With  
DABWENPAIR ਦਬਵੇਪੈਰ } light and  
gentle steps.

DABNÁ ਦਬਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* This word is used before *chāh* (a well) the same way as *rās* is used when speaking of cattle.

DABŌNÁ ਦਬਣਾ *v. n.* To be pressed down; to be buried; to be afraid; to be concealed; to be quelled or pull down (insurrection); to be checked, to be restrained or suppressed; to yield to authority or force, to come under one's power, to be overcome, to be overawed.

DABOLÍÁ ਡਬੋਲੀਆ *s. m.* One who dives, as in excavating a well, or who dives into ocean for pearls.

DABONÁ ਡਬੋਣਾ *v. a.* To dip, to immerse, to cause to sink, to drown; to ruin; to give in marriage (a girl) to a poor or impotent man:—*ndā dabonḍ, v. a.* To bring disgrace on one's name.

DÁBRÁ ਦਾਬੜਾ *s. m.* An inferior kind of thatch, a house with an indifferently constructed roof; a kind of sweetmeat eaten by pregnant women; threatening; *c. w. mārṇḍ.*

DĀBRĀ ਦਬਰਾ *s. m.* } (M.) A flat stand  
 DĀBRĪ ਦਬਰੀ *s. f.* } of clay on which  
 pots are placed when taken off the fire.  
 There is a belief that if the soot from  
 the bottom of a pot blacken the floor of a  
 house, it will cause headache to the per-  
 son passing over the blackened place.

DABRŪ GHUSRŪ ਦਬਰੂਘੁਸਰੂ *a.* Mean  
 spirited, not able to do any thing.

DABWĀUNA ਦਬਵਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To cause  
 to be pressed or buried.

DĀCH ਦਾਚ *s. f.* (K.) Provender or  
 dry food for cattle:—*jānt jhamdōṃ poṣhe*  
*dāch; tīnt bhāro jēṭhe thāch.* He who  
 stores up provender (for his goats) in  
*Poh*, reaps the benefit in *Jēṭh*.

DACHCHHANĀ ਦੱਛਣਾ *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 ed from the Sanskrit word *Dakṣhiṇā*.  
 A present to Brahmans on solemn or  
 sacrificial occasions, a fee, a reward;  
*c. w. dōṣā; i. q. Dakṣhṇā.*

DĀCHĪ ਡਾਚੀ *s. f.* A female camel when  
 she is to bring forth her first young one.

DĀD ਦਾਦ *s. f.* A gift, giving; justice,  
 equity; a frog:—*dād faryād, s. f.* A  
 cry or application for justice or redress;  
*c. w. karnā.*

DĀḌ ਡਾਡ *s. f.* A shriek, a cry; *c. w.*  
*nikāl jāṭ, māṛṭ.*

DĀDĀ ਦਾਦਾ *s. m.* A bard who sings the  
 praises of families; a family priest.

DADĀ DĀĪ ਦਾਦਾ ਦਾਈ *s. f.* A nurse.

DĀDAK ਦਾਦਕ *s. m.* Paternal ancestors  
 (generally used in the plural.)

DĀDAKĀ ਦਾਦਕਾ *a.* Pertaining to pa-  
 ternal ancestors.

DĀDAR ਦਾਦਰ *s. m.* A frog.

ḌAḌĀR ਡਡਾਰ *s. m.* (Pot.) A red wasp;  
*i. q. Dhariḍ.*

DAD-AUHRĀ ਦਦਔਹਰਾ } *s. m.* Father-  
 DAD-AURĀ ਦਦਔਰਾ } in law's  
 father, wife or husband's grand father.

ḌADD ਡੱਡ *s. f.* A she frog.

DADD ਦੱਦ *s. f.* A ringworm.

DADDĀ ਦੱਦਾ *s. m.* The name of the letter  
 (ਦ) in the *Gurmukhī* alphabet.

ḌADDĀ ਡੱਡਾ *s. m.* The name of the letter.  
 (ਡ) in the *Gurmukhī* alphabet; the outer  
 shell of gram, a pod of gram, pease.

DĀDDĀ ਦਾੱਦਾ } *s. m.* A paternal grand  
 ḌĀDDĀ ਡਾੱਦਾ } father.

DADDARĀ ਦੱਦਰਾ } *a.* Partially ripe.  
 ḌADDARĀ ਡੱਦਰਾ }

DADDARĪ ਦੱਦਰੀ *s. f.* A ringworm.

ḌĀḌḌHĀ ਡਾੱਡਾ *m.* } *a.* Strong, firm,  
 ḌĀḌḌHĪ ਡਾੱਡੀ *f.* } powerful; obsti-  
 nate impertinent, violent:—*ḍāḍḍhe nāl*  
*rāḍḍhī tōṃ kehl māṃ wīchēḥ shāḍḍā.* Is there  
 any pleasure to the mind in cultivating  
 partnership with a powerful man.—Prov.

DADDHĀNĀ ਦੱਧਣਾ *v. n.* To be burned;  
 to be vexed, to be poor and miserable.

DADDĪ ਦੱਦੀ *s. f.* (M.) A proprietary  
 share.

DĀDDĪ ਦਾੱਦੀ } *s. f.* The wife of a  
 ḌĀDDĪ ਡਾੱਦੀ } *Dāddā.*

ḌADDḌḌ ਡਡਡ *s. m.* A male frog.

DADEHAS ਦਦੇਹਸ } *s. f.* Wife or hus-  
 DADESH ਦਦੇਸ਼ } band's grand mo-  
 ther, father-in-law's mother.

**DADH ਦਧ** *s. m.* A bubo; a burning; an unhappy, unfortunate, miserable person, an unsuitable word; an enemy.

**ḌĀḌH ਡਾਢ** *s. f.* Firmness of mind.

**ḌADHAR ਡਧਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A cutaneous disease, a ringworm.

**ḌADHERHĀ ਡਡਹੇਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A bird of the babbling thrush family, (*Catarrhæa caudata*—Jerdon.)

**ḌĀḌHĪ ਡਾਢੀ** *s. f.* Fem. of *ḌāḌhā*.

**ḌADHRĪ ਡਧੜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Green ears of wheat or pods of gram roasted for eating.

**DĀDĪ ਦਾਦੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Dāddā*.

**ḌADĪĀUNĀ ਡਡਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry with fear, to be alarmed, to be frightened.

**DĀDKĀ ਦਾਦਕਾ** *a.* Pertaining to paternal ancestors.

**DĀD PIUT ਦਾਦ ਪਿਉਤ** *s. f.* Friendship between parties continued from father to son; the mutual bearing of marriage and funeral expenses by such friends. \*

**DĀDŪ ਦਾਦੂ** *s. f.* The founder of a Hindu sect whose followers are numerous in the Panjab and North West Provinces; a frog:—*Dāddā paṭh*, *s. m.* The sect founded by *Dāddā*:—*Dāddā paṭhī*, *s. m.* A follower of *Dāddā*.

**DĀDUR ਦਾਦੁਰ** *s. m.* A frog.

**DAF ਦਫ** *s. m. f.* A party, a body of men.

**DAFĀ ਦਫਾ** *s. m. (A.)* One time, one turn; section; paragraph, article:—*dafā-dār*, *s. m.* An officer of infantry or cavalry, commanding a small body of men; a police officer:—*dafā-dār*, *s. f.* An office or rank of a *dafā-dār*:—*dafā hojāḍ*, *hojāḍ*, *v. n.* To be repelled, to be removed; to be destroyed; to be off; to be turned

back:—*dafā karnā*, *v. a.* To repel, to remove, to destroy, to dispel, to avert, to prevent; to ward off; to guard or provide against:—*dafā lāṇā*, *v. a.* To frame a charge:—*dafā lagṇā*, *v. n.* To be framed (said of a charge).

**DAFF ਡੱਫ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Daf*. A flat drum or tambourine without the brass symbols.

**DAFRĪ ਦਫੜੀ** *s. f.* } A kind of tam-  
**DAFRĪ ਦਫਰੀ** *s. m.* } bourine; ill report, defame, spreading of bad news; *c. w.* *lagāṇā*, *lagṇā*, *machā*, *machāḍ*; *i. q.* *Dāryā*.

**DAFTAR ਦਫਤਰ** *s. m.* A book, a volume, a journal, a record, a register; an office; an establishment; *met.* a long story or report:—*daftar khānā*, *s. m.* An office.

**DAFTARĪ ਦਫਤਰੀ** } *s. m. lit.* A  
**DAFTARĪĀ ਦਫਤਰੀਆ** } record keeper; one who has charge of the stationery of the office and arranges and binds the books, rules the papers, mends pens, and prepares envelopes, &c.

**DAG ਦਗ** *s. m. (M.)* A road. *Dag* is used in the north of the Muzaffargarh district and *ḍāt* in the south;—(*K.*) A precipice.

**DĀG ਦਾਗ** *s. m.* A spot, a stain, a speck; a mark; a blemish, a fault; a brand, stigma; bad name, abloquy; a wound; a sore; sorrow, grief; loss, damage:—*dāg bel*, *s. f.* Marking off the lines for a road, a line of road; mark:—*dāg denā*, *v. a.* To brand, to cauterize:—*dāg lagāṇā*, *v. a.* To sully, to stain, to blacken, to vilify, to defame:—*dāg lagṇā*, *v. n.* To be burnt or branded; to be damaged; to get a bad name:—*dāgṛālā*, *dāg dār*, *a.* Spotted; branded; stained, spoiled.

**ḌAG ਡਗ** *a.* Formless, shapeless, simple, clownish, rough.



**DAGÁ दगा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dagá*. Deceit, deception, imposture, treachery; cheat, artifice, delusion:—*dage báj, a., s. m.* Deceitful; a cheat, swindler, rogue; a traitor:—*dage báji, s. f.* Cheating, treachery, trickery, imposture; *mala fides, villany; c. w. dená, karná.*

**DAGADH दगाध** *s. f.* Burning to ashes:—*dagadh hojáná, honá, v. n.* To be burnt.

**DAGADHNA दगाधना** *v. a.* To burn to ashes; to teaze, to vex, to chide, to revile.

**DÁGAN दगाढ** *a. f.* Having a blemished character.

**DAGAR दगर** *s. m. (M.)* Hollow lands retentive of moisture. The only lands that can be cultivated in the D. I. Khan district without canal or hill stream irrigation.

**DAGAR दगड़** *s. m.* A road, a path, a highway:—*dagar dagar karde jáná, v. n.* To step quickly and make a thumping noise with the feet.

**DÁGAR डगार** *s. m.* A long grained wheat; *i. q. Wadának.*

**DAGÁUNÁ दगाऊना** *v. a.* To fire (a gun); to brand; to kindle.

**DAGDAGÁT दगदगाट** *s. f.* Splendour, sparkling, twinkling (as of gold or a star).

**DAGDAGÁUNÁ दगदगाऊना** }  
**DAG DAG KARNÁ दग दग करना** }  
*v. a.* To shine, to glow, to gleam, to twinkle.

**DAGDAGÁUNÁ डगडगाऊना** *v. n.* To shake, to waver, to be restless and unsettled, to be tossed about.

**DAGDAGÍ डगडगी** *s. f.* The noise of the beating of drums.

**DAGGÁ डगा** *s. m.* A drum-stick:—*dag-gá láuná, márná, v. n.* To beat a drum,

tambourine:—*ikke dagge pind' mangá, v. n. lit.* To beg the whole village with a beating of one drum-stick; *i. e.* to do many things at a time.—Prov. used to express impossibility of doing many things at a time.

**DAGGAR दगगर** *s. m. (M.)* A group of wells in Cis-Indus (in the Thal; in Trans-Indus in the *Damán*); a bare stretch of waste unenclosed by *laths* (*Daggar* cultivation.)

**DAGGHAL दग्गल** *a.* Thrown straightly in wrestling; *c. w. páuná.*

**DAGGÍ डगी** *s. f.* A bundle of things carried on the shoulder; *c. w. chakká, láuná.*

**DAGH DAGH दग्धदग्ध** *a.* Bright, shining (face); *c. w. karná.*

**DÁGÍ दगी** *a. m.* Spotted, stained, marked; polluted, spoiled; branded; having a blemished character, disgraced, dishonoured; *c. w. karná.*

**DAGLÁ दगला** *s. m.* A loose quilted garment; *i. q. Dhaglá.*

**DAGMAG डगमग** *a.* Unsteady, tottering, shaking, shivering, quivering, rippling.

**DAGMAGÁT डगमगाट** *s. m.* Shivering, tottering, wavering, rippling, flaring.

**DAGMAGÁUNÁ डगमगाऊना** *v. n.* To shake, to shiver, to tremble; to totter, to waver, to ripple, to flare (as a blaze).

**DAGNÁ दगना** *v. n.* To be kindled, to be fired (a gun).

**DÁGNÁ दगना** *v. a.* To fire (a gun); to canterize, to burn (a dead body.) See *dág dená* in *Dág.*

**DAGULÁ दगुला** *s. m.* See *Daglá, Dhaglá.*

**DÁH ਦਾਹ** *s. m.* Flame, fire, burning, conflagration, ardour; pain, grief, sorrow;—(K.) Drought:—*dáh deṛá*, *v. n.* To light the funeral pile; to become a cause of a great sorrow; *c. w. lagṛá, láuṛá.*

**DÁH ਡਾਹ** *s. m.* Envy, malice; spite; spreading; an imperative of *v. a. Dáhṛá*;—*s. f., a. (M.)* News, information; ten:—*dáh deṛá, v. n.* To be caught; to get a person engaged to any business, especially what is difficult:—*dáh ditta chor nahin mardá.* A thief that has been given information is not caught (*lit.* does not die).—Prov.

**DAHÁ ਡਾਹ** } *s. m.* A stick fastened to  
**DAHÁ ਡਾਹ** } the necks of cattle to keep  
them from running away;—(M.) A tribe of Jats who were originally Rájputs and still retain the Rájput title of Rai.

**DAHÁ ਦਹਾ** *a.* Ten (the word used in multiplication);—*s. m.* The first ten days of the *Muharram*. See *Dahid*.

**DÁHÁ ਦਹਾ** *s. m.* }  
**DAHÁÍ ਦਹਾਈ** *s. f.* } Tens.

**DAHÁÍ ਡਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Compensation for watering horses and other cattle; compensation for spreading beds.

**DÁHAJ ਦਾਹਜ** *s. f.* A burning thirst in a feverish state.

**DAHÁKÁ ਦਹਾਕਾ** }  
**DAHÁKHÁ ਦਹਾਖਾ** } *s. m.* Tens.

**DAHÁKÁ ਡਹਾਕਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The sum of ten, about ten.

**DAHALNÁ ਡਹਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Dahilṛá*.

**DAHAN ਡਹਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To fall.

**DAHÁNÁ ਦਹਾਨਾ** *s. m.* The mouth; the stiff bit of a bridle.

**DAHAR ਡਹਰ** *s. f. (M., K.)* Low lying land:—*dhan dāhar dā ar bhā shahar dā.* Rice in the low lying lands and market rate in towns.

**DÁHAR ਦਾਹੜ** *s. f.* A jaw tooth, a grinder.

**DÁHARNÁ ਦਾਹੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To gnaw, to grind with the back teeth.

**DAHÁUNÁ ਡਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (caus. of *Dáhṛá*). To cause a bed to be spread; to cause a horse, cow, buffalo to be watered; to cause one to be engaged to any kind of business, especially what is difficult, (in the last sense caus. of *Dahṛá*.)

**DAHÁWAN ਡਹਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To throw down.

**DAHEJ ਦੇਹਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Dahez*. A bride's portion, dowry.

**DAHEJAR ਦੇਹਜੜ** *a.* Pertaining to a dower.

**DAHÍ ਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Dahín*.

**DAHIÁ ਦਹਿਆ** *s. m.* The ten days of the *Muharram*, in which effigies of the tombs of Hassan and Hussain are carried about and finally buried; the effigies and *táziás* themselves.

**DÁHIÁN ਦਾਹਿਆਂ** *s. m.* The right hand or side.

**DAHIDARDAHÍ ਦਹਿਦਰਦਹੀ** *a.* Ten yards long and ten broad.

**DAHIJAN ਡਹਿਜਣ** *v. n.* To be obtained.

**DAHIL ਦਹਿਲ** } *s. m.* Fear:—*dahil*  
**DAHIL ਡਹਿਲ** } *karná* or *kháṛá*,  
*v. n.* To fear:—*dahil jáṛá, v. n.* To be afraid.

DAHILNÁ ਦਹਿਲਣਾ } *v. n.* To fear.  
DAHILNÁ ਡਹਿਲਣਾ }

DAHIN ਦੀਂ *s. f.* Sour milk, coagulated milk:—*dahin jamāunā, v. a.* To coagulate milk:—*dahin rīrakunā, v. a.* To churn coagulated milk:—*dahin sir wichch pāunā, v. n.* To wash or clean the hair of the head with coagulated milk.

DAHINÁ ਦਹਿਣਾ *v. a. n.* To burn, to torment; to be burnt, to be tormented.

DAHINÁ ਡਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To be occupied, to be deeply engaged, to be zealous in any work; to begin to work; to begin to wrestle, to fight, to quarrel; to be spread (as a bed); to cohabit.

DAHIND ਦਹਿੰਦ *s. m.* A giver.

DAHINDÍ ਦੀਂਡੀ *s. f.* An earthen vessel in which milk is coagulated; milk offered to a *deotā*.

DAHISAR ਦਹਿਸਰ } *s. m.* A giant  
DAHISIR ਡਹਿਸਿਰ } with ten heads  
DAHISIR ਦਹਿਸਿਰ } slain by Ram  
Chandra; Ravana.

DAHISERÁ ਦਹਿਸੇਰਾ *s. m.* Ten seers; a weight of ten seers.

DAHK ਡਹਕ *s. f.* A shooting pain in the head or eye; *i. q.* *Tarāṭ*.

DAHKÁUNÁ ਡਹਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kindled or burnt.

DAHKNÁ ਡਹਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled, to be burnt.

DAHL ਡਹਲ *s. f.* See *Dahil*.

DAHLÁ ਦਹਲਾ *s. m.* Ten (of cards.)

DAHNÁ ਦਹਨਾ *a.* On the right, on the right hand side.

DÁHNÁ ਦਾਹਨਾ *v. n. (M.)* To plough land.

DÁHNÁ ਡਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To spread (as a bed or spinning instrument); to spread out (for grain); to water a horse, cow, &c.; to engage a person in business of any kind; *i. q.* *Dāhunā*.

DAHOLÍÁ ਦਹੋਲੀਆ *s. m. (K.)* A small tree (*Ficus caricordes*) which grows wild in waste places in the plains Cis and Trans-Indus, and is common in the Himalaya. Its fruit is eaten by people.

DÁHRÁ ਡਾਹਰਾ *s. m.* A division of the *Aroṣas*.

DÁHRÁ ਦਾਹੜਾ *s. m.* The beard, a long beard.

DÁHRÍ ਦਾਹੜੀ *s. f.* The beard:—*bohār dī dāhrī, s. f.* Hanging roots of the banyan tree:—*lam dāhrī, a.* Having a long beard:—*kuchchhar baiṭh ke dāhrī khohunā*. To pluck out one's beard while sitting in his lap.—Prov. used when a great harm or mischief is done under the disguise of friendship.

DÁHUNÁ ਡਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* See *Dāhunā*.

DAÍ ਦਈ *s. m.* God; destiny;—*voc. dáṭá* Oh God;—*daí máriá, a.* Accursed of God.

DÁÍ ਦਾਈ *s. f. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dāyah*, and from the Sanskrit word *Apatyāḍá*. A nurse, a wet nurse, a dry nurse, a midwife; a superior maid-servant, a lady's maid; an attendant of a bride whose business it is to instruct her in the performance of the ceremonies; the side or stand that children run to in playing; one who is in wait or watches his opportunity, a shrewd penetrating person; a giver;—*a.* Knowing many tricks in wrestling; crafty:—*dáí bannhunā, v. a.* To determine, to resolute, to make up mind; to arrive at a goal; to gird up loins:—*dáí kolon peṭ chhapāunā* or *gujjhā honā* or *lokāunā, lit.* To hide one's belly from a midwife; to attempt to conceal what can not be hidden.

DAIÁ ਦਇਆ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dayá*. Pity, compassion,

mercy, kindness, sympathy, fellow-feeling:—*biñ daiá sídh kasáí*. Without mercy or sympathy (a man is) just like a butcher:—*daiá mán, díá wán, a*. Merciful, compassionate; *c. w., dúqí, karnt*.

**DÁFÁ ਦਾਈਆ** *s. m.* Desire, wish, determination, resolution:—*dáíá bannhúá, v. n.* To determine, to be resolute, to hold a firm will.

**DAIHÁ ਡੇਹਾ** *s. m.* A long stick fastened to the necks of cattle to keep them from running away; *i. q. Dahá*.

**DAIHNÁ ਡੇਹਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Dahind*.

**DÁIK ਦਾਇਕ** *s. m. f.* A giver; (in comp.) yielding, producing.

**DAIM ਦੈਮ** } *ad.* Perpetually, con-

**DÁIM ਦਾਇਮ** } tinually, always:—

*sir káim jang dáim*. When the head is existing, battle is durable; *i. e.* as long as a man is living, there is possibility of his doing many things.

**DAIMBARJÁNÁ ਭੈਮਬਰਜਾਣਾ** } *v. a.*

**DAIMBARNÁ ਭੈਮਬਰਨਾ** } To be surprised, to be astonished, to be filled with consternation.

**DAIN ਭੈਣ** } *s. f.* A witch, a wizard,

**DÁIN ਡਾਇਣ** } an old woman reputed

to have an evil eye, a female goblin; *met.* an old ugly woman:—*dáin de kuchchhar munda denda, honá*. To entrust a child to a witch's lap, (said of a child entrusted to one's natural foe).—Prov. used of all things entrusted to the care of one's bitter enemy.

**DÁIN DÁIN ਦਾਈਂ ਦਾਈਂ** *ad.* By some pretext or other.

**DAINHGAR DAINHGAR ਦੈਂਹਗੜ ਦੈਂਹਗੜ** *s. m.* The sound of beating of

drums; the violent beating of drums:—*dainhgar dullhá, s. m.* A fat man but of small stature.

**DÁIRÁ ਦਾਇਰਾ** *s. m.* A Musalman monastery.

**DAIT ਦੈਤ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from the

**DAINT ਦੈਂਤ** } Sanskrit word *Daitya*. A demon, a giant (in Hindu mythology), a devil.

**DAITANÍ ਦੈਤਣੀ** } *s. f.* A female

**DAINTANÍ ਦੈਂਤਣੀ** } demon, a giantess.

**DÁJ ਦਾਜ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the

**DÁJ ਡਾਜ** } Sanskrit word *Dáy*. A

bride's portion, a dowry, a property that a bride takes to her husband's house:—*dáj dahej, dáj dauj, s. f.* The same as *Dáj*:—*chundhí kurti te panj áth dáj*. A blear-eyed bride and five camels for a dowry; *i. q. Dahej*.

**DÁJAL ਦਾਜਲ** } *a., s. m. f.* Fit to

**DÁJAR ਦਾਜੜ** } be given to a

**DÁJARÁ ਦਾਜੜਾ** } bride as a part of

**DÁJARÍ ਦਾਜੜੀ** } her dower; *met.*

**DÁJÚ ਦਾਜੂ** } of a little value,

worthless; a cloth, vessel, or ornament, &c., of a little value.

**DÁJH ਦਾੜ** *s. f.* A burning thirst in a feverish state.

**DAJKAR ਦਜਕਰ** *s. m.* A small shrub

(*Flacourtia sepiaria*) which occurs about Delhi, in the arid tract to the west, in the Salt Range, and on the skirts of the Suleman Range. Its wood is too small to be of use, and the spines are so strong that its twigs cannot be eaten by cattle, but the leaves are thrashed out for them. The fruit is small, hard, and insipid, but is said to be eaten by people.

**DAK ਦਕ** *s. m. (M.)* A division, a piece. In

the annual clearance of the inundation-canals, the work is said to be done by *Dak* when each village on a canal clears a fixed length, and by *surh* or *suhr* when the labourers of all the villages work together throughout.

**DAK डक** *s. m. (M.)* A turnip intended to go to seed. The leaves are cut off about four inches above the root, and the root is scarified with a cutting instrument. This is supposed to make it send up a strong seed-stalk; *i. q.* *Dakk*.

**DÁK दाक** *s. m.* A small red fruited tree, (*Ribes rubrum*) which frequently occurs in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. Its fruit is nearly worthless; a grape:—*giddar dák, s. f. m.* A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosá*) which is found in several valleys and occurs in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper is applied to boils.

**DÁK ड़ाक** *s. f.* A relay of men or horses for the post; *pálkí* bearers, a mail, a post office: an imperative of *v. n.* *Dáká*:—*dák banglá, s. m.* A house built by Government in an important stations for the convenience of European officers on tour:—*dák chauki, s. f.* A stage or station where a relay is posted:—*dák dák ke marná, v. n.* To be exhausted by vomiting:—*dák gárl, s. f.* The mail train:—*dák dár, s. m. lit.* One in charge of a mail; a doctor:—*dák dá ghorá, s. m.* A horse used on *dáks* or relays:—*dák ghar* or *khánd, s. m.* A post office:—*dák lagáuná, v. a.* To post relays of cattle or runners:—*dák laggná, v. n.* To be laid a *dák* or relays of men or horses, to be organized a post.

**DÁKÁ ड़ाका** *s. m.* Robbery, plunder, an attack by a gang of robbers, or dacoits; the collection of plunderers:—*dáká mdrná, v. n.* To commit robbery:—*dáká paigá, v. n.* To be attacked by dacoits.

**DAKACHRÚ दकचरु** *s. m. (K.)* A large species of tree (*Saxifraga ligulata*) with great leaves and handsome flowers, often found growing on rocks, in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus and Trans-Indus. The leaves are frequently used as plates, and the root is bruised and applied to boils or for ophthalmia in some of the places where the plant grows. The root is also officinal, generally called *Pakhán bhed*. It is reckoned absorbent, and given in dysentery and cough.

**DAKÁ DAK ड़ाका ड़क** } *a.* See *Dak*  
**DAKÁ DÍK ड़ाका ड़ीक** } *ḍak.*

**DAKAN दकन** *v. n. (M.)* To be divided.

**DAKAN ड़कन** *v. a. (M.)* To stop, to prevent, to check:—*másá ḍakid hue sarkár wichch. Másá* is detained by the *Sarkar*; *i. q.* *Dakkná.*

**DÁKAN ड़ाकन** *s. f.* A witch. See *Dákni.*

**DAKÁNÚ ड़कानु** *s. m. (M.)* The fruit of the *ḍek* tree; *i. q.* *Dhakoni.*

**DÁKAR ड़ाकर** *s. f. (M.)* Any fertile clayey ground where water collects.

**DAKÁR ड़ाकर** *s. f.* Belching, bellowing, eructation; roaring, calling aloud; *c. w.* *laiḡá.*

**DAKÁRÍ द़ाकरी** *s. m. (K.)* Is a tree (*Hedera Helix*) which is common in the Panjab Himalaya and occurs in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. It is stated to be a favourite food of goats, and in Kullu the leaves are said to be added to the beer of the country to make it strong.

**DAKÁRNÁ ड़ाकरना** *v. n.* To belch, to bellow; to swallow; to roar; to embezzle, to misappropriate; to boast.

**DAKAUT ड़कौत** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**DAKAUNT ड़कौत** } from the Sanskrit

word *Dakpút*. A caste of Brahmans who consider themselves able to bear the calamity of *Jabbardág*, and therefore do not hesitate to receive it. They are generally skilled in astrology.

**DAKAUTNÍ ड़कौतनी** } *s. f.* A female  
**DAKAUNTNÍ ड़कौतनी** } of *Dakaut*.

**DAK DAK ड़क ड़क** *a.* Full to the brim (a vessel):—*ḍak ḍak honá, karná, v. n. a.* To overflow; to have a severe headache, to have weakness of the brain.

**DÁKH दाख** *s. f.* A grape, a raisin:—*gid-dar dákh ná appre thúh kaupí.* The jackal could not reach the grapes, he spat and said pooh! they are sour.—Prov. used of those who, being unsuccessful in their attempt to obtain anything, hate the thing itself.

**DAKHAL दखल** *s. f.* Entrance, access; intrusion, interference; occupancy, occupation, possession; pain, grief, disturbance; the influence of an evil spirit:—*dakhal deṇḍá, v. a.* To interfere; to admit or allow one to enter:—*dakhal karná, v. a.* To take possession:—*dakhal lainḍá, páṇḍá, v. a.* To have access, to obtain possession.

**DÁKHAL दाखल** *a.* Entering, penetrating, arriving; included or comprehended in; inserted, entered, registered; filed; enlisted, enrolled; deposited;—*s. m.* An entry in a book or accounts; taking possession (of land):—*dákhāl daftar, s. m.* Placed on record, filed with the record:—*dákhāl khérāj, s. f. (lit.* inclusion or seclusion). A transfer of land under one name to another name in the Government register of landed proprietors, mutation of names; *c. w. hoṇḍá, karná.*

**DÁKHALÁ दाखला** *s. m.* The entrance of a wedding party into a city or village; entrance fees. See *Dákhāl.*

**DAKHANÁ डखना** *s. m. (M.)* A division of the *Aropas.*

**DAKHANGÚ दखंगु** *s. m.* A slender plant (*Delphinium caeruleum*) with light blue flowers is common on the Sutlej. Its root is applied to kill the maggots in the wounds of goats.

**DÁKHAR दाखर** *a. (M.)* Old:—*pai dákhār te kaupí húr.* An old husband, and *húr* for his bride.—Prov.

**DAKHÁWÁ दखावा** } *s. m.* Show,  
**DAKHLÁWÁ दखलावा** } ostentation,  
display; pretence, disguise.

**DAKHLÁ दखला** *s. m.* Injury, damage, attack; prejudice, disturbance:—*dakhlá hoṇḍá, v. n.* To be injured, to be disturbed:—*dakhlá karná, v. a.* To injure, to give pain, to attack, to disturb.

**DAKHNÁNÁN दखनानन** *s. m. (K.)* The period between 24 *Hárh* and 8 *Sáwan*:—*dakhnánán ká dáh ná ádmíás roṭí ná ḍangráṇ gháḥ.* The drought of *Dakhnánán* means neither bread for men nor grass for cattle.

**DÁKHRÁ डाखरा** *a. (M.)* Painful:—*kháwan sákhṛá, pacháwan dákhṛá.* Eating is pleasurable, digesting painful; *i. q. Aukhá.*

**DAKHÚTÁ दखट्टा** } *s. m.* A disease  
**DAKHÚTRÁ दखुत्रा** } in which the  
urine is passed with difficulty and pain;  
*i. q. Dukhṇúṭá.*

**DÁKHÚDÁNÁ दाखु दाणा** *s. m.* A grape seed; *met.* pain, trouble, affliction:—*dákhú dáṇḍá deṇḍá, v. a.* To give pain, trouble; to vex:—*dákhú dáṇḍá lainḍá, v. n.* To be pained.

**DÁKÍ डाकी** *s. f.* Vomitting, cholera, an epidemic disease; *c. w. áṇḍá, paijádá, painí.*

**DÁKÍÁ डाकीआ** *s. m.* A postman.

**DAKÍJAN दकीजन** *v. a. (M.)* See *Dakan.*

**DAKÍKÁ दकीका** *s. m.* A minute, a moment, a small portion of time or space; a subtle question.

**DAKK दॅक** *s. m.* A spring, a bound, a jump.

**DAKK डॅक** *s. m.* Hinderance, obstruction; a piece of raddish, &c; an imperative of *v. a. Dakkṇá.* See *Dak.*

**DAKKÁ डॅका** *s. m.* A bit of straw, rubbish; hinderance, a stoppage, a plug; a branch of the palm tree, prickly pear; protection:—*dakká deṇḍá, v. a.* To plug, to stop up, to shut up, to hinder.

**DAKKARÁ ड़करा** *s. m.* A piece of anything;—*a.* Rude, presumptuous, impudent, wicked.

**DAKKE DOLE KHANÁ ड़केड़ोले खाटा** *v. n.* To wave, to be restless, to be unsettled, to wander about without any dependence.

**DAKKH ड़ख** *s. m., a.* Taste, relish; appearance; beautiful;—*s. f. (M.)* A young louse.

**DAKKHÁ ड़खा** *s. m.* A stretcher used to keep open the mouth of a leather well-bucket. See also *Dakká*.

**DAKKHAN ड़खण** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dakhishan*. The south, the southern part of India, Deccan.

**DAKKHANÁ ड़खणा** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dakhishan*. Alms, charity, a money given to a Brahmin, after a feast or for performing religious ceremonies, a fee.

**DAKKHANÍ ड़खणी** } *a.* Corrupted  
**DAKKHNI ड़खनी** } from the Sanskrit *Dakhishan*. Pertaining to the south, inhabiting Deccan :—*dakkhaní bájjá, s. m.* A musical instrument used first in Deccan.

**DAKKÍ ड़की** *s. f.* A vine (*Vitis Indica*). Its grapes of varying quality are raised at most places in the Panjab plains, those of Peshawar being the best.

**DAKKNÁ ड़क़ना** *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to block up, to fence, to check, to prevent, to retard, to impede, to stop.

**DAKKRÁ ड़करा** *s. m.* See *Dakkard*.

**DÁKNÁ ड़क़ना** *v. n.* To vomit.

**DAKRÁ ड़करा** *s. m. (M.)* A slice of a turnip, either for immediate consumption or to be dried and stored.

**DAKRÁUNÁ ड़कराउना** *v. a.* To belch, to rift on account of acidity from indigestion; to vomit; to boast; to low (as an ox); to cry bitterly with pain.

**DÁKÚ ड़कु** *s. m.* A robber, a dacoit, a bandit.

**DÁKÚ PHAL ड़कुफल** *s. m.* A shrub (*Elæagnus conferta*) the flowers of which have a pleasant odour. The flowers are officinal in the Panjab, being considered cardiac and astringent.

**DÁKYÁ ड़क़या** *s. m.* A postman; *i. g.* *Dákíá*.

**DÁL ड़ाल** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**DÁL ड़ाल** } Sanskrit word *Dal*. A split

pea of gram, *máñh, máñgi, masar, moñh, harhar, &c.* :—*dálá dál, dál dálá, s. m. lit.* Flour and *dál, dál* and flour; food, victuals :—*dál chikná, s. m.* A medicine used for syphilis :—*dál chíní, s. f.* Cinamon or bark of the *Laurus cossia* or *cinnamomum albiflorum* :—*dál chob, dál hald, s. f.* See *Dár chob* :—*dál dalyá, s. m.* Poor and coarse diet; something or other :—*dál galá, v. n. lit.* To be made soft as *dál* by boiling; to be united in heart, to avail or be effective, to have an advantage, to succeed :—*dálgar, s. m.* One who splits *dál* :—*dál wichh kuchh kálá kálá honá, v. n. lit.* To be (a fly or) something black in the *dál*; to be something amiss :—*ghar dí murgí te pardí dál.* He has a fowl at home and yet he eats other people's *dál*.—Prov. used of a man who neglects his wife and seeks company abroad :—*báhar dí murgí dál brabbar.* A fowl got abroad is equal to the *dál* got at home.—Prov. used of those who are not avaricious to get much money abroad but are content to have a little at home :—*dál roñí kháñ te nakk dí sedhe jáñ.* Eat simple food (*lit.* pulse and bread), and follow your nose; *i. e.* be economical and spend according to your means.

**DAL ड़ाल** *s. m.* An army, a multitude, a swarm;—an imperative of *v. a. Dalgá*;—(*K.*) A lake :—*dal bádal, s. m.* Thick

clouds, an immense army :—*dal dal*, *s. m.*  
A quagmire, a slough :—*dal mal*, *s. m.*  
Breaking, rubbing, grinding :—*dal mal*  
*saṭṭāḍ*, or *dal saṭṭāḍ*, *v. a. lit.* To grind ;  
*met.* to tremple or crush under foot :—  
*dalāṇ rājā, malāṇ khetī*. The manure is to  
the field what the army is to the Raja.

**DAL डल** *s. m.* A leaf of a *Tulsi* tree ;  
thickness ; a dice with which *chaupar*  
is played ; sheet of water :—*dal dār*, *a.*  
Thick.

**DĀL डाल** *s. m.* A branch, a bough ;  
issue :—*aurān dā kuchh rahe gā par*  
*kāmī dā dāl nā māl. lit.* Others will leave  
something behind, but the adulterer will  
leave neither a branch nor a root (*i. e.*  
nothing).—Prov. used to express bad  
results of adultery.

**DALĀ डाला** *s. m.* } A strong loam ; a  
**DALĀ दला** *s. f.* } large lump, a clod ;  
a piece of meat (a term used by the  
Sikhs) ;—(*M.*) A narrow cloth worn by  
Hindus round the waist and between the  
legs, especially when bathing :—*nā gadwī*  
*nā dālā te aśhnān karṇ chālā*. No loṭā  
and no loin-cloth, yet he has gone to  
bathe ! *i. q. Aṅgochhā, Sāfā.*

**DĀLĀ डाला** *s. m.* A large branch.

**DALĀÍ दलायी** *s. f.* Breaking or grind-  
ing grain ; wages for the same.

**DALAKNĀ डलकटा** *v. n.* See *Dal-*  
*hakṇā*.

**DALĀL दलाल** *s. m.* A broker, a go-  
between in business, transaction.

**DALĀLGÍ दलालगी** } *s. f.* The busi-  
**DALĀLÍ दलाली** } ness of a go-  
between, brokerage ; the commission of  
a broker :—*koliān dā dalālī dā mūṅh kālā*.  
*lit.* In the brokerage of charcoal one's  
face is blackened, or coal brokers, black  
faces, (who can touch pitch and not be  
defiled.)

**DALĀN दलान** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Dālān*. A hall, a  
porch.

**DALĀNG दलंग** *s. m.* (*Pot., K.*) A man's  
pace ; *i. q. Ulāngh.*

**DALĀSĀ दलामा** *s. m.* Comfort, conso-  
lation, solace :—*dalāsā deṇḍā, v. a.* To  
soothe, to console, to solace ; to encourage,  
to pat.

**DALĀUNĀ दलाउना** *v. a.* To cause  
to be bruised or coarsely ground ; to  
cause to be given.

**DALBĀ दलबा** *s. m.* A bait ; deceit,  
fraud, deception :—*dalbā deṇḍā, v. a.* To  
deceive, to bait, to entice by baiting.

**DALEL दलेल** *s. f.* Cor. of English word  
Drill. A punishment drill to policemen  
and soldiers for their misconduct or  
neglect of duty :—*dalel bolṇā, v. a.* To  
give one extra drill as a punishment.

**DALER दलेर** } *a.* Bold, brave, cour-  
**DALEL दलेल** } ageous ; liberal,  
generous ; not miser.

**DALERÍ दलेरी** } *s. f.* Boldness, bra-  
**DALELÍ दलेली** } very, courage,  
liberality, generosity.

**DĀLH डलु** *s. f.* (*M.*) The hole of an old  
well, an old disused well ; the fat of  
cows, sheep or goats extracted and boiled  
down to tallow ; *i. q. Khudāl.*

**DĀLHAK डलक** *s. f.* Glitter.

**DĀLHAKNĀ डलकटा** *v. n.* To glitter,  
to shine (as a pearl.)

**DĀLHKĀ डलका** *s. f.* A disease in  
which the eyes continue filled with water.

**DĀLHKĀUNĀ डलकाउना** *v. a.* To  
cause to glitter (a pearl.)



DALÍ डली *s. f.* A small lump, a small clod; betel nut;—(M.) See *Dald.*

DÁLÍ डाली *s. f.* A branch, a bough, a twig; a basket of fruit or vegetables (especially when brought by the gardener as a present), a present offered to an officer (especially to an European officer), or a great man on any festival or other occasion.

DALIDDAR दलित्तर *s. m.* }

DALIDDARTÁÍ दलित्तरतायी *s. f.* }  
Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dáridr*. Poverty, pauperism, wretchedness; idleness, rubbish, sweepings, refuse.

DALIDDARAN दलित्तरन *f.* }

DALIDDARÍ दलित्तरि *m.* } *a.*  
Poor, indigent, wretched; idle; a wretch.

DALÍJ दलीज *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dahliz*. A portico, a threshold, an entry to a house.

DALÍJÁ दलीजा *s. m.* (M.) Coarsely ground grain.

DALÍL दलील *s. f.* Proof, argument, reason; love; interest; attention, intellect:—*dalkí karná, v. a.* To argue, to reason; to dispute, to raise objections:—*dalíl láund, v. a.* To adduce proof, to argue, to plead.

DALÍ MALÍ KARNÁ दली मली करन *v. a.* To feel bruise and rub (abusive.)

DALL डल *s. f.* A basket; a billow, a wave.

DALLÁ दल्ला *s. m.* } A go-between,

DALLÍ दल्ली *s. f.* } a dissolute man or woman, a broker who goes between, a bad man or woman.

DALLÍ दल्ली *s. m.* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*).

DALLPUNÁ दल्लपुना *s. f.* The business of *Dallá*.

DALNÁ दलना *v. a.* To bruise with mill-stones, to grind coarsely, to crack grain in a mill:—*dalná malná, v. a.* To feel and rub (abusive.)

DALÚCHÁ दलुचा *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Kálchah*. A small carpet, a rag:—*dál dá muríd te dalúchá kharáb*. A henpecked husband (*lit.* a wife's disciple) has his carpet in bad order.—Prov.

DALÚNG दलुंग *s. m.* A shrub (*Abelia triflora*), which grows abundantly in many places. It has a petty scented flower, and is eaten by goats, but appears to be of no special use.

DALWÁ दलवा *s. m.* See *Dalbá*.

DALWÁÍ दलवायी *s. f.* The price paid for bruising and grinding grain; bruising and grinding grain.

DALWAIYÁ दलवैया *s. m.* A giver; *i. q.* *Dilwayyá*.

DALWÁUNÁ दलवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be bruised or coarsely ground.

DALYÁ दलया *s. m.* Grain coarsely ground, porridge.

DAM दम *s. m.* Breath, life; a moment, an instant; boasting, pride; elasticity; power, strength; the treadle of a weaver:—*dambáj, s. m., a.* A deceiver; artful, treacherous:—*dam bájí, s. f.* Deception, imposture:—*dam band honá, v. n.* To hold one's breath, to be unable to speak or answer:—*dam band karná, v. a.* To silence one:—*dam bharná, v. n.* To confess, to acknowledge; to believe in:—*dam chhaḍḍná, v. n.* To breathe one's last, to expire:—*dam charḥatná, v. a.* To hold breath as in jog;—*dam charḥná, v. n.* To pant, to be out of breath:—*dam choraḍná, v. a.* To feign fainting or death:—*damáḥ dá gáḥá honá, v. n.* To be patient or per-

severing:—*dam dā lāh hai*. Life is blessing enough:—*dam dālāsā*, *s. m.* False hopes, soft words, make-believe:—*dam deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To deceive; to die; to leave to simmer, or stew over a slow fire:—*dam ghuṭ jāṇḍ*, *ghuṭṭe jāṇḍ*, *dam ghuṭṭā*, *v. n.* To be suffocated:—*hardam*, *dam dam*, *ad.* Every moment, incessantly, successively:—*ik dam laī*. For a moment:—*dam karṇḍ*, *v. a.* To blow as a conjurer, to breathe on (with a view to remove evil effect); to leave to simmer, to cook in steam:—*dam kardūṇḍ*, *v. a.* To cause to be breathed on:—*dam khāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To have patience; to wait or bear patiently; to be deceived; to be dressed over a slow fire (a stew):—*dam khichchṇḍ* or *waṭṭṇḍ*, *v. n.* To remain silent; to take a whiff or pull:—*dam khushak hoṇḍ*, *v. n. lit.* To be dried up (breath), to curdle, to freeze one's blood; to be afraid (of one):—*dam lagāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To smoke violently (the *huqqā*):—*dam lagṇḍ*, *v. n.* To smoke:—*dam laiṇḍ*, *v. n.* To rest oneself, to halt, to stay:—*dam mārnḍ*, *v. n.* To boast:—*dam nikalṇḍ*, *v. n.* To go out (one's breath); to breathe one's last, to expire; to be dying for love:—*dam rokṇḍ*, *v. a.* To choke, to suffocate:—*dam rikk jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be suffocated or choked:—*dam sādḥṇḍ*, *v. a.* To hold in one's breath as a religious exercise, as some *faqirs* are said to do for hours together:—*dam tuṭ jāṇḍ*, *tuṭṭṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be unable to hold one's breath, to be out of breath; to be dying:—*dam ulṭ jāṇḍ*, *ulṭṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be choked, to be suffocated; to be confused, to be confounded; to be troubled with asthma:—*dam wadhāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To exercise one-self in holding his breath:—*dam wadhṇḍ*, *v. n.* To have an exercise in holding one's breath; to be encouraged:—*dam wichch*, *ad.* In a second:—*dam wichch āṇḍ*, *v. n. lit.* To come in a second; to be cheated, to be taken in:—*dam wichch lāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To delude, to impose on; to bring into one's trials; to ensnare:—*koī dam dā parāḥṇḍ hai*. The life is but a moment's guest or a man is to live for a moment only.

**DĀM दाम** *s. m.* The twenty-fifth part of a pice; price, money; a snare for catching birds:—*dām bidjī*, *khet pidjī*.

Money borrowed on interest (as bad as) the *pidjī* (*bhugāt*) weed to a field; i. q. *Damm*.

**DAMĀ दामा** *s. m.* Asthma; a plant (*Fagonia cretica*):—*patráwālā damā*, *s. m.* A slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum gracilipes*) found Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range, and as far east as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten; in others it is said to be collected by *hakims* to be applied in otitis. The leaves are official.

**DAMĀG दामग** } *s. m.* Cor. of the  
**DAMĀK दामक** } Arabic word *Damāg*.  
**DAMĀK डामक** } The brain; pride, haughtiness, conceit:—*damāg nā pāiā jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be unable to satisfy the demands of one's pride:—*damāg wigarṇḍ*, *v. n.* To show one's air to; to be insolent or haughty; to have brain disease, to become deranged. See *Sir*.

**DAMAK दमक** *s. m.* Ardour, glitter;—*chamak damak*, *s. f.* Glitter, splendour.

**DAMAKNĀ दमकना** *v. n.* To shine, to glitter.

**DAMĀKRĀ दामकड़ा** *s. m.* A whiff of a *huqqā*.

**DAMĀLĀ दामला** *s. m.* The tail of a turban, a cloth bound over a turban and allowed to hang down loose behind; a raised turban in a conic form worn by a *Akālī* with steel circles and knives on his head.

**DAMĀMĀ दाममा** *s. m.* (P.) A large kettle drum; pomp and show.

**DĀMAN दामन** *s. m.* The skirt of a garment; the skirt of the hills; the country between the hills and the Indus.

**DĀMĀNDOL डामांडोल** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhḍwan dola*. A wanderer; destitute, forlorn; i. q. *Dāwāndol*

**DAMÁNH ਦਮਾਂਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A plant (*Fagonia cretica*) is found in the *Thal* during the summer. Camels eat it, and medicine is prepared from it to check impurity of the blood; *i. q. Damá.*

**DAMDAMÁ ਦਮਦਮਾ** *s. m.* A mound, a raised battery; a monument raised in commemoration of great Gurús among the Sikhs.

**DAMGAJÁ ਦਮਗਜਾ** *s. m.* Vain boasting.

**DÁMÍ ਦਾਮੀ** *s. m.* A hawk either tame or wild, but which mewed while wild.

**DAMÍDÁ ਦਮੀਦਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A large *patásá.*

**DAMIYÁ ਦਮਿਆ** *s. m.* A small spinous weed (*Fagonia cretica*) common in most parts of the Panjab plains. The plant is given as a febrifuge and tonic, and in the Peshawar valley it is administered to children as a prophylactic against small-pox.

**DAMKARÁ ਦਮਕੜਾ** *s. m.* A circular piece of leather surmounting the spindle of a spinning wheel to serve as a base for the broach.

**DAMKÁUNÁ ਦਮਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to shine.

**DAMM ਦੱਮ** *s. m.* Price, money, wealth; the twenty-fifth part of a pice; (in the last sense the same as *dám*):—*dammásáhi, s. m.* A proportionate distribution of a bankrupt's property among his creditors.

**DAMMAR ਡੱਮਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of Jats who were originally called *Lár*. They migrated from Sindh and still bear the Sindhi honorific title of *jám*. They claim to be superior to other Jats in not giving their daughters in marriage outside their own tribe, but they often break this rule.

**DAMMH ਡਮੁ** *s. m.* A burn, a brand:—*dammh dáwá, v. a.* To burn, to brand;

to light, to kindle;—*dammh láwá, v. a.* To burn, to brand; to kindle, to defame, to taunt, to reproach.

**DAMMHNÁ ਡਮੁਨਾ** *v. a.* To burn, to brand; to taunt, to reproach.

**DÁMNÍ ਦਾਮਨੀ** *s. f.* A scrap of a shroud kept by the relatives of a deceased person.

**DÁMODAR ਦਾਮੋਦਰ** } *s. m.* An epithet given to Kishna by his admirers.  
**DAMODAR ਦਮੋਦਰ** } thet of God

**DAMRÁ ਦਮੜਾ** *s. m.* Gold and silver, a rupee, wealth.

**DAMRÍ ਦਮੜੀ** *s. f.* A quarter of a pice.

**DAMTÚRÁ ਦਮਤੂਰਾ** *s. m.* A plant (*Hyoscyamus nigra*), frequent in waste ground near houses in the Panjab Himalaya, where it is stated to be eaten by cattle. The seeds are on the Sutlej said to be poisonous, and are officinal in the plains for their narcotic effects; *i. q. Dandúrd.*

**DAMÚSÁ ਦਮੁਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Dimúsd.*

**DAN ਦਨ** *s. f. (M.)* A pile of *jowár*, *bájrá* or any fodder;—*s. m.* The falling of the sticks in the play called *gehlán*; the fulfilling of one's purpose; *i. q. Dan.*

**DÁN ਦਾਣ** *s. m.* A gift, grant, alms; charity;—*s. f. (Pot.)* A cord with which the bottom of a bedstead is tightened:—*dán dáwá, karná, v. a.* To make a gift or grant, to bestow alms:—*dán pátar, s. m. lit.* A vessel for alms; a person entitled to gift:—*dán punn, s. m.* Charity, alms:—*dán punn dá wela, s. m. lit.* A time or opportunity for charity (spoken aloud by beggars and *Dakauts* in the *bazars* and streets, when the moon or sun is eclipsed):—*widdiyá dáy, s. m.* Charity for knowledge, teaching gratis.

**DAN ਡਨ** *s. m. (M.)* Force, violence.

DĀNĀ दाना } *a.* Wise, sage, prudent,  
 DANĀ दाना } sagacious; *met.* foolish  
 :—*dānā bīnā*, *a.* Wise, intelligent, know-  
 ing, clear sighted, prudent, prominent.

DĀNĀ दाना *s. m.* Grain, corn; corn  
 or pulse (especially gram, split gram  
 given to horses); rations; a pestle; dice  
 (gamblers); a pimple, pustule; also name  
 given to fruits; a grain of any thing (as  
 sand):—*dānē dār*, *a.* Granulated:—  
*dānā dūnā*, *dūnā*, *s. m.* Grain:—*dānā*  
*khānā*, *s. m.* Provisions, victuals:—  
*khāshās dā dānā*, *s. m.* Poppy seed:—  
*mālā dā dānā*, *s. m.* Bead:—*mātā*  
*dā dānā*, *s. m.* Small pox:—*dānā pānā*  
*s. m.* Food, and drink, bread and water;  
 livelihood:—*dānā pānā uṭh jānā*, *v. n.*  
 To eat food and drink water no longer;  
 to die:—*dānā phakkā*, *s. m.* A species  
 of grain:—*ghar dānā nā phakkā*, *amman*  
*pīhan gāt* or *challī*. No grain in the  
 house and mother going to grind.—Prov.  
 used of those persons who are boasting  
 in vain:—*dānē dānē sir mohar hai*.  
 Every grain is sealed; *i. e.* every grain  
 is destined by whom it is to be eaten.

DANĀÍ दानाई } *s. f.* Wisdom, saga-  
 DANĀÍ दानाई } city, good sense,  
 prudence; *met.* foolishness.

DANĀU दानाऊ *a.* See *Dand*.

DANBH डंभ } *s. m.* Hypocrisy in re-  
 DANBH. डंभ } ligious matters; adop-  
 tion of different disguises; craftiness;  
 a brand, a burn:—*danbh dhārnā*, *v. n.*  
 To adopt different disguises: to be hypo-  
 crite, to show friendship externally  
 while the heart is full of enmity:—  
*danbh denā*, *v. a.* To burn, to brand, to  
 light, to kindle, to inflame:—*danbh*  
*lānā*, *v. a.* To burn, to brand; to kindle;  
 to stigmatize; *i. q.* *Dammh*.

DANBHŪNĀ डंभुना } *v. a.* To burn,  
 DANBHŪNĀ डंभुना } to brand; to light,  
 to kindle; to inflame; to stigmatize.

DANBHRĀ डंभरा *s. f. (M.)* A fish of  
 the carp family (*Labeo rohita*.) It is the  
 best fish in this part of the country for  
 eating.

DANḌ दण्ड } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 DANḌ डण्ड } the Sanskrit word *Dant*.

Tooth, tusk;—(M.) A name applied in  
 the Gunal valley (in Dera Ismail Khan  
 district) to get revenue demand; a tooth  
 of rake or comb:—*danḍ boṛā*, *s. m.* One  
 whose teeth are broken:—*dudh de danḍ*.  
*lit.* Milk teeth; to be yet a child:—*danḍ*  
*ghasā*, *s. f.* The fee given to one for read-  
 ing or writing something, compensation  
 given to a Brahman for performing  
 religious ceremonies:—*danḍ jharṇe*, *v. n.*  
 To fall out or be broken (teeth):—*danḍ*  
*kaḍhṇe*, *v. a. lit.* To show one's teeth,  
 to grin:—*danḍ khaṇḍ dā chūrā*, *s. m.* A  
*chūrā* made of ivory worn by a girl on  
 occasion of her marriage:—*danḍ*  
*khaṭṭe honā*, *v. n. lit.* To set on edge  
 (the teeth); to be dishearten; to be  
 defeated:—*danḍ khaṭṭe karnā*, *v. a.* To set  
 on edge (the teeth); to dishearten, to  
 discourage, to frustrate, to defeat:—  
*danḍ laggnā*, *mārnā*, *v. n.* To bite:—  
*danḍ pīhṇe*, *v. n.* To gnash one's teeth,  
 to be in a great rage:—*danḍān wicch*  
*uṅgh denā*, *v. n.* To put or press one's  
 forefinger between his teeth, as one does  
 when he is struck with astonishment,  
 or remorse; to be amazed, to wonder; to  
 repent:—*danḍ wajjṇe*, *v. n.* To chatter  
 (the teeth), to gnash (the teeth).

DĀND दण्ड } *s. m. (M.)* An ox, a bull  
 DĀND डण्ड } full grown; *met.* a fool.

DANḌ डण्ड *s. f.* Punishment, damage,  
 a fine; a cry, a noise; the name of an  
 ornament worn round the arm above  
 elbow (generally called *ṭāḍ*); an athletic  
 exercise in which the hands are placed  
 on the ground and then bending down  
 so as almost to touch the earth with  
 the breast:—*danḍ bharnā*, *denā*, *v. n.*  
 To pay damages, to pay a fine—*danḍ*  
*kaḍhṇā*, *pelā*, *v. n.* To exercise one-self  
 in *danḍ*:—*danḍ lānā*, *v. n.* To levy a

fine:—*ráj dand*, *s. f.* Punishment by the Government:—*dand macháungí, páungí, v. n.* To make a noise, to cry out.

DANDÁ ਦੰਦਾ } *s. m.* A pile, a heap,  
DANDÁ ਝੰਦਾ } (of the chaff of wheat,

gram, &c.); the tooth of a saw, rake, (*jaṇḍrá*), or of a comb; a notch in an edged tool (generally used in the plural); —(*M.*) A high *Darsál* part of the district between the Pachád and the Sindh. Irrigation in the *Darsál* is mostly by wells.

DANDÁ ਝੰਡਾ *s. m.* A stick, a staff, a club, a thick post, a flag-staff:—*dande wajáungé, v. n.* To wander about for begging from shop to shop with beating sticks (by *Suthras*); to play on sticks:—*dande mār, s. m.* One who is in the habit of beating with a stick:—*dandá thohar, s. m.* The name of a prickly plant (*Euphorbia Royleana*); its milk is used as a medicine.

DANDÁL ਦੰਦਾਲ *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of wooden plough used after the ground has been ploughed once, and smoothed by a mace, the clods are again broken and smoothed by a mace.

DANDÁLÁ ਦੰਦਾਲਾ *s. m.* The eaves of a house.

DANDÁLÍ ਦੰਦਾਲੀ } *s. m.* A harrow,  
DANDÁLÍ ਝੰਦਾਲੀ } a wooden rake;  
*i. q. Dátarí.*

DANDAN ਦੰਦਣ *s. f.* A faint, swoon, stuper:—*dandan pai jánt, patyí, v. n.* To faint, to go off in a swoon.

DANDÁNÁ ਦੰਦਾਨਾ *s. m.* The tooth of a saw, or of a comb.

DANDANÁUNÁ ਦਨਦਨਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To rejoice, to continue happy.

DANDARWÁ ਦੰਦਰਵਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Scopolia pæsalta*) common in waste

grounds in parts of Chenab basin, and apparently found sparingly Trans-Indus in the plains. In the hills the leaves are applied to boils, and are also said to be poison, the mouth swelling from their touch, and the head and throat being affected when they are eaten.

DANDÁSÁ ਦੰਦਾਸਾ *s. m.* The bark of *Akhroṭ* (*Juglans regia*) tree used for women's tooth sticks, or for chewing to give a red colour to the lips; it is said to prevent the formation of the tartar.

DANDAUT ਝੰਡੌਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DANDAUT ਦੰਡੌਤ } from the Sanskrit word *Dandvat*. Prostration before God, or a superior, or a god with one's face on the ground, a Hindu salutation, obeisance:—*dandaut karná, v. n.* To prostrate oneself.

DANDAYYÁ ਦੰਦਯਾ *s. m.* A kind of hornet or wasp.

DANDELÍ ਦੰਦੇਲੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A plant.

DANDÍ ਦੰਡੀ *s. f.* A division of *Sanyásí Sádhus*;—(*M.*) The upright stick of the churning staff.

DANDÍ ਝੰਡੀ *s. f.* A handle; the beam of a pair of scales; penis, *membrum virile*; the name of a silver or gold ornament worn by women in the ear; a straight or strait path; the hoop of a signet ring; the hoop of fruits, &c.; a mendicant who carries a staff in his hands:—*dandí búṭí, s. f.* (*Cleome ruta*). A small inconspicuous plant with a yellow flower and a strong rutaceous smell, which is common in many places in the Panjab plains from the Sutlej westward, and up to the Suleman Range. In the Southern Panjab the plant is pounded and taken for colic.

DANDÍ ਦੰਦੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Dand*; a rope stretched across the side rails of a bedstead near the foot, to serve as a base for the bottom which is woven round it

on one side, and the cording rope on the other; a heap of sand, &c.; the name of a country.

DANDĪĀ ਡੰਡੀਆ *s. m.* See *Dandya*.

DANDĪLĪ ਦੰਦੀਲੀ *s. m.* (M.) A thin straw of silver or gold with a sharp point in the neck in order to clean the teeth after taking food; *i. q.* *Chhing*.

DANDNĀ ਦੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To apply the teeth to, to nibble, to eat.

DANDĪR ਦੰਦੀੜ *s. f.* The teeth in the two jaws:—*dandīr battīṛ, waṭṭīṛ, v. n.* To clench the teeth.

DANDKAN ਦੰਦਕਨ *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Dandrikā*.

DANDO ਦਾਂਦੋ *s. f.* } A person with  
DANDUR ਦਾਂਦੂ *s. m.* } prominent upper  
DANDUR ਦੰਦੂ *s. m.* } teeth.

DANDO DĀNĀ ਦਾਂਦੋ ਦਾਣਾ } *s. m.* The  
DANDUR DĀNĀ ਦੰਦੂ ਦਾਣਾ } name of  
a medicine.

DANDRIKKĀ ਦੰਦੜਿਕਾ *s. f.* Gnashing the teeth.

DANDURĀ ਦੰਦੂਰਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Hyoscyamus nigra*) frequent in waste ground near houses in the Panjab Himalya, where it is eaten by cattle. The seeds are on the Sutlej said to be poisonous, and are officinal in the plains for their narcotic effects; *i. q.* *Damtard*.

DANDYĀ ਡੰਡਯਾ *s. m.* A collection of market duties; a strong club; a clot worn by females.

DANG ਦੰਗ *a.* Struck, astonished, amazed;—*s. f.* (K.) An embankment in a stream turn water into a canal:—*dang dudl, dang dawāl, s. m.* Appurtenances, furniture, apparatus; *c. w. hong, hojāṛ, rahi jāṛ.*

DANG ਡੰਗ *s. m.* A sting of a scorpion or a wasp, or other venomous insects or reptiles; a time;—(M.) A date in that stage of ripeness when one side turns brown and soft, as if it had been stung:—*dang choparā, v. a.* To show friendship externally while the heart is full of enmity, to endeavour to satisfy one with flattering words:—*dang dā dīṭṭā, s. m.* Flour for a time; *i. e.* as much as is required once:—*dang langhāṇā, v. a.* To pass a time, to complete a period:—*dang mārā, v. a.* To sting:—*kāmīne dī yārī waṭhūhen or waṭhūen dō dang.* The friendship of the base is like a scorpion's sting.—Prov.

DANG ਦੰਗ *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Dag*. A spot, stain, mark:—*thilī thilī berī kī wairā dī pāsā; Makke wanj dhāwān, meṭā yār lagā dang nā lahsī.* The boat is being shoved off and moving further from the shore; my love! you should go and bathe at Mecca; this stain will be removed (in no other way).—Song.

DANG ਡੰਗ *s. f.* A stick carried in the hand, a staff, a club;—*dang mārā, v. a.* To cane:—*chordā de kapre te dāngān de gaj.* Stolen property (clothes) and clubs for yard measures:—Prov. used of any property sold at comparatively cheapest rate.

DANGAUTRĀ ਡੰਗੌਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Dakaut*.

DANGGĀ ਦੰਗਾ *s. m.* A quarrel, sedition, riot, disturbance, breach of the public peace:—*dangge bāj, s. m.* One who commits a riot, one who quarrels:—*dangge bāj, s. f.* Quarrelling, sedition:—*danggā karnā, v. a.* To commit a riot, to make a disturbance; *c. w. hong.*

DANGGĀ ਡੰਗਾ *s. m.* Any preparation applied to cloth, &c., previous to colouring it; a platform of stone with earth in the centre.

DANGGAĪ ਦੰਗੈਈ *a.* Quarrelsome, contentious; seditious, factious; turbulent, riotous.

DANGGAIT ਦੰਗੈਤ *s. m. f.* A quarrelsome, seditious person.

DANGGAL ਦੰਗਲ *s. m.* A crowd, a multitude; an amphitheatre; arena especially for wrestling.

DANGGAR ਡੰਗਰ *s. m.* Cattle; met. a stupid, a simple man.

DANGGARÍ ਡੰਗਰੀ } *s. m.* A man of  
DANGGARÚ ਡੰਗਰੂ } little sense; a  
stupid or foolish fellow; one who lives  
all the time among cattle.

DANGGNÁ ਡੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To sting.

DANGÍ ਦੰਗੀ *s. f. (M.)* A circular iron vessel in which grain is roasted:—*dangí dá talá múngh, te nain Roshan Khátán.* A face like the bottom of a *dangí* and her name is Lady of Light:—*chandán jo dangí wichch tapde sir apad bhangde.* The gram that jumps in the frying-pan breaks its own head:—Prov.; *i. g. Karáhi.*

DANGO DANGÍ ਡਾਂਗੋ ਡਾਂਗੀ *a.*  
Fighting with sticks; *c. w. langá.*

DANGSHALTS ਦੰਗਸਲਟਸ *s. m.* A plant (*Convallaria verticillata*.) It has a pleasant flavour.

DANÍ ਡਣੀ *s. f. (M.)* The beam of a pair of scales.

DANJH ਡੰਝ } *s. f.* Thirst; deficiency:—  
DANJH ਡਾਂਝ } *danjh bhukkh, s. f.* Thirst  
and hunger; scarcity.

DANK ਡੰਕ *s. m.* The sting of a venomous insect or reptile. See *Dang.*

DANK ਡਾਂਕ *s. f.* See *Dák.*

DANKÁ ਡੰਕਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dand*. A drum stick,

a double drum, a kettle drum:—*danke dí choí lángh, v. n.* To proclaim by beat of drum; to speak out or in public.

DANKÁ ਡਾਂਕਾ *s. m.* See *Dáká.*

DANKÚ ਡਾਂਕੂ *s. m.* A robber. See *Dákú.*

DANKAYÁ ਡਾਂਕਯਾ *s. m.* A postman; *i. q. Dáká.*

DANN ਦੰਨ *s. f.* A pile of stalks of *Jowár, &c.*

DANN ਡੰਨ *s. f.* Penalty, punishment, a fine. See *Dand*.

DANNÁ ਦੰਨਾ *s. m.* A stick used in the play called *gedé*; *i. q. Gedé.*

DÁNNÁ ਦਾਂਨਾ *a., s. m.* Wise; a grain pit, store, a pit where money is kept; a grave:—*dánná binná, a.* Wise, sagacious, knowing; *i. q. Daná.*

DANNAN ਡੰਨਣ *s. f. (M.)* A tooth brush, rather a stick which serves that purpose; *i. q. Dátan.*

DANNANÁ ਡੰਨਣਾ *a. v.* To fine, to punish.

DANNÍ ਡੰਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* A thin wooden handle. The handles of a wooden spoon (*dot*), razor and fan, and the beam of a pair of hand-scales, are called *Danní.*

DÁNNO ਦਾਂਨੋ *s. m.* A demon, a giant.

DANT ਦਾਂਤ *s. m.* A tooth. See *dand*;—  
(*K*). A weed (*Baliospermum Indicum*) common at places in the Panjab Siwalik belt and Cis and Trans-Indus. Its seeds are cathartic, and probably furnish greater part of the *Jamálgojá* of the drug-sellers.

DANT ਦੰਤ *s. m.* A giant, a large elephant. See *Dait*.

**DANTÍ ਦੰਤੀ** *s. f.* A yellow mineral drug used for medical purposes and painting; *artemisia elegans*. This plant has a very wide range of growth, being found up in the Himalaya, and abounding in many parts of the Panjab plains, especially in the arid desert tracts. Its branches appear to be officinal in the Panjab, their smoke being considered good for burns, and their infusion is given as depurative.

**DÁNÚ ਦਾਨੂ** *s. m.* Pomegranate (*Punica granatus*); *i. q.* *Naspál*.

**DÁNU ਦਾਂਉ** *s. m.* Side, direction; a rope tied to a horse's feet to keep him from running away.

**DÁNUNÍ ਦਾਂਉਣੀ** *s. f.* A gold ornament worn by women on their forehead; *i. q.* *Dáuné*.

**DÁNWAN ਝਾਂਵਨ** *s. m.* } (*M.*) A rope  
**DÁNWANÍ ਝਾਂਵਨੀ** *s. f.* } by which  
the forelegs of an animal are tied together when grazing, a hobble. *Dánwaní* is a triple cord of silk, either plain or strung with beads, which women wear on the head, with each end tucked behind an ear.

**DÁNWANĐOL ਝਾਂਵਾਂਡੋਲ** *s. m.* A wanderer. See *Dawándol*, *dámándol*.

**DÁNWAR ਝਾਂਵਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A spider.  
Colic in animals is supposed to be caused by their eating a spider with the grass:—*dánwar wángen sabbo kamm fareb dá his*. Like a spider, all his deeds are treacherous.

**DÁNWARÁWAN ਝਾਂਵਰਾਵਣ** *v. a.* (*M.*)  
To hobble, to tie two legs of an animal together to prevent its straying.

**DAP ਦਪ** *s. m.* See *Dip*.

**DAPAT ਦਪਟ** } A gallop, galloping,  
**DAPAT ਡਪਟ** } running; curse, rebuke.

**DAPATNÁ ਦਪਟਣਾ** } *v. n.* To gallop,  
**DAPATNÁ ਡਪਟਣਾ** } to rush, to run;  
to rebuke:—*dapaṭ deṇḍ*, *v. n.* To make (a horse) to run; to rebuke.

**DAPHÍ ਡਫੀ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden trowel with a round handle used for stirring sugar-cane juice, rice and meat while cooking.

**DAPHÁLAN ਡਫਾਲਣ** *s. f.* } One  
**DAPHÁLÍ ਡਫਾਲੀ** *s. m.* } who  
**DAPHÁLÍÁ ਡਫਾਲੀਆ** *s. m.* } plays  
on tambourine.

**DAPHLÁ ਡਫਲਾ** *s. m.* A sort of tambourine.

**DAPHLÍ ਡਫਲੀ** } *s. f.* Diminutive of  
**DAPHRÍ ਦਫਰੀ** } *Daphlá*:—*daphlí* or  
*daphrí wajjṛ*, *v. n.* To be disgraced by quarrelling or disputing; *i. q.* *Dafrí*.

**DAPPAT ਦੱਪਟ** *s. m.* See *Dapaṭ*.

**DAPPH ਡੱਫ** *s. m.* A tambourine; *i. q.* *Daff*.

**DAPPHÁ ਡੱਫਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The eye of a needle; *i. q.* *Nakká*.

**DAPPHNÁ ਡੱਫਣਾ** *v. a.* To eat and drink to excess, to gormandize.

**DAPTÁUNÁ ਡਪਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To gallop.

**DAR ਦਰ** *s. m.* A door; price, rate, price established by Government:—*dar bhichchhak*, *dar bichchh*, *s. m.* A beggar:—*dar-dar phirṛá*, *dar badar phirṛá*, *dar badar mártí dá phirṛá*, *v. n.* To go from door to door.

**DAR ਡਰ** *s. m.* Fear, terror, alarm:—*dar deṇḍ*, *páunḍ*, *v. a.* To intimidate, to frighten, to put in fear:—*ḍar ndl*, *ad*. By intimidation:—*kí ḍar hai*, *intj*. Fear nothing, never mind, no matter.



**DAR दार** *s. f.* The sound of a body falling forcibly on the ground; silence:—*dar jamā te jā pañā, v. n.* To fall flat on the ground:—*dar mārñā, waññā, v. n.* To remain silent.

**DĀR डार** *s. f.* The line of birds in flight, the line of cattle, while running; a flock:—*dār deñā, v. a.* See *Dārñā*.

**DARĀ दरा** *s. m.* A passage;—*s. f. (M.)* A fish common in the rivers and *dhañds* (*Rohtee cotio*—Day). It attains three or four inches in length, and is good to eat.

**DARĀ दरा** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dār*. Wife;—*s. m.* Name of the Persian King vanquished by Alexander the Great; the name also of the eldest son of Shah Jahan one of the Mughal Emperors.

**DARĀ दरा** *s. m., a.* An *Ahmad Shāhī* rupee; concealment; promiscuous, good and bad together; ripe mangoes taken as they fell down from a mango tree:—*darā mārñā, v. n.* To disappear, to hide, to go into concealment (spoken of a collection of people).

**DARAB दराब** *s. m.* See *Dorī*:—*darab chīr, s. m.* A tree (*Pinus longifolia*). See *Chīlh*.

**DARABB दराब** *s. m.* The sound of a body falling flat on the ground:—*darabb karke dīgñā, v. n.* To fall down flat.

**DARABBAR दराबर** *s. f. (K.)* A smooth grassy place or lawn.

**DARABH दराब** *s. m. (M.)* A strong coarse grass (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*) with long roots. It remains green all the year round, is poor fodder, and very difficult to eradicate; *i. q.* *Dabbh*:—*darabh-wālī, s. f.* A poor soil overgrown with a coarse grass:—*jimīndār darabh dī pār hīn*. *Zimīndars* are roots of *darabh*.—Prov. (Rulers change, but *zimīndārs* last for ever.)

**DARĀBĪ दराबी** *s. f.* A scale for weighing light articles, such as pearls; a stick

from which a plumb line is hung;—*s. m. (Pot.)* A servant of mules.

**DARAGARĪ दरागरी** *s. f. (M.)* A *chapātī* baked on one side only. With the unbaked side covered with *ghee* and placed next the hair, it is put on the head as a cure for headache; *i. q.* *Dhaggarī*.

**DARAGHIRAN दरागिरन** *v. a. (M.)* To lengthen, to protract.

**DARĀIN दराई** *s. m. (K.)* An inflated buffalo's skin used as a buoy in ferrying a stream.

**DARĀIS, दराइस** *s. f.* Desire, want, need; *i. q.* *Dardā*.

**DARAK दराक** *s. m.* Knowledge; entrance; interference; *c. w.* *Deñā*.

**DARĀK डराक** } *a.* Timid,  
**DARĀKĀ डराका** } cowardly, fear-  
**DARĀKĀL डराकल** } ful.

**DARĀKH दराख** *s. f. (M.)* A grape; *i. q.* *Dākh*.

**DARAKHĀN दराखान** *s. m. (M.)* A carpenter:—*darakhān pakhī, s. m.* A wood-pecker (*lit.* the carpenter-bird):—*tamā latthā te darakhān wissarīdā*. When the wish was satisfied the carpenter was forgotten.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Tarkhān*.

**DARAKHAT दराखत** } *s. m.* A tree.  
**DARAKHT दराखत** }

**DARAKKĀ दराका** *s. m.* Crouching:—*darakkā mārñā, v. n.* To threaten, to awe.

**DARAKNĀ दराकना** *v. n.* To be cracked, to be split, to have a diarrhoea.

**DARAKNĀ दराकना** *v. n.* To skulk, to crouch, to be awed.

**DARAL दरल** *s. m.* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*).

DARALLÁ ਦਰਾਲਾ *s. m.* Heavy rain; a profuse distribution of wealth; *i. q.* *Dharallá.*

DARAM ਦਰਮ *s. m.* See *Dará.*

DARAMAN ਦਰਮਣ } *s. m. (M.)* A  
DARAMAR ਦਰਮਰ } kind of soil, con-  
DARAMMAR ਦਰਮਰ }

sisting of a thin layer of clay, with sand immediately below. With abundant irrigation it produces the finest crops of indigo.

DARAMM ਦਰਮਮ *s. m.* The sound of a body falling flat on the ground:—*daramm karke diggá, digg páigá, v. n.* To fall down flat; *i. q.* *Darabb, Dharabb.*

DARAN ਦਰਨ *s. m. (K.)* See *Daná.*

DARANGE ਦਰਾਂਗੇ *s. m. (K.)* A shrub (*Sageretia oppositifolia*); *i. q.* *Giddardákh.*

DARANGÚ ਦਰਾਂਗੂ *s. m. (K.)* A shrub (*Berchemia spinosa*) which is not uncommon from the Sutlej to the Chenab. In most places the small black fruit is only eaten by goats, in a few men also eat it.

DARÁNÍ ਦਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a husband's younger brother.

DARAR ਦਰਰ } *s. m.* Coarsely ground  
DARARÁ ਦਰਰਾ } grain or medicine:—

*darar pharar, darará pharará, s. m. lit.* The same as *darar*; anything not carefully done.

DARÁR ਦਰਾਰ *s. m.* A rent, a crack.

DARARNÁ ਦਰਰਨਾ *v. a.* To grind coarsely, to bruise; to subdue.

DARÁS ਦਰਾਸ *s. m.* See *Dardás.*

DARÁTÍ ਦਰਾਤੀ } *s. f.* A sickle; *i. q.*  
DARÁŢÍ ਦਰਾਟੀ } *Dátí, Dátrí.*

DARÁÚ ਦਰਾਉ *s. m.* The bucket wheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) chiefly used by Hindús, as it is to them *phalohár, i. e.,* lawful to be used during their fasts.

DARÁÚ ਡਰਾਉ *a.* Terrible, formidable.

DARÁUNÁ ਦਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To conceal, to crouch.

DARÁUNÁ ਡਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make afraid, to alarm, to frighten;—*a.* Frightful, dreadful, terrifying, tremendous.

DARÁWÁ ਡਰਾਵਾ *s. m.* Fear, an instrument of terror;—(*M.*) A scarecrow.

DARAWÍ ਦਰਵੀ *s. m. (K.)* See *Daral.*

DARB ਦਰਬ *s. m.* Wealth, property, money.

DARBÁ ਦਰਬਾ *s. m.* A hen-house, a hen-coop.

DARBÁN ਦਰਬਾਣ *s. m.* A door-keeper.

DARBÁNANÍ ਦਰਬਾਨਣੀ *s. f.* A female door-keeper, a door-keeper's wife.

DARBÁR ਦਰਬਾਰ *s. m.* A court, a hall of audience, the holding of a court, royal audience, a levee held by a Native Prince or high English officer; a council of a Native State including the Chief:—*darbár 'or darbár sáhib, s. m.* The common appellation of the great Sikh Temple at Amritsar, also used in the case of some other places sacred to the Sikhs in other parts of India; an appellation of *Granth Sáhíb* (the Sikh Scripture); *c. w.* *karná.*

DARBARÁ ਦਰਬਰਾ *s. m.* A mixture of fluid and solid food; a kind of sweetmeat.

DARBÁRÍ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ *a., s. m.* Pertaining to the court, attending court; one entitled to a seat in a *Darbár*, a courtier.

DARBÍ ਦਰਬੀ *s. m.* A rich man.

DÁRCHÍŃÍ ਦਾਰਚੀਣੀ *s. f.* See *Dál-chítú* in *Dál.*

**DÁRCHOB ਦਾਰਚੋਬ** *s. f.* A tree (*Berberis aristata*) which is found in Trans-Indus hills. Its stems are used as diaphoretic, and laxative in rheumatism. The root is used largely in the native system of medicine to cure pain in the stomach and in diarrhoea, and is also rubbed with oil externally in cases of rheumatism. The dried extract of the root *rasaut* is externally used as a purgative for children, and especially as an application on the eye in cases of ophthalmia.

**DARD ਦਰਦ** *s. f.* Pain; pity; sympathy; grief, sorrow:—*dardband*, *dard-mand*, *dardwand*, *a.* Compassionate, sympathetic, afflicted. See *Pír*.

**DARDAN ਦਰਦਨ** *s. f.* } See *dard-mand*  
**DARDÍ ਦਰਦੀ** *s. m.* } in *Dard*.

**DARDARÁ ਦਰਦਰਾ** *a.* Coarse, half pounded (as flour).

**DAREK ਡਰੇਕ** } *s. f.* The name of a tree.  
**DAREK ਦਰੇਕ** } See *Bakain*, *Dhek*, *Dharek*.

**DARENDÚ ਦਰੇਂਦੂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A small tree (*Adelia serrata*) common in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab. Its wood is used for fuel and charcoal.

**DARER ਦਰੇੜ** *s. f.* Pressing down, grinding; awing; *c. w.* *heṭh áungá*.

**DARERÁ ਦਰੇੜਾ** *s. m.* Very hard rain.

**DARERNÁ ਦਰੇੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To press down, to grind; to awe.

**DARES ਦਰੇਸ** } *s. m., a.* A kind of  
**DARESH ਦਰੇਸ਼** } cloth; (cor. of Eng. word Dress), in order, in a line, regular.

**DARGÁH ਦਰਗਾਹ** } *s. f.* A court;  
**DARGÁHÁ ਦਰਗਾਹਾ** } royal presence;  
a Muhammadan shrine, or the tomb of some reputed saint, an object of worship and pilgrimage.

**DÁRH ਦਾਰੁ** *s. f.* See *Dáhar*.

**DÁRHÁ ਦਾਰੁਹਾ** *s. m.* A long and thick beard.

**DÁRHALD ਦਾਰਹਲਦ** *s. m.* See *Dárchob*.

**DÁRHÍ ਦਾਰੀ** } *s. f.* The beard;—(*M.*)  
**DÁRHÍ ਡਾਰੀ** } An earthen pot for cooking:—*dárhí shekhán dí te kamm shai-tánán de*. His beard is that of a priest but his acts those of fiends.

**DÁRHNA ਦਾਰੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To chew, to devour, to grind with the teeth; to eat greedily.

**DARHUTT ਦਰਹੁੱਤ** *s. m.* The son of a husband's younger brother.

**DARÍ ਦਰੀ** *s. f.* A carpet; also suffix to some words such as *bárán darí*.

**DÁRÍ ਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Receiving, entertaining, treating kindly, also suffix to some words such as *khátardarí*; a female slave taken in war (properly), but used as a term of sportive abuse.

**DÁRÍ ਡਾਰੀ** *a.* Obstinate, impertinent, violent, suspicious or bad character (woman).

**DÁRÍÁ ਦਾਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A kind of tambourine; *i. q.* *Dáryá*.

**DARIÁ ਦਰਿਆ** } *s. m.* A river;  
**DARIÁU ਦਰਿਆਉ** } *met.* a person of vast knowledge or information:—*dariá-burd*, *s. m.* Land carried away by the encroachments of a river, diluvion:—*dariá burd hojád*, *v. n.* To be cut away by a river:—*dariá burd*, *s. f.* Diluvion:—*dariá chahád*. The rising of a river; *i. q.* *Daryá*.

DARÍAFAT ਦਰਿਆਫਤ *s. m.* Under-standing, knowledge; discovery; *c. w. karná.*

DARÍÁÍ ਦਰਿਆਈ *s. f., a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Daryái.* Belonging to a river or sea; a kind of narrow silk cloth of various colours (*gros de Naples*); satin:—*dariái ghorá, s. m.* The Hippopotamus:—*dariái narel, s. f.* The sea cocoanut.

DARÍDÁÍ ਦਰੀਦਾਈ *s. f.* A midwife.

DARIDDAR ਦਰਿੱਦਰ *s. m.* }  
DARIDDARTÁÍ ਦਰਿੱਦਰਤਾਈ *s. f.* }  
Poverty, wretchedness; *i. q. Daliddar.*

DARIDDARN ਦਰਿੱਦਰਣ *s. f.* } A  
DARIDDARÍ ਦਰਿੱਦਰੀ *s. m.* } poor  
wretched person; *i. q. Daliddar.*

DARIGHÁ ਦਰਿਘਾ *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Diragh.* Long.

DARIGHIRÁ ਦਰਿਘਿਰਾ *a. (M.)* Somewhat long.

DARÍJNÁ ਦਰੀਜਣਾ *s. m.* A shoemaker's tool.

DARINKHARÍ ਦਰਿਣਖਰੀ *s. m.* It is a tall herbaceous plant (*Datisca cannabina*) exceedingly like hemp in appearance. In some of the places where it grows, the yellow root is used to aid in dyeing red.

DARIRH ਦਰਿੜ੍ਹ } *s. f.* Firmness  
DARIRHTÁ ਦਰਿੜ੍ਹਤਾ } of mind, consolation, strength; *i. q. Dirh.*

DARIST ਦਰਿਸਟ *s. f.* Sight, vision:—*darist kút, kúnt, s. m.* An enigma.

DARISTÁNT ਦਰਿਸਟਾਂਤ *s. m.* An illustration, a parable, a simile, an instance, a precedent.

DARÍUN ਦਰਿਉਣ *s. m. (K.)* Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

DARJ ਦਰਜ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Darz.* A seam or suture (of a garment), a crack, a crevice;—*s. m.* Insertion, entry, registration; *c. w. karná.*

DARJÁ ਦਰਜਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Darjah.* A step, a degree; rank, dignity; compartment:—*darje badarje, ad.* Each in his own degree; in order.

DARJAN ਦਰਜਣ *s. f.* A tailoress, the wife of a tailor; a dozen (cor. of English word dozen).

DARJÍ ਦਰਜੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Darzi.* A tailor:—*darjigarí, s. f.* The business of a tailor.

DARKANÁ ਦਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* See *Darakná.*

DARKANÁ ਦੜਕਣਾ *v. n.* See *Darakná.*

DARKÁR ਦਰਕਾਰ *s. f., a.* Need, necessity; required, necessary, needful, wanting.

DARKÁUN ਦਰਕਾਉਂ *s. f. (Pot.)* The fruit of the *Dhek* tree.

DARKÁUNÁ ਦੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To snub, to awe, to make crouch.

DARKHAWÁSTÍ ਦਰਖਵਾਸਤੀ *a. (M.)* Leased.

DÁRMADÁR ਦਾਰਮਦਾਰ } *s. f.* Agree-  
DÁRMADARÍ ਦਾਰਮਦਾਰੀ } ment, stipulation, adjustment of a dispute; making false promises.

DARMÁHÁ ਦਰਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Monthly  
DARMÁHÁN ਦਰਮਾਹਾਂ } wages.

DARNÁ ਦੜਨਾ *v. n.* To hide oneself through fear (as a bird.)

DÁRNA ਡਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To throw, to cast.

DARNÁ डरना *v. n.* To fear, to be alarmed, to be frightened.

DARO ਦਰੋ *s. m.* (K.) Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*); *i. q.* *Kanak*.

DAROB ਦਰੋਬ *s. m.* (Pot.) A largest prickly shrub (*Caragana ragacanthoides*) which occurs in Hazara.

DAROGÁ ਦਰੋਗਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Darogah*. A superintendent, the head-man of an office:—*darogá ábkári, s. m.* A superintendent of distillery:—*darogá jel khánd, s. m.* Jailor.

DAROHAL ਦਰੋਹਲ *s. m.* (M.) Rubbing the palm of the hand against the face of a person, which is a very gross insult. It is an aggravated form of *Bujjá*.

DAROHÍ ਦਰੋਹੀ *s. f.* (M.) An oath:—*tain kún hajrat Sulemán dí darohí, jo agen mard medá chá nitohí.* I swear to you by the prophet Solomon, it was you who formerly carried off my husband.

DAROF ਦਰੋਫੀ } *s. m.* *Doháí,* or  
DAROHÍ ਦਰੋਹੀ } appeal to any one.

DAROK ਡਰੋਕ *s. m.* (M.) Running, a rush:—*panhdí darok paindile táin.* The run of a weaver is only as far as *Pandilá*.—Prov.

DAROKHÁ ਦਰੋਖਾ *s. m.* (Pot.) A lamp-stand with a wall; *i. q.* *Davákhá*.

DAROKRÍ ਡਰੋਕਰੀ *s. f.* (M.) Dim. of *Darok*:—*main sharm kanú darokrí báhar gius.* From shame I made a rush and went out.—Story of the Four Fools.

DAROPAR ਦਰੋਪੜ *s. f.* (Pot.) A bread consisting of two layers like the two crusts of a pie generally cooked with butter or *ghee*; *i. q.* *Duppār*.

DAROWÁ ਦਰੋਹਾ *s. m.* The bark of the birch tree (*Betula Bhojputra*); *i. q.* *Bhojpattar*.

DARPAN ਦਰਪਣ *s. m.* A mirror, a looking glass.

DARPHOKNÁ ਡਰਫੋਕਣਾ *s. m.* A coward.

DARRO ਦਰੋ *s. f.* (Pot.) A magisterial character, state, dignity.

DARS ਦਰਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Darsh*. Light, seeing, appearance; a lesson, a lecture:—*dars pars, s. m.* Seeing and touching (spoken of an idol or other sacred object and person.)

DARSÁL ਦਰਸਾਲ *s. f.* (M.) The side-post of a door-frame.

DARSAN ਦਰਸਣ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DARSHAN ਦਰਸ਼ਣ } from the Sanskrit

word *Darshan*. Sight, appearance, seeing; an interview, visit; the sight of an image of a god or a temple; one of the six religious or philosophical systems of the Hindus; a crystal earring worn by *Jogís*; the orthodox sects of Hindus, *i. e.*, *Brahmans*, *Sanyásís* and *Jogís*:—*darsan deṇá, v. a.* To give one a sight of himself, to appear before one:—*fatah darsan*. The mode of salutation adopted by Banda Bairagi the military leader after Guru Govind Singh:—*jharokhá darsan, s. m.* The window in the palace of Dehli or Lahore in the Mughal times, through which the great Mughal used to show himself to the people below:—*darsan karná, v. a.* To see, to have an interview; to visit a sacred shrine—*darsan parsan, s. m.* Seeing and touching (spoken of an idol or other sacred object or any saint); interview, meeting or visit.

DARSANÍ ਦਰਸਣੀ } *a.* Good-looking,  
DARSHANÍ ਦਰਸ਼ਣੀ } beautiful, hand-

some, comely, worthy to be seen:—*darsaní, darshaní javán, s. m.* A good-looking young man, a handsome young man:—*darsaní, darshaní deuhí, s. f.* The out door of a temple; the name of the threshold leading to pass the bridge to the Golden Temple at Amritsar:—*darsaní darwájjá, s. m.* A gate leading to *Guru ká Bazar* at Amritsar:—*darshaní hundí, s. f.* A bill of exchange or draft payable at sight.

- DARSANĪĀ ਦਰਸਣੀਆ } a. Beauti-  
 DARSHANĪĀ ਦਰਸ਼ਣੀਆ } ful, worthy  
 DARSANĪK ਦਰਸਣੀਕ } to be seen.  
 DARSHANĪK ਦਰਸ਼ਣੀਕ }
- DARTŪ ਦਰਤੂ s. f. A tree (*Amaranthus anardāna*.)
- DĀRŪ ਦਾੜੂ s. m. The shell of the pomegranate, a pomegranate; i. q. *Dāram*.
- DĀRŪ ਦਾਰੂ s. m. Gunpowder; a draught of medicine, drug; cure, remedy; wine, ardent spirits:—*dārū darmal*, s. m. Medicine; application of medicine:—*dārū darūnī*, s. m. *Punica granatum*. See *Naspāl*.
- DARŪ ਡਰੂ s. m. A timid person, a coward.
- DARŪD ਦਰੂਦ } s. m. The praise of  
 DĀRŪD ਦਾਰੂਦ } Muhammad; blessings:—*darūd paṛhūd*, v. a. To praise, to bless, to call down blessings:—*darūd fātiah*, s. m. Obsequies.
- DARŪH ਦਰੂਹ s. m. The sound of a body falling flat on the ground. See *Daramm*, *Darabb*, *Dharabb*.
- DARŪHAL ਦਰੂਹਲ s. m. (M.) Dragging:—*keṛhī nībhāī mukaddamā kare*; *darūhal wī bhoge te faike wī bhare*. Who is the luckless woman that will go to law, she will suffer dragging and lose her money too.—Prov.
- DARŪHAN ਦਰੂਹਨ v. a. (M.) To drag along the ground, to drag into court:—*paulī de putar haran sām̐bhīā*, *darūh darūh mār ghatius*. The weaver's son had a pet deer, and he dragged it about till he killed it:—*in kūr darūh darūh ke mukaddmā jīśān*. I will drag him about till I win the case.—*Kachaihrī amenities*.
- DARUKAN ਦਰੁਕਨ v. n. (M.) To run:—*chār*, *chor*, *churāśt assān*, *hamlā kītā chorān*, *drukiose assān*, *lānat chorān*, *shābās assān*.

There were four thieves, and eighty-four of us; the thieves attacked us, we ran away; damn the thieves! well done on your side!—A story told in mockery of the cowardice of *Kirāps*.

DARŪKRĪ ਦਰੂਕਰੀ s. m. (K.) A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosa*) which is found in several of the valleys and occurs in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels and the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper, is applied to boils i. q. *Walūr*, *Giddar dākh*.

DARŪMAL ਦਰੂਮਲ s. m. (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Jumla*. A collection, a horde.

DARŪMBĪ ਦਰੂਮਬੀ s. m. (Pot.) A plant (*Arundo donax*) which is common wild and frequently cultivated in the Panjab plains. The leaves are used for fodder, and the stems for hukah-tubes, *chiks* (screens), baskets, hurdles; i. q. *Naṛ*, *Naṛī*.

DARŪN ਦਰੂਨ s. m. (K.) A weight equal to eight *jhinūs*.

DARŪNDĀ ਦਰੂਂਦਾ s. m. See *Dinsā*.

DARURĀ ਦਰੂੜਾ s. m. (M.) A fish belonging to the carp family (*Barbus chrysopterus* of Day and Beavan) common in the rivers and *ghāṇḍ*s. It attains four and five inches in length, and is good to eat.

DĀRŪRĀ ਦਾਰੂੜਾ s. m. } Spirits, wine,  
 DĀRŪRĪ ਦਾਰੂੜੀ s. f. } spirituous liquor.

DARŪS ਦਰੂਸ s. m. (Pot.) A shrub (*Callicarpa incana*). In Hazara the leaves heated are applied to rheumatic joints.

DARUST ਦਰੁਸਤ a. Right; true, just, proper, fit, sound, entire, accurate. See *Thīk*.

DARUSTĪ ਦਰੁਸਤੀ s. m. Rectitude, soundness, fitness, propriety, amendment, reformation, accuracy, arrangement.

**DARUT ਦਰੁਤ** *s. m.* The son of a husband's younger brother.

**DARWÁJÁ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** } *s. m.* Cor-  
**DARWAJJÁ ਦਰਵੱਜ਼ਾ** } rupted from

the Persian word *Darwázah*. A door:—  
*darwájá mārúd*, *v. a.* To shut the door:—  
*darwájá ucheṛ kadāhād*, *saṭṭhád*, *v. n.* To frequent, to visit a place frequently.

**DARWAYYÁ ਡਰਵੱਯਾ** } *a.* Fearful,  
**DARWAIYÁ ਡਰਵੈਯਾ** } timid, cowardly.

**DARWÁRÍ ਦਰਵਾਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Darbádrí*.

**DARWES ਦਰਵੇਸ਼** } *s. m.* A dervise,  
**DARWESH ਦਰਵੇਸ਼** } a Muhammadan faqir, a beggar.

**DARYÁ ਦਰਿਆ** } *s. m.* A river. See  
**DARYÁU ਦਰਿਆਉ** } *Daríá*.

**DARYÁ ਦਾਰਿਆ** *s. m.* A kind of tam-  
bourine; *i. q.* *Daríá*.

**DARYÁÍ ਦਰਿਆਈ** *s. f.* A kind of silk  
cloth. See *Daríá*.

**DAS ਦਸ** *a.* Ten; an imperative of *v. n.*  
*Dasad*:—*das duár*, *s. m.* The ten pas-  
sages for the bodily functions, viz., the  
eyes, the ears, nostrils, mouth, penis,  
anus and the crown of the head:—*das-  
gud*, *a.* Tenfold.

**DAS ਡਸ** *s. m.* The bite of a reptile, a  
sting:—*das jáṭhád*, *v. n.* To sting, to bite.

**DÁS ਦਾਸ** *s. m.* A servant, a slave; a de-  
pendant, subject; a follower; a disciple; a  
suffix to the names of Hindús:—*dáspunád*,  
*s. m.* The servitude, the condition of a  
slave.

**DASÁDH ਦਸਾਧ** *s. m.* The name of a  
low caste; a man of this caste.

**DASÁDHNÍ ਦਸਾਧਣੀ** *s. f.* A female  
*Dasádh*.

**DASAHIRÁ ਦਸਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* The name  
of a Hindu festival observed in honour  
of Rama's victory over Ravaná.

**DASÁUNÁ ਦਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to  
be shown or told.

**DASAUNDH ਦਸੌਂਧ** *s. m.* A votive offer-  
ing of one-tenth of the estimated value of  
a person or animal given to a *deot*  
or *pír*; a tithe; one-tenth of one's prop-  
erty or income given as a charity (among  
the Sikhs); *i. q.* *Daswandh*.

**DASAUNDHAN ਦਸੌਂਧਣ** *s. f.* } A  
**DASAUNDHÍ ਦਸੌਂਧੀ** *s. m.* } per-  
son or animal for which a votive offering  
has been made; *i. q.* *Daswandh*.

**DASÁUR ਦਸਾਉਰ** } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
**DASAUR ਦਸੌਰ** } ed from the  
**DASÁWAR ਦਸਾਵਰ** } Sanskrit

word *Deshápar*. Import; another or  
foreign country, a place of importation to  
or exportation from:—*dasaur chapṭhád*,  
*v. n.* To be required for exportation, to be  
in demand abroad; to be high and dear.

**DASÁURÍ ਦਸਾਉਰੀ** } *a.* Of or belong-  
**DASAURÍ ਦਸੌਰੀ** } ing to a foreign  
**DASÁWARÍ ਦਸਾਵਰੀ** }  
country:—*dasaurí mál*, *s. m.* Imported  
goods, foreign products.

**DASERÁ ਦਸੇਰਾ** *s. m.* Ten seers, a  
weight of ten seers; *i. q.* *Dahiserá*.

**DÁSÍ ਦਾਸੀ** *s. f.* A female servant, a  
slave:—*chary dásí*, *s. f. lit.* A slave of  
foot; *met.* a shoe.

**DASÍJAN ਦਸੀਜਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To be  
thrown at wrestling.

DASMÁN ਦਸਮਾਂ *a., s. m.* See *Daswán*.

DASMI ਦਸਮੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dashmī*. The tenth day of the lunar fortnight.

DASODISÁ ਦਸੋਦਿਸਾ *s. f.* The ten sides or regions, *i. e.*, north, south, east, west, N. E., S. E., S. W., N. W., above and below.

DASOGIÁHRÍ ਦਿਸੋਗਿਆਹਰੀ *s. f.* A method of sharing by which one takes ten and the other eleven parts, a wager by which one party takes ten parts and the other one, a rate of interest by which eleven is paid for ten.

DASOKAR ਦਸੋਕੜ *s. m. (M.)* One who gets a fall in wrestling.

DASOTRÁ ਦਸੋਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* Ten out of a hundred of revenue given to the headman of the village.

DÁSSÁ ਦਾੱਸਾ } *s. m.* A calf's dung.  
DÁSSÁ ਡਾੱਸਾ }

DASSAN ਦੱਸਨ *v. a. (M.)* In wrestling to throw an adversary on his back. Anything short of this is not considered a fall; *i. q.*, *Piṭh lāunī*.

DASSAN ਡੱਸਨ *v. a. (M.)* To tell, to show, to explain:—*bhaṭh rannān dī dostī! khurī jinhān dī matt; āpen lāndiān dostī te āpen dēndiān dass*. Cursed be the love of women! their wit is in their heels; they of themselves make love, and of themselves go and tell:—Story of *Sāhibā* and *Mirzā*; *i. q.* *Dassūd*.

DASSAR ਦੱਸਰ *s. m.* The other end or side; a second time, another turn; (not much used); *i. q.* *Dussar*.

DASSÍ ਦੱਸੀ *s. f.* The unweaved threads cut off from the end of a piece of cloth:—*dastān pāvān, unniān, v. a. met.* To cause loss, injury or damage.

DASSNÁ ਦੱਸਣਾ *v. a.* To show, to direct, to tell, to teach, to imply, to indicate.

DASSPAINÁ ਦੱਸਪੈਣਾ *v. n.* To be told, to be informed.

DASSPÁUNÁ ਦੱਸਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To tell, to inform.

DAST ਦਸਤ *s. m.* A purge, a stool, a loose stool; hand:—*dast āun, v. n.* To have diarrhoea:—*dastāwar, a.* Purgative, cathartic:—*dastgīr, s. m.* Patron; an epithet of Muhammad:—*dast kār, s. m.* A handicraftsman, a manufacturer, a craftsman, an artizan:—*dast kārī, s. f.* Handwork, handicraft:—*dastkhat, s. m.* Handwriting, signature, initials, an endorsement:—*dastkhatī, a.* Signed, bearing signature:—*dast laggān, v. a.* To have loose stools—*dast nikāl jān, v. n. lit.* To have diarrhoea; *met.* to be very timid, to be very afraid.

DASTÁ ਦਸਤਾ *s. m.* A handle, hilt; a pestle; a quire of paper; a detachment of an army:—*gul dastā, s. m.* A nose-gay, a flower bed.

DASTAK ਦਸਤਕ *s. m.* Demurrage, a fine imposed and renewed daily for delay in obeying orders; knocking at the door.

DASTAKÁ ਦਸਤਕਾ } *s. m.* One  
DASTAKÍÁ ਦਸਤਕੀਆ } commis-  
sioned to execute *Dastak*.

DASTÁNÁ ਦਸਤਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dastānah*. A glove.

DASTÁR ਦਸਤਾਰ *s. m.* A turban:—*dastār band, s. m.* A man, not a woman, a learned man:—*dastār bandé, s. f.* Wearing new turban by one on the *Kirī* day of his relative's death.

DASTÁRÁ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ *s. m.* A ten-stringed musical instrument.



**DASTARKHÂNĀ ਦਸਤਰਖਾਨਾ** *s. m.*

Corrupted from the Persian word *Das-tarkhuwān*. A table cloth; a piece of cloth spread on the ground on which the food is laid out and around which guests squat and dine.

**DASTĀWEJ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼** } *s. f.* Cor-

**DASTĀBEJ ਦਸਤਾਬੇਜ਼** } ruction of

the Persian word *Dastāves*. A deed, a document, a bond.

**DASTĪ ਦਸਤੀ** *a, s. f.* Of or from the hands; a small handle;—(*M.*) A kind of bracelet consisting of beads of various shapes strung on silk. *Dastīs* are distinguished by several names according to the shape of their beads; *i. q.* *Paunh-chī*.

**DASTŪR ਦਸਤੂਰ** *s. m.* Custom, fashion, mode, manner:—*dastūr-ul-amal*, *s. m.* Rules of practice, manual of regulations; a code of laws, a hand-book:—*dastūr-ul-amal paṭwārīān*, *s. m.* The *paṭwārīs'* hand-book; *c. w.* *bannhūā*.

**DASTŪRĪ ਦਸਤੂਰੀ** *s. f.* Perquisites paid to servants by those who sell to their master, a customary percentage retained out of moneys paid; a commission or percentage on sale; commission of a broker.

**DASTŪRĪĀ ਦਸਤੂਰੀਆ** } *s. m.* One

**DASTŪRĪYĀ ਦਸਤੂਰੀਯਾ** } well versed in the customs and laws; one who takes *dastūrī*.

**DASWĀN ਦਸਵਾਂ** } *a, s. m.* Tenth;

**DASWEN ਦਸਵੇਂ** } the tenth day

**DASWĪN ਦਸਵੀਂ** } after one's death:

—*daswāṇduār*, *s. m.* The crown of the head.

**DASWANDH ਦਸਵੰਧ** *s. m.* A votive offering made to some god or goddess or *pīr* when the child becomes ten years old;

a tenth part of income spent by one on charitable purposes or given to one's *Gurū* (a Sikh term); *i. q.* *Dasauṇdh*.

**DASWANDHĪ ਦਸਵੰਧੀ** *s. m.* See *Dasauṇdhī*.

**ḌAṬ ਡਟ** *s. m. (M.)* A feint in wrestling, a feint generally; the ceremony of opening or dedicating a new house or garden, &c.:—*ḍaṭ jāṇā*, *v. n.* See *Ḍaṭṇā*:—*ḍaṭ ke khāṇā*, *v. a.* To eat to satiety, to cram.

**ḌAṬ ਡਾਟ** *s. m. f.* A stopper, a cork; an arch, a vault; *c. w.* *deṇḍā*, *lāṇḍī*.

**DĀṬ ਦਾਤ** *s. f.* Bountifulness, giving; dowry.

**DĀTĀ ਦਾਤਾ** *s. m.* } A giver, a person  
**DĀTĪ ਦਾਤੀ** *s. f.* } of great liberality, benefactor; God, Creator.

**DĀṬAN ਦਾਤਣ** *s. f.* A tooth brush, rather a stick which serves that purpose; *daṇḍasā*.

**DATĀR ਦਤਾਰ** *s. m.* } A giver, a  
**DĀTĀR ਦਾਤਾਰ** *s. m.* } munificent  
**DATĀRĪ ਦਤਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } person; a  
**DĀTĀRĪ ਦਾਤਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } title of  
God; the act of giving, munificence.

**DĀṬARĪ ਦਾਤਰੀ** } *s. f.* A sickle.  
**DĀṬĪ ਦਾਤੀ** }

**ḌATHĀ ਡਥਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A bundle of sugar-canes prepared and tied together for passing through the sugar-press; *i. q.* *Ḍaṭthā*.

**DATĪĀLŪ ਦਤਿਆਲੂ** *s. m. (K.)* Light early breakfast; *i. q.* *Shāhwelā*.

**ḌAṬNĀ ਡਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To stop, to stand still, to stand firm.

DĀṬNĀ ड़टन v. a. To check, to hinder, to stop up; to cram.

DĀṬRĪ दाउरी } s. f. A sickle :—*chā ke*  
DĀṬRĪ ड़ाउरी } *dātrī kapan khareṇ*

*kāṇen; ruṭhī manijān, jani, māṅge maut bahānen.* Taking a sickle, you are standing ready to cut reeds; we quarrelled; let us be reconciled, death is seeking an excuse.—Song.

DATṬĀ ड़टा a. Fat, strong, athletic; stupid :—s. m. A stopper, a plug, a cork; an obtruder.

DATTHĀ द़था s. m. A bundle of grass or hemp; a bundle of sugar-canes (what is passed at once through the mill); a pile of paper; c. w. *deṇā lāṇā* :—*datthegar, s. m.* One who parcels out hemp, grass for another who twists, an assistant.

DATṬHAL ड़ठल s. m. The hull of gram.

DATTHAL द़थल } s. m. Any valu-  
DATTHAR द़थर } ables, as jewels,  
money, property; things.

DATṬHNĀ ड़ठना v. n. To begin to wrestle, to be spread (a bed).

DATTHNĀ द़थना } v. n. To be  
DATTHLAINĀ द़थलैना } obtained

gratuitously, to be twisted in (the strands of a rope); to take gratuitously, to twist in.

DATTŪR द़तूर s. m. *Datura stramonium.* See *Dhatūrā*.

DĀṬUN दाउन s. f. See *Dātān*.

DĀU दाउ s. m. Side, direction; ambush, deception, snare :—*dāu ghāu, dāu ghātī, s. m.* Ambush; a kind of play among boys; c. w. *mārnā; i. q. Dā.*

DĀU ड़उ a., s. m. Stupid, foolish; a fool, an idiot.

DĀUḌĪ दाउडी } s. m., f. A kind of  
DĀUḌĪ द़उडी } shrub that bears

flower like chamomile (*Chrysanthemum indicum*); a kind of armor; a kind of firework; a kind of white wheat :—*dāu khānī, s. f.* A kind of white wheat

DAUL ड़ूल s. f. Mode, manner. method, shape; constitution, health :—*kī dāul hai.* How do you do? how are you? what is about your health? :—*bedāul, a.* Shapeless, ill-shaped.

DAULĀ ड़ूला s. m. A kind of fish; the arm of a human being from the elbow to the shoulder; the foreleg of an animal from the knee to the shoulder.

DĀULĀ दाउला } s. m. A gold or silver  
DĀULĀ ड़ाउला } washer, one who  
washes the sand of a river to obtain gold; one who lies in ambuscade, one who watches his opportunity for any thing.

DAULANĀ ड़ूलना } v. a. To form, to  
DAULNĀ ड़ूलना } shape.

DAULAT ड़ूलत s. m. Wealth, money, riches, fortunes :—*daulat khānā, s. m.* A treasure house; a dwelling place, a seraglio :—*daulat mān, a., s. m.* Rich, wealthy; a rich person :—*daulat mānā, s. f.* Wealthiness, the state of being rich.

DAULLĀ ड़ूला a., s. m. Indifferent, careless; the name of a *faqīr* :—*daullā maullā, a.* Careless; simple, having a little knowledge :—*Daullā shāh dā chāhā, s. m. lit.* The rat of *Daullā Shāh*; a man having very small head. (The shrine of *Daullā Shāh* is in the town of Gujrat.)

DAUN द़उन } s. f. m. The cord  
DĀUN दाउन } with which the bottom  
DĀUN ड़ाउन } of a bedstead is tight-  
ened; the foot or declivity of a moun-

tain; the skirts of a coat; a rope tied to a horse's feet to keep him from running away:—*dáun laggná, v. a.* To take hold of one's skirts, (*i. e.*, to seek protection.)

DAUN डूँ *s. m.* Burning, the burning of a jungle; indignation; thirst:—*daun karná, v. a.* To beat a drum, to publish by beat of drum; to disgrace by publishing one's crimes with the beat of a drum.

DÁUNÁ दाउना *v. a.* To tie a rope to the feet of a horse or an ass to keep him from running away; to hoppel.

DAUNDÍ डूँडी *s. f.* A kind of tam-bourine; a proclamation; a very small boat:—*daundi pithí or phirí, v. n.* To be proclaimed:—*daundi pitháuní, pherí, phiráuní, v. a.* To proclaim.

DAUNÍ डूँटी *s. f.* A very small boat.

DÁUNÍ दाउटी } *s. f.* A gold ornament  
DAUNÍ डूँटी } worn by young women on their forehead; speckled cloth, a piece of a shroud preserved by the relatives of a deceased person.

DAUR डूर *s. m.* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth; a circular pot round trees for watering them; time, turn, vicissitude.

DAUR डूर *s. f.* Running, race; an invasion, irruption, a sally; running hither and thither:—*daur dhúp, s. f.* Labour and fatigue, effort, endeavour, study.

DAURÁ डूर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Daurah*. Walking about, traversing, going on tour; time, vicissitude, a turn; a turn of disease; an earthen vessel with a wide mouth:—*daure sapurá, s. m.* Commitment for trial before the Sessions:—*daure sapurá karná, v. a.* To commit to the Sessions.

DAURÁ डूर *s. m.* One who runs ahead to show travellers the way, a

guide, a messenger:—*daurá daurí, s. f.* Incessant going and coming, labour and fatigue.

DAURÁHÁ डूरहा *s. m.* A guide, a messenger.

DAURÁK डूरक *s. m.* A fast runner.

DAURÁUNÁ डूराना *v. a.* To cause to run, to send (a person); to soar on the wings of fancy:—*piddah dauráuná, v. n. lit.* To cause to run a peon; *met.* to eat a little opium, after the fixed amount has been taken, with a view to enjoy more intoxication.

DAURÍ डूरी *s. f.* A small earthen vessel with a wide mouth (especially in which spices are bruised.)

DAURNÁ डूरना *v. n.* To run, to go fast, to make haste, to gallop.

DAURÚ डूरू *s. m.* A kind of tam-bourine.

DAUT डूत } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
DÁUT दाउत } the Arabic word *Dáwat*.  
An invitation to a feast, a feast; *c. w.* *deyá, karná.*

DÁUTÍ दाउती *s. f.* One invited to a feast.

DÁW दाद *s. m.* See *Dáu*.

DAWÁ दाद } *s. f.* Medicine; a  
DAWÁÍ दादी } remedy, cure:—*dawá*

*ddrú, dawá darmal, s. m.* Medicinal treatment:—*dawá dárú karná, v. a.* To treat a patient:—*dawá laggná, v. n.* To be effective (a medicine):—*dawá khóní, v. a.* To take a medicine:—*dawá mubarak, s. m.* A plant (*Clerodendron Siphonanthus*), which is occasionally seen in gardens. Its roots and leaves are officinal.

DÁWÁ ਦਾਵਾ } *s. m.* Claim, demand:  
DÁWAH ਦਾਵਹ } —*dāwedār, s. m.* A

claimant, plaintiff, plainer, suitor:—  
*arjā dāwā, s. f.* A written plaint:—  
*jawāb dāwā, s. m.* An answer to a plaint:  
—*dāwā karnā, v. a.* To claim, to sue, to  
institute a claim; to make pretensions  
to:—*dāwā khārij honā, v. n.* To be dis-  
missed a suit or claim:—*dāwā kharīj*  
*karnā, v. a.* To dismiss a suit or claim.

DAWÁDSÍ ਦਵਾਦਸੀ *s. f.* See *Dawātsā*.

DAWÁIN ਦਵਾਇਣ *s. f.* The cord with  
which the bottom of a bedstead is tight-  
ened; *i. q.* *Adwain, Daug.*

DAWAIT ਦਵੈਤ } *s. f.* An inkstand;  
DAWÁIT ਦਵਾਇਤ } disunion (a religi-  
ous term.)

DAWÁKHARÍ ਦਵਾਖਰੀ } *s. f.* A lamp-  
DAWÁKHÍ ਦਵਾਖੀ } stand.

DAWÁL ਦਵਾਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Diwār*. A wall; a  
giver:—*dawāl gir, s. m.* A bracket;  
a cloth lining on the wall of a room, the  
stock of a wall shade; a wall lamp.

DAWÁLÁ ਦਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* Bankruptcy,  
insolvency; a circle:—*dawāle honā, v. n.*  
To urge one's claims on a creditor, to  
press a suit:—*dawālā nikal jānā* or  
*nikalnā, v. n.* To be declared a bank-  
rupt, to become a bankrupt.

DAWÁLÍ ਦਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A leather strap,  
a belt; a festival which occurs in Octo-  
ber or November each year, *i. q.* *Dawālī,*  
*Diwālī.*

DAWÁLÍÁ ਦਵਾਲੀਆ } *s. m.* A bank-  
DAWÁLYÁ ਦਵਾਲਜਾ } rupt, an in-  
solvent.

DAWÁN ਦਵਾਣ *s. m.* See *Diwān*.

DÁWÁN ਦਾਵਾਂ *s. m.* A rope tied to a  
horse's feet to keep him from running  
away; *i. q.* *Daug.*

DAWÁNÁ ਦਵਾਣਾ *a.* Mad, careless.  
See *Diwānā*.

DÁWÁNDOL ਡਾਵਾਂਡੋਲ *a.* A wanderer;  
*i. q.* *Dāmāndol, dāwāndol.*

DAWÁPAR ਦਵਾਪਰ *s. m.* The third  
*Jugg* or brazen age, (of the Hindu mytho-  
logy) comprising 8,64,000 years; *i. q.*  
*Duāpar.*

DAWÁRÍ ਦਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* A door frame.

DAWÁT ਦਵਾਤ *s. f.* An inkstand;  
*i. q.* *Dawāt, Dawait.*

DAWÁTAN ਦਵਾਤਣ *s. m.* (K.) The  
beam on floor between door posts on  
which door shuts.

DAWÁTHÍ ਦਵਾਠੀ *s. f.* (Pot.) One  
who takes a wife for his son from an-  
other man, giving a daughter to a son  
of his in exchange; *i. q.* *Wattā,*  
*Waṭihārā.*

DÁWÍ ਦਵੀ *s. f.* (K.) A shrub (*Grislea*  
*tomentosa*) with a fine red flower, which  
grows abundantly in many parts of the  
Siwalik tract, and in the Salt Range.  
The wood is only used for fuel, being  
small. The flowers are employed in  
dyeing, and in medicine are considered  
astringent, and applied in plaster for  
headache. The leaves are officinal in the  
Panjab. In Kangra, part of the plant  
is stated to be used in the preparation  
of spirits.

DAWOLÍÁ ਦਵੋਲੀਆ *s. m.* This grass  
(*Eragrostis cynosuroides*) is frequent  
throughout the Panjab plains. It is  
coarse, but is said to be liked by buffaloes  
and having long roots, to remain pretty  
fresh throughout the year; *i. q.* *Dabbh.*

DAYÁ ਦਯਾ } *s. f.* Mercy, kind-  
DAYÁLGÍ ਦਯਾਲਗੀ } ness, compas-  
sion, favour; the act of grace:—*dayámān,*  
*dayāwān, a.* See *Dayāl, Dīāl, Diyāl,*  
*Dayā.*

DÁYÁ ਦਾਯਾ *s. f.* Desire, wish, purpose; plaint, claim; determination, resolution; nurse:—*dáyedár, s. m.* A claimant, a plaintiff, one who bears a grudge.

DÁYAK ਦਾਯਕ *s. m.* A giver, (in comp.) giving, yielding, producing.

DAYÁL ਦਯਾਲ *a.* Merciful, kind, compassionate, gracious; *i. q. Dídl, Diyál.*

DE ਦੇ *prep.* (gen. of *Dá*) Of; an imperative of *v. a. Degá*; a demon, an evil spirit, a ghost (cor. of *Der*):—*de chhadgá, v. a.* To give up, to relinquish all right:—*de degá, v. a.* To give, to present, to pay in full:—*de laigá, v. a.* To give bountifully:—*de márná, v. a.* To demolish, to throw down:—*de thápná, v. n.* To set up an image on wall for worship. See *Dá*.

DECHKÁ ਦੇਚਕਾ *s. m.* } A metal-  
DECHKÍ ਦੇਚਕੀ *s. f.* } lic pot for  
cooking; *i. q. Degchá, Degchí.*

DEÐAR ਡੇਢਰ *s. m. (M.)* A male  
DEDAR ਦੇਦਰ *frog; i. q. Ðaðð, Ðaððá.*

DEÐH ਡੇਢ *a.* One and a half:—*deðh gat, s. f.* A kind of dance:—*deðh pá, s. m.* Six *chhiðaks* or 12 ounces, three eighths of a seer:—*deðh pá khichrí alay pakáungá, v. a.* To cook *khichrí* separately three eighths of a seer.—Prov. To have opinions and ways of one's own.

DEÐHÁ ਡੇਢਾ *a.* Of *Deðh*.

DEÐHETAKLÁ ਦੇਧੇਤਕਲਾ *s. m. (M.)*  
Wheat or barley when the ear is forming but has not come out of sheathing leaves.

DEÐHÍ ਡੇਢੀ *s. f. (M.)* A threshold. See *Ðeðhí.*

DEG ਦੇਗ *s. f.* A caldron, a large metallic pot; a place of the Sikhs where *bhang* is bruised, and distributed for drinking to the *Akdls*; a kitchen, food:—*deg teg fatah. lit.* Victory of kitchen (emblem of material wealth) and sword (emblem of political power) (a Sikh term, used also on the coins issued by the Sikhs in their independence).

DEGAR ਦੇਗਰ *s. m. (K.)* A small tree (*Ficus oppositifolia*) with very rough leaves not uncommon in the Panjab Siwalik tract up to the Rávi. The fruit is not eaten. In Kangra the milky juice is said to be used medicinally.

DEGCHÁ ਦੇਗਚਾ *s. m.* } A large me-  
DEGCHÍ ਦੇਗਚੀ *s. f.* } tallic pot for  
cooking; copper or stew pan; *i. q. Dechká.*

DEGH ਦੇਘ *s. m.* The same as *Deg*.

DEGNÁ ਡੇਗਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to fall, to throw down, to cause to fall sick.

DEH ਦੇਹ *s. f.* Day; the body; a village (cor. of Persian word *Deh*):—*deh ubare, chaphe.* Sun rise:—*ndā waddā deh sunj.* A great name and a ruined village.—Prov.

DEHAL ਦੇਹਲ *s. f. (K.)* See *Dawátas*.

DEHÍ ਦੇਹੀ *s. f.* The body:—*sonē wargí dehi. lit.* The body like gold, *i. e.*, handsome or beautiful constitution of the body.

DEHMÚ ਡੇਹਮੂ } *s. f.* A yellow hornet.  
DEHMÚN ਡੇਹਮੂਨ }

DEHRÁ ਦੇਹਰਾ *s. m.* A sacred sepul-  
DEHRÁ ਡੇਹਰਾ } chral monument, a  
*Guru's seat, a temple, a shrine.*

DEÍ ਦੇਈ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Deví*. A female deity; a daughter; a suffix to the names of Hinduladies.

DEÍN ਦੇਈਂ *v. a.* (Fut. imp. of *degá*).  
To give.

- DEJKÁ ਦੇਜਕਾ } *s. m.* A large copper pot  
 DEKCHÁ ਦੇਕਚਾ } per pot for cooking; *i. q.* *Degchā, Dechkā.*  
 DEJKÍ ਦੇਜਕੀ } A small copper pot  
 DEKCHÍ ਦੇਕਚੀ } for cooking; *i. q.* *Dechkī, Degchī.*  
 DEK ਡੇਕ *s. m.* The name of a tree; *i. q.* *Dhek, Bakain.*  
 DEKH ਦੇਖ *intj.* Lo! behold; *i. q.* *Wekh.*  
 DEKHÁ DEKHÍ ਦੇਖਾ ਦੇਖੀ *s. f.* Seeing; knowing one by sight, a slight acquaintance;—*ad.* In imitation, through rivalry. *i. q.* *Wekhā Wekhī.*  
 DEKHAN ਡੇਖਣ *v. a. (M.)* To see. *Present participle:* *dekhdā; Future:* *dekhsān; Past participle:* *ḍiṭṭhā:—ronḍī mar waisān, Gāman yār, dekhdī teḍiān rāhīn.* I shall die of weeping, Gāman love, seeing your courses.—Song:—*akkhīn nāl phul nā ḍiṭṭhā te nān Gul Bibī!* She never saw a flower with her eyes, and her name is Lady of Flowers!—Prov. used of ostentatious persons.  
 DEKHDE DEKHDE ਦੇਖਦੇ ਦੇਖਦੇ *ad.* Before one's eyes, in one's presence.  
 DEKHNÁ ਦੇਖਣਾ *v. a. n. Present participle:* *dekhdā; Future:* *dekhe gā, dekhsān; Past participle:* *dekhiā, ḍiṭṭhā.* To see, to look at, to observe, to inspect; to perceive, to find, to experience; to search, to seek; to feel; to try, to examine; to take care; to look for, to expect:—*dekhiā bhāliā, hoiā, a.* Seen and tried:—*dekhiā jāgā.* To be seen; it will be seen:—*dekhe de rahi jāgā, v. a.* To gape in vain (with disappointment), to lose opportunity:—*dekhde rahiā, v. n.* To look after, to keep watch; *i. q.* *Wekhdā.*  
 DEKHWAYYÁ ਦੇਖਵਾਯਾ *s. m.* A beholder, an inspector.  
 DELÁ ਡੇਲਾ } *s. m.* The eyeball;  
 DELHÁ ਡੇਲ੍ਹਾ } the unripe fruit of the  
 DELLÁ ਡੇਲਾ } *Karīr tree (Capparis*

*aphylla).* It is generally used into pickle with mustard or oil to be eaten with bread.

DELAṚ ਡੇਲੜ *a.* Having a large eyeball, not looking beautiful.

DEMBHÚ ਡੇਂਭੂ }  
 DEMHÚ ਡੇਮੁ } *s. m.* A yellow  
 DEMHÚN ਡੇਮੂੰ } hornet, a wasp.

DEN ਦੇਣ } *s. f. m.* Debt, liability, any  
 DEN ਡੇਣ } thing that is given (as money lent, a present); giving;—(K.) A witch, a male witch:—*deṇ dār, s. m., a.* A debtor; obliged, thankful:—*deṇ dārī, s. f.* Debt:—*deṇ hār, s. m.* A giver; God:—*deṇ laiṇ, s. f.* Dealings.

DENÁ ਦੇਣਾ *s. m.* To give, to confer, to endow, to impart, to assign, to allot, to administer; to afford, to yield, to produce; to pay, to discharge, to liquidate; to give in charity, as a gift; to lay on, to impose, to inflict (as *dukh deṇā*); to put, to thrust, to derive in; to put on, to apply:—*bachchā deṇā, v. a.* To breed, to calve.

DENBHÚN ਡੇਂਭੂੰ *s. m. (M.)* A wasp, a yellow hornet; *i. q.* *Dembhā.*

DENDLÚ ਦੇਂਦਲੂ *s. m.* A small plant (*Hypericum perforatum*) common in many parts of the Himalaya. It is not official, but is recommended in Arabic medicine for a vermifuge.

DENDRÚ ਦੇਂਦਰੂ *s. f. (K.)* A small shrub (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*) which grows most abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya and Trans-Indus. It is eaten by and given as fodder to cattle.

DENH ਦੇਂਹ } *s. m.* The sun, a day;—*deṇh*  
 DENH ਡੇਂਹ } *bhār, s. m. (Pot. M.)*

The east:—*deṇh bhārā, a.* Easterly:—*deṇh lāh, s. m.* The west:—*deṇh lāhā, a.* Westerly:—*uṭṭhī pardeśī, deṇh waddā de; jīthe taun wanjān, oho des parāe.*

Rise, stranger, the day is far advanced ; whither you have to go is a strange country.—Song:—*ḍoḥ bhale te mittar bhale*. When the day is good, then a friend too is good.—Prov.

**DENTHAR** **ਦੇਂਥਰ** *s. m.* (Pot.) A shrub (*Callicarpa incana*.) In Hazara the leaves heated are applied to rheumatic joints.

**DENTÚRÚ** **ਦੇਂਤੂਰੂ** *s. m.* A shrub (*Hyoscyamus niger*.) Its seeds are poisonous and are officinal in the plains for their narcotic effects.

**DEODÁR** **ਦੇਉਦਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Didr*.

**DEOKHÁDIR** **ਦੇਉਖਾਦਿਰ** *s. m.* A very prickly shrub (*Mimosa rubicaulis*) which grows in the outer hills, up to near the Indus, and is at times found on the banks of rivers and canals. In Chumba the bruised leaves are applied to burns, and the fruit appears to be officinal.

**DER** **ਡੇਰ** *s. m.* (M.) A husband's brother:—*nikká ḍer*, *s. m.* A husband's younger brother:—*waḍḍá ḍer*, *s. m.* A husband's elder brother; *i. q.* *Deur*, *Dewar*.

**DER** **ਦੇਰ** } *s. f.* Delay, tardiness,  
**DER** **ਡੇਰ** } slowness; a long time;—  
**DERÍ** **ਦੇਰੀ** } *ad.* Late:—*der hoṣí*,  
**DERÍ** **ਡੇਰੀ** } *laggá*, *v. n.* To be late:—

*der karní*, *v. a.* To be behind time:—*der lagḍuṣí*, *láuṣí*, *v. a.* To delay, to tarry:—*der náḷ*, *ad.* Late, from a long time:—*der takk ad.* For a long time; *i. q.* *Aber*, *Awer*.

**DERÁ** **ਡੇਰਾ** } *s. m.* A dwelling or  
**DERAH** **ਡੇਰਹ** } encampment, a tent, a

camp, an equipage; a house in which males live; a place where *sádhús* or *faqírs* live:—*ḍeredár*, *s. m.* A person who lives in a *Derá*:—*ḍerá khará karná*, *lagḍuṣá*, *láuṣá*, *v. a.* To pitch one's tent, to encamp; to linger, to delay:—*ḍerá karná*, *ḍerá jamḍuṣá*, *ḍerá páuṣá*, *v. n.* To put up.

**DERÁNÍ** **ਡੇਰਾਣੀ** } *s. f.* (M.) A hus-  
**DERÁNÍ** **ਦੇਰਾਣੀ** } band's sister; *i. q.*  
*Nindá*.

**DES** **ਦੇਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Desh*. Country, territory; the plains (in opposition to the mountains); an air or song sung at midnight:—*des bades* or *des pardes phirḍá*, *v. n.* To travel about one's own or foreign country, to see the world:—*des bhákhá*, *s. f.* The particular dialect or language of a country, the vernacular:—*des chhaḍḍ jḍá*, *v. n.* To leave one's own country or home, to emigrate:—*des chál*, *s. f.* Local usage or observance, custom or fashion of the country; a national usage or ordinance:—*des dasāṭar*, *s. f.* The boundaries of a country or district:—*des ḡhál*, *s. f.* A national custom:—*des kasá*, *a.* A country born, produced in the country:—*des nikáḷá*, *s. m.* Exile, emigration:—*des nikáḷá deṣá*, *v. a.* To banish from the country:—*des wáḷá*, *s. m.* A native of the country.

**DESÁCHAL** **ਦੇਸਾਚਾਲ** } *s. f.* A na-  
**DESÁCHÁR** **ਦੇਸਾਚਾਰ** } tional ordi-  
nance or usage.

**DESÁDHÁL** **ਦੇਸਾਢਾਲ** *s. m.* A national custom.

**DESAN** **ਦੇਸਣ** *s. f.* A country woman;—  
(M.) An Indian corn produced from the country seed.

**DESI** **ਦੇਸੀ** *a., s. m.* Belonging to the country, provincial, local, indigenous; a native, a country person, a citizen; a musical mode:—*pardesāṣ*, *pardesí*, *s. f.* m. A foreigner.

**DEU** **ਦੇਉ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dev*. A god, a deity; a demon, an evil spirit;—*deu báṣí*, *s. f.* The language of the gods, Sanskrit:—*deu dáno*, *s. m.* A demon:—*deu lok*, *s. m.* The world of the gods, the Hindu Heaven:—*deu lok nún jḍá*, *v. n.* To be translated to the Heaven; to die:—*deu nágrí*, *s. f.* The

Hindi alphabet or language:—*deu pájā*, *s. m.* Idolatry, worship of the gods:—*deupájā*, *s. m.* A worshipper of deities, or idols.

DEÚ ਦੇਉ *s. m.* A sub-division of Jats.

DEUDH ਡੇਉਢ *s. f.* Increasing one half; exaggerating for the purpose of exciting one's anger; the under strings of a musical instrument, being an octave higher than the upper ones; in the second sense; *c. v. láugí*.

DEUDHÁ ਡੇਉਢਾ *a.* One-half more than it was, having half as much more added;—*s. m.* Any thing used as a means of increasing courage in training a wrestler, or fighting bird.

DEUDHÍ ਡੇਉਢੀ } *s. f.* A threshold,  
DEUHRÍ ਡੇਉਹਰੀ } an entry.

DEUHRÁ ਡੇਉਹਰਾ *s. m.* A temple:—*Hindú páje deuhrá, Musalmán masit; Námaṣ sot pájijá ná deuhrá ná masit.* A Hindú worships a temple and a Muham-madan a mosque; *Námdev* worshipped one who is neither temple nor mosque, *i. e.*, God.

DEUR ਦੇਉਰ *s. m.* A husband's younger brother; a brother-in-law:—*deuráyí, s. f.* The wife of a husband's younger brother, a sister-in-law.

DEURHÁ ਡੇਉਹਾ *s. m.* See *Deudhá*.

DEURHÍ ਡੇਉਹੀ *s. f.* A threshold.

DEUTÁ ਦੇਉਤਾ *s. m.* A god, a deity; a good man, a gentleman; a simple man; a simpleton; *met.* a bull; a serpent; a bad man, a mischievous fellow.

DEW ਦੇਵ *s. m.* A god:—*dewasthán, s. m.* An idol temple. See *Deu*.

DEWÁ ਦੇਵਾ *s. m.* A goddess:—*dewá lewí, s. f.* Giving and taking, traffic, barter, commerce:—*dewá rágí, s. f.* A goddess.

DEWAN ਡੇਵਣ } *v. a. (M.)* To give.  
DEWAN ਦੇਵਣ } *Present participle:*

*deudá; Future: desá; Past participle: ditta:—devan hárd, s. m.* Agiver; God:—*jīd dīt his tá rojī wí deś.* He (God) has given him life, He will also give him subsistence.—*Prov.*

DEWÍ ਦੇਵੀ *s. f., a.* A goddess, the great goddess; a good lady, a chaste or pious lady; a beautiful woman; *met.* a bad woman:—*dewí diár, s. m.* A tree (*Cupressus torulosa*); *i. q.* *Deodár*.

DEWTÁ ਦੇਵਤਾ *s. m.* A god. See *Deutá*.

DEWÁLÁ ਦੇਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* The temple of a goddess.

DEWÁLÍ ਦੇਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A festival occurs in October or November, in which the houses and streets are illuminated and a grand fair being held at Amritsar; a strap; *i. q.* *Diwálí*.

DEWAR ਦੇਵਰ *s. f.* A husband's younger brother; *i. q.* *Deur*.

DHÁ ਧਾ *s. m. (K.)* A shrub. See *Dhwi*.

DHÁ ਧਾ *s. f.* Falling, destruction, demolition, ruin; sighing. See *Dháh*.

DHAB ਧਬ *s. m.* Shape, form; fashion, style; manner, mode, method, way; practice, custom, habit; behaviour, conduct; dexterity, art, skill, knowledge; position:—*dhāb á jānā, v. n.* To have skill, manner, way:—*dhāb pāi jānā, v. n.* To be accustomed, to form manner or habit; to be in the habit of:—*dhāb sir kōnā, v. n.* To be exact, to be in a proper mode, way or position:—*dhāb te á jānā, v. n.* To come under one's clutches, to come under one's influence.

DHÁB ਧਾਬ *s. m.* A kind of wheat bread.

DHÁB ਧਾਬ *s. f.* An unwallled tank or pond, a natural pool, a lake, a deep depression in the earth.



DHABÁ ਢਬਾ *s. m.* Habit, custom:—  
*ḍhabá paṇḍá, v. n.* To be in the habit  
of, to form manners or habits.

DHABBÁ ਧੱਬਾ *s. m.* A slap; a stain,  
stigma; *c. w. lagḡḡá, mārṇá, paṇḍá.*

DHABBÁ ਢੱਬਾ *s. m.* A sub-division  
of the *Khattís.*

DHABBALÁ ਧੱਬਲਾ *s. m.* } A cloth tied  
DHABBALÍ ਧੱਬਲੀ *s. f.* } loosely  
round the loins and reaching to the feet.

DHABB KACHAURÍ ਧੱਬ ਕਚੌਰੀ *s. f.*  
The act of beating with the hand or  
shoe.

DHABÍÁ ਢਬੀਆ *s. m.* A skilful man.

DHABÚÁ ਢਬੂਆ *s. m.* A copper  
coin equal to double pice; *i. q. Dhaúd.*

DHACHAR ਢਚਰ *s. m.* Way, mode,  
manner; trick; *i. q. Dhuchchar.*

DHACHARAN ਢਚਰਣ *s. f.* } A skilful  
DHACHARÍ ਢਚਰੀ *s. m.* } person,  
an artful, tricky person.

DHÁḌAN ਢਾਡਣ *s. f.* A kind of musi-  
cian, a singer.

DHÁḌAS ਢਾਡਸ *s. m.* Firmness of  
mind, confidence, animation, encourage-  
ment.

DHADD ਢੱਡ } *s. f.* A kind of tam-  
bourine:—*ḍhadd bajḡḡí, wajḡḡí, v. n.* To  
play on the tambourine:—*bahutí ḍámḡḡí*  
*ḍhadd nahín wajḡḡí.* Many female musi-  
cians cannot collectively play on the tam-  
bourine (satisfactorily).—Prov. used on  
the evils of doing any work collectively.

DHADD ਧੱਦ *s. f.* The excrement of a  
buffalo (so called when very copious;  
sometimes also applied to man.)

DHADDÁ ਧੱਧਾ *s. m.* The name of the  
letter (ਧ) in the Gurmukhí alphabet.

DHADDÁ ਢੱਡਾ *s. m.* The name of the  
letter (ਢ) in the Gurmukhí alphabet.

DHADDAL ਧੱਦਲ *s. f.* The same as  
*Dhadd*; hot dust, hot ashes; *i. q. Dhadd,*  
*Dhuddal.*

DHADDAR ਧੱਦਰ } *s. f.* An itching  
DHADDARÍ ਧੱਦਰੀ } in groins.

DHÁDHÁ ਧਾਧਾ *s. m.* See *Dhai Dhai*  
or *Tháh Tháh.*

DHÁḌHÍ ਢਾਢੀ } *s. m.* A kind of mu-  
DHÁḌÍ ਢਾਡੀ } sician, a singer, a

panegyrist; a musician who sings songs  
in praises of the Sikh Gurus or who  
relates the chivalrous acts of the Gurus  
or Sikh warriors; a beggar who pronounces  
exaggerated praises of those from whom  
he receives charity. If he obtains no  
alms, his praises rapidly change to curses.

DHÁḌÚ ਢਾਡੂ *s. m.* A point of the  
compass south and west, a wind blowing  
from that direction, a wind blowing from  
the north in the hills at the morning  
time; a species of nightingale, the *maṇḍá.*

DHAG ਧਗ *s. m.* (K.) A precipice; *i. q.*  
*Dag.*

DHAGÁṆÁ ਧਗਾਣਾ *s. m.* Force, power,  
oppression.

DHAGÁṆE ਧਗਾਣੇ *ad.* Forcibly, by  
violence, without purpose:—*ḡor dhagáṇe,*  
*ad.* The same as *dhagáṇe.*

DHAGAR ਧਗੜ *s. m.* A paramour, a  
violent man.

**DHAGG** यॅग *s. f.* A huge kettle-drum; a term used in a game called *ghaṇchúl* which boys are accustomed to play:—*dhagg súṇé, v. n.* To win in the above game.

**DHÁGGÁ** यॅगा *s. m.* A thread, a string; a thread of life; (*M.*) a small string of thread or hair, by which the *Jugar* (the leather rope by which the yoke is fastened to the plough shaft) is attached to the *killé* (a peg going through the plough shaft):—*dhággá bannhṇá, v. a.* To tie a thread on the wrist (a ceremony performed by Hindu women in the month of *Bhádron*):—*dhággá kholṇá, v. a.* To loose a thread from the wrist (a ceremony performed by Hindu women in the month of *Magghar*, when breads of *jowár* are broken and mixed up with *gur* or *shakkar*, (this grain is not eaten by them so long):—*dhággá kardṇá, v. a.* Caus. of *dhággá karná*:—*dhággá karná, v. a.* To read a spell or incantation on a string to be worn about the neck of children, women and men as an amulet to protect them from the evil eye and the influence of an evil spirit:—*dhággá páṇṇá, v. n.* To thread a needle:—*dhaggá tarótt, s. m.* A charmed string and an amulet:—*Hindú kachchá dhággá han. lit.* Hindus are like loose spun thread, i.e., the caste of Hindus can be easily broken.

**DHAGGÁ** हॅगा *s. m.* A small sized ox; *met.* a foolish or stupid person, a simple man:—*máṇá dhaggá sabbhe rog. lit.* The weak small sized ox is liable to all kinds of diseases.—Prov. used to show that general debility is the cause of all diseases, or a man of weak constitution is liable to all kinds of diseases.

**DHAGGARÍ** यॅगळी } *s. f.* A kind of  
**DHAGGRÍ** यॅगळी } native bread  
made very broad and thin.

**DHAGGÍ** हॅगी *s. f.* A small sized cow.

**DHAGRÁ** यगळ *s. m.* A paramour.

**DHAGRÍ** यगळी *s. f.* An adultress.

**DHÁGUNÁ** हागुटा *a.* Two and a half fold.

**DHÁH** याग *intj.* Ah! alas!—*s. f.* A sigh, a lamentation; (*M.*) a disease of buffaloes. It occurs at the commencement of the cold weather and is attributed to the animal getting a chill; the bank of a river where the stream is cutting in:—*dháh márné, v. n.* To sigh, to exclaim with a pitiful voice.

**DHÁH** हाग } *s. f.* Falling (in wrest-  
**DHAHI** हहि } ling); demolition, destruction, ruin; land cutting by a stream; sighing, a lamentation; an imperative of *v. a.* *Dháhṇá*:—*dháh kháṇá, dháh paṇá, dháh jáṇá, v. n.* To be thrown down in wrestling; *i. q.* *Dhahiṇá*:—*dháh dená, laṇá, dháh siṭṭá, v. a.* To throw down in wrestling, to overthrow; to demolish, to raze:—*dháh layṇṇé, v. n.* To be cut down (a land) by a stream, to be destroyed by a river:—*dháh márné, v. a.* To cry, to groan, to make a noise; (*i. q.* *Dháh*).

**DHÁHÁ** हागा *s. m.* The bank of a river, the high ground which has not been overflowed by the current of a river.

**DHAHÁÍ** हागळी *s. f.* Falling, dilapidation, falling on the back in wrestling, *dhaháí kháṇé, v. n.* To be thrown down.

**DHAHÁUNÁ** हागुटा *v. a.* To cause to throw down, (in wrestling), to cause to fall, to overthrow, to bring to ruin.

**DHAHIṆÁ** हहिटा *v. n.* *Present participle*: *dhahṇá, dhahṇá; Future*: *dhahṇé, dhahṇé; Past participle*: *dhahṇí, dhahṇí.* To fall down, to fall on the back in wrestling; to go to ruin, to be demolished, to be defeated:—*dhahṇí hoiá, a.* Fallen, in a ruined state.

**DHÁHṆÁ** हागटा *v. a.* To throw down, to overthrow, to demolish, to throw a person down in wrestling. See *Dháh*.

DHÁÍ ਧਾਈ *s. f.* Invasion, attack; haste;  
*c. w. karní.*

DHÁÍ ਢਾਈ *a.* Two and a half:—*dhái*  
*guná, a.* Two and a half fold:—*dhái*  
*kháú, v. n.* To be overcome or thrown  
down in wrestling (properly *dhahái*  
*kháú*).

DHÁÍ ਢਾਇਆ *a.* Two and a half fold  
(an arithmetical term); the bank of a  
river (properly *Dháhá*).

DHÁÍ ਢਾਈਆ } *s. m.* A weight  
DHAÍ ਢਈਆ } equal to two and

a half seers; a calamity of two and a  
half years supposed as caused by the evil  
influence of Saturn;—*a.* Of two and a  
half.

DHÁÍ DENÍ ਢਈ ਦੇਣੀ *v. n.* To fall, to  
sit before any one and obstinately refuse  
to leave in order to extort compliance  
with some demand, to force an invita-  
tion by remaining till dinner is brought  
in, (generally used in the plural form);  
*i. q. Dharná márná.*

DHAI DHAI ਧੈਧੈ } *s. f.* The  
DAIH DHAII ਧੈਹਧੈ } crashing  
DAIH DHAII ਢੈਹਢੈ } of a fall-

ing wall, the sound of a cannonading,  
the sound produced by beating any one  
with the hand and shoe; *c. w. paináan,*  
*márnáan.*

DHAI JÁNÁ ਢੈਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To fall  
DHAI KHÁNÍ ਢੈਖਾਣੀ } down, to be

ruined, to be demolished; to fall down  
on the back (in wrestling); *i. q. Dhahíná.*

DHAILÁ ਢੈਲਾ *a.* Lazy, not active,  
loose, inattentive, willing to relinquish  
a quarrel; *c. w. hóá.* See *Dhillá.*

DHAIN ਧੈਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the San-  
skrit word *Dhenu*. A cow:—*kám dhain,*  
*s. f.* According to Hindu mythology the  
supposed Indra's cow, who grants every-  
thing asked of her; a cow that gives  
much milk.

DHÁIN ਧਾਈ } *s. m.* A kind of rice;—  
DHÁIN ਢਾਈ } *s. f. (M.)* A wisp of  
hemp added from time to time to a rope  
that is being twisted.

DHAINÁ ਢੈਣਾ } *v. n.* See *Dhah*  
DHAIPAINÁ ਢੈਪੈਣਾ } *jáú* in *Dhah.*

DHÁIYÁ ਢਈਯਾ *s. m.* A supposed  
evil influence of stars on a certain person  
for two and a half years according to the  
Hindu astronomy. See *Dháí*;—(*Pot.*)  
the time between 15 to 25 Katak:—*dí*  
*dháiyá dí ráhí; jatte mán bhapolí pát.*  
When *Dháiyá* (the time between 15 to  
25 Katak) has come for sowing, the  
peasant puts his (dead) mother into the  
granary.—Prov. showing the urgency of  
sowing work in the favourite period call-  
ed *Dháiyá*. When the husbandman has  
thus started, he can not find time even to  
bury his mother properly.

DHAJ ਧਜ } *s. f.* Shape, form, manner;  
DHAJÁ ਧਜਾ } fashion, costume; atti-

tude, posture; a flag, a banner, an ensign,  
a standard; a pole with a strip of cloth  
attached in fulfilment of a vow, near  
some place of worship:—*dhajá dhárt,*  
*s. m.* A very rich man:—*dhaj bannhú,*  
*v. n.* To put oneself in a particular  
attitude or style of dress:—*dhaj kharí*  
*karní, v. a.* To erect a standard as an  
indication of the possession of a crore of  
rupees on a temple:—*saj dhaj, s. m.*  
Pomp, grandeur and splendour, elegance,  
grace:—*dhaj uṭháuṭí, v. n.* To assume  
the way or manner of another.

DHAJÁ ਧਜਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Dhairyá*. Satisfaction.  
See *Dhíraj*.

DHAJÍLÁ ਧਜੀਲਾ *a.* Of good shape or  
appearance.

DHAJÍ ਧੱਜੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word *Dhātí*. A shred or narrow  
strip of cloth:—*dhajítán uṭháuṭí, v. a.*  
To tear out pieces; to punish; to tear  
into pieces (one's character), to expose  
one.

**DHAK ढक** *s. m.* A cover, a lid (used in composition.)

**DHÁK याक** *s. f.* Fame, report, renown, name; pomp, glory; fear, terror;—(K.) A thick mat for sitting, made of plaited pressed sugar-cane ordinarily called *binná, muphá; i. q. Dháng.*

**DHÁK ढक** *s. f.* The side, the hip; a *chhichhrá* tree (*Butea frondosa*):—*dháke chukk laingá, chakká, márná, laingá, v. n.* To seat a child on the hip:—*dhák márná, v. n.* To walk coquettishly:—*teḍe sir te ghará, meḍi dhák te ghará; pakar nán gisni sajanán, meḍi sengi khará.* There is a *ghará* on your head and a *ghará* on my hip; my love! don't lay hold of my wrist, my companion is waiting.—Song.

**DHAKÁI ढकायी** *s. f.* Covering, compensation for covering.

**DHAKAN ढकन** *v. n. (M.)* To imprison. *Present participle: dhakená; Future: dhakesán; Past participle: dhakid:—úṇ wele dhake hásse.* At that time we were in jail.

**DHAKÁR ढकार** *s. m.* Emulation, boasting, pride; *c. w. márná; i. q. Dhan-kár.*

**DHAKÁRAN ढकारन** *s. f.* } A boaster;  
**DHAKÁRI ढकारी** *s. m.* } *i. q. Dhan-káran, Dhan-kári.*

**DHAKÁUNÁ ढकाउना** *v. a. (Caus. of Dhakká.)* To cause to be covered.

**DHAKÁUNÁ यकाउना** *v. a. (Caus. of Dhakká.)* To cause to be pushed or thrust.

**DHAKDHUNNÁ यकयुन** *a. (Pot.)* Dwarfish and fat.

**DHAKELDENÁ यकेलदेना** } *v. a.* To  
**DHAKELNÁ यकेलना** } push, to shove, to thrust.

**DHAKELO यकेले** } *s. m. f.* One who  
**DHAKELU यकेलु** } pushes or thrusts.

**DHÁKH याख** *s. m. (K.)* A morsel.

**DHAKÍJAN ढकीजान** *v. n. (M.)* To be imprisoned, (*Passive of Dhaká.*)

**DHAKK यँक** *s. m.* A push, a shove, a stroke; rejection, putting back; curse:—*dhakk balakká, walakká, s. m.* Force, violence, mutual pushing.—*tais dhur dargáh dé dhakk wagge.* May the curse of Almighty God fall upon you; *c. w. paigé, waggé.*

**DHAKK ढँक** *s. m. f.* A prisoner; an imperative of *v. a. Dhakká;* the name of a tree the flower of which is quite red; a hostage (either male or female); a thick forest where *dhák* trees are often grown.

**DHAKKÁ यँका** *s. m.* Pushing, shoving; force, violence, oppression, hardship; maliciousness; damage, loss, calamity:—*dhakká or dhakke deḍá, láṇge, v. n.* To shove, to push; to turn out; to bring any calamity on one; to disgrace:—*dhakke kháṇge, paigé, v. n.* To be pushed, to be knocked, to be kicked about:—*dhakke báj, s. m. f.* One that pushes or shoves; an oppressor, an impudent person:—*dhakke báji, s. f.* Pushing and shoving; force, violence;—*dharm dhakká, s. m.* Knocks and blows suffered at any religious fair, to suffer a loss on account of religious matters; to be excommunicated from caste:—*dhakke dhore khagá, v. n.* To wave; to be restless, to be unsettled; to wander about without any dependence:—*hikk dá dhakká harná, v. n.* To be obstinate, to be stubborn, to show violence or force:—*dhakke jáṇá, v. n.* To be cursed:—*dhakke lagguá, v. a.* To suffer a shock; to suffer a loss or damage, to meet with misfortune; to turn out ill.

**DHAKKÁ ढँका** *s. m.* A passage between two hills.

DHAKKAM DHAKKÁ ਧੱਕਮਧੱਕਾ

*s. m.* Mutual pushing, shoving, jostling.

DHAKKAR ਧੱਕੜ *s. m. f.* A flat and

rough wood; a violent person, one who uses force; a malicious person; a fat man.

DHAKKH ਧੱਖ *s. f.* A young louse; *met.*

a small sized girl:—*dhakkh ku, a.* Little, small, very small.

DHAKKHÍ ਧੱਖੀ *s. f.* A small earthen

pot used in cooking for children.

DHAKKÍ ਢੱਕੀ *s. f.* A narrow passage

between two hills; a jungle of *dhák* trees.

DHAKKMAKAURÁ ਢੱਕਮਕੌੜਾ *s. m.*

A large ant.

DHAKKNÁ ਢੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* To cover, to

shut, to conceal, to hide. *Present participle: dhakkdā; Future: dhakkegā; Past participle: dhakkid.*

DHAKKNÁ ਧੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* To push,

to thrust, to shove, to oust.

DHAKKO DHAKKÍ ਧੱਕੋਧੱਕੀ *ad.* For-

cibly, violently, by pushing and shoving.

DHAKNÁ ਢੱਕਣਾ *s. m.* } A cover, a lid,

DHAKNÍ ਢੱਕਣੀ *s. f.* } a small cover or lid.

DHAKONÍ ਢੱਕੋਣੀ *s. f.* The fruit of

the *Dhek* tree.

DHAKORÁ ਢੱਕੋਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A prison-

er.

DHAKUNJ ਢੱਕੁੰਜ } *s. m.* The

DHAKWANJ ਢੱਕਵੰਜ } bend of a river, or way, a crook in a piece of timber; a crook in a cloth.

DHAKWANJÁ ਢੱਕਵੰਜਾ } *s. m.* De-

DHAKWANJÍ ਢੱਕਵੰਜੀ } ception, phantom; fable.

DHAKWÁÍ ਢੱਕਵਾਈ *s. f.* Covering;

compensation for covering.

DHAKWÁUNÁ ਢੱਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (Caus.*

of *Dhakkná.*) To cause to be covered.

DHÁL ਢਾਲ *s. f.* A shield; protection;

inclination, slope, declivity; usage, cus-

tom, fashion, currency; an instalment of

revenue; import; diminution of metal

in melting:—*dhál báñchh, wáñchh, s. f.*

An instalment of revenue; a collection of

different duties:—*dhál paigí, or páuqí, v. a.*

To collect revenue, &c:—*dhálmán, wán, s.*

*m.* A declivity, a slope; one of an easy

and obliging disposition:—*dhálmán, dhál-*

*wán, a.* Inclining, sloping; cast (metal):—

*dhál talwár, s. m. lit.* Shield and sword;

*met.* an animal or thing with one horn or

side erect and the other bent downward.

DHALÁÍ ਢਲਾਈ } *s. f.* The price

DHALÁUN ਢਲਾਉਣ } of casting,

pouring, melting.

DHALAINT ਢਲੈਂਤ *s. m.* An armed

servant in the train of a great man; a

constable, a targeteer.

DHALAK ਢਲਕ *s. f.* Rolling, slipping

down; twinkling.

DHALAKNÁ ਢਲਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To be

DHALKNÁ ਢਲਕਨਾ } slackened, to

be loosed; to slip down, to roll; to be

poured out, to spill; to twinkle.

DHÁLANÁ ਢਲਾਣਾ *v. a.* To melt, to

mould, to form, to figure, to shape, to

coin; to throw, to cast; to pour out; to

decline; to offer stores for sale where

encamped (merchants.)

DHALÁUNÁ ਢਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause

to be cast, to cause to be melted, to cause

to be poured out.

DHALIÁRÁ ਧਲਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* Ropes tied

so as to put them to the neck and

mouth of a cow, bullock and buffalo

and ended to the nape of neck; delusion.

See *Mainh.*

**DHALKÁU** **ਢਲਕਾਉ** *s. m.* Rolling, slipping down; pouring; twinkling; looseness.

**DHALKÁUNÁ** **ਢਲਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (Caus. of *Dhalakṇá*.) To roll or slide down.

**DHALNÁ** **ਢਲਨਾ** } *v. n.* To be  
**DHALJÁNÁ** **ਢਲਜਾਣਾ** } cast, to be

poured out, (as wine into a cup), to spill; to roll; to decline (as the sun or day); to melt (as snow or metal); to be reduced (as the days of life), to become old; to be softened or appeased; to be imported—*dhaldí chhán*, *dhaldá par-chhánwán*. *lit.* The changing shadow, the changes of fortune.

**DHÁLNÁ** **ਢਾਲਣਾ** *s. m.* A kind of stone used for magical purposes; a gold or silver ornament worn sometimes as an amulet.

**DHÁLNÁ** **ਢਾਲਨਾ** *v. a.* See *Dhālaná*.

**DHÁLÚ** **ਢਾਲੂ** *a., s. m.* Sloping; a caster of metals.

**DHALÚKHNÁ** **ਢਲੁਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To smear the surface of a bread slightly with *ghee*.

**DHALWÁÍ** **ਢਲਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Pouring out, melting; the price of pouring out, melting metals.

**DHALWÁUNÁ** **ਢਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be cast, to cause to be melted, to cause to be poured out; to cause to be imported, to cause to make sloping.

**DHÁM** **ਧਾਮ** *s. m.* Place, dwelling, house, home.

**DHÁMÁ** **ਧਾਮਾ** *s. m.* A species of drum, one end of which is closed with wood, and the other covered with skin.

**DHAMÁ** **ਧਮਾ** *s. m.* A small spinous weed (*Fagonia cretica*) common in most

parts of the Panjab plains. The plant is given as a febrifuge and tonic, and in the Peshawar Valley it is administered to children as a prophylactic against small-pox.

**DHAMACHCHAR** **ਧਮੱਚੜ** } *s. f.*  
**DHAMACHCHARÁ** **ਧਮੱਚੜਾ** } Noise, uproar; jumping and making noise; *c. w.* *páuná*.

**DHAMÁDHAM** **ਧਮਾਧਮ** *s. m.* The noise made by beating rice, &c., with a large wooden pestle.

**DHAMÁHÁN** **ਧਮਾਹਾਂ** *s. m.* The name of a plant used medicinally and in making ink; the indurated smoke which attaches itself to a chimney or to the ceiling and timbers of a room; *i. q.* *Dhāwāh*.

**DHAMAK** **ਧਮਕ** *s. f.* A thump, a blow, a noise of footsteps; throbbing.

**DHAMÁKÁ** **ਧਮਾਕਾ** *s. m.* A blow, the noise of a heavy body falling on the earth.

**DHAMAKKÁ** **ਢਮੱਕਾ** *s. m.* A thump, a noise; a sound of drums.

**DHAMAKNÁ** **ਧਮਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To strike, to thump, to throb, to palpitate.

**DHAMÁL** **ਧਮਾਲ** *s. f.* A kind of leaping and whirling practised by a class of Musalman *faqirs* called *Jalálí* or *Dhamálí*:—*dhamál páuní*, *v. n.* To leap and whirl; to make a great noise.

**DHAMÁLÍ** **ਧਮਾਲੀ** *s. m.* A class of Muhammadan *faqirs*.

**DHÁMÁN** **ਢਾਮਾਂ** *s. m.* A kind of shell; an earthen ball used in play; a tally; *i. q.* *Dhāwān*.

**DHÁMAN** **ਧਾਮਣ** } *s. m.* A kind of  
**DHAMAN** **ਧਮਣ** } wood used much for *bahangis* on account of its strength; a kind of serpent; a kind of grass (*Pen-*

*nietum cenchroides*,) common in many parts of the Panjab plains, and reckoned one of the best of all the wild grasses for forage, both for cows, and horses. It is a thick, juicy, pale green grass and grows to a considerable height in favourable years. This grass, the *zimínddrs* believe, if in good condition, gives a semi-intoxicating effect to the milk of buffaloes who graze on it.

DHÁMAN **यामी** *s. m.* See *Dhāmmá*.

DHAMÁN **यमाट** } *s. m.* A cere-  
DHAMÁN **यमाटु** } many performed

by Hindus after 13 days of child-birth when *chapáti* and *strá* are distributed among the relatives; (*Pot.*) a period of child-birth, a condition of lying in woman.

DHÁMANÁ **वामटा** *m.* } *a.* At the  
DHÁMANÍ **वामटी** *f.* } rate of two and  
a half maunds for a rupee.

DHAMÁR **यमार** *s. f.* A kind of music much practised in the *holí* and attended by a particular mode of keeping time.

DHAMARDHUSSÁ **यमरुयुमा** } *s. m.*  
DHAMDHUSSAR **यमयुमर** } Mak-  
ing a great noise with the feet.

DHAMBALÁ **यैबला** *s. m.* } See  
DHAMBALÍ **यैबली** *s. f.* } *Dhab-*  
*balá.*

DHAMBÍR **यैबीर** *s. f.* A crowd.  
See *Dhamár*.

DHAMBORÍ **यैबोरी** *s. f.* A yellow  
wasp; *i. q.* *Dhamorí.*

DHAMCHAKKAR **यमचक्र** *s. m.*  
See *Dhamachchar*.

DHAMÍAN **यमीआं** *s. m.* A prickly  
bush or plant which is generally burnt  
in ovens; *i. q.* *Jowánh.*

DHAMKARÁ **यमकरा** *s. m.* A rough  
gallop (of a horse.)

DHAMKÁT **यमकाट** *s. m.* Thumping,  
noise of footsteps.

DHAMKÁDENÁ **यमकादेना** } *v. a.*  
DHAMKÁUNÁ **यमकाउना** } T o  
threaten, to snub, to daunt.

DHAMKÍ **यमकी** *s. f.* Threat, menace:  
—*dhamkí wichch áuná*, *v. n.* To be  
frightened, to be coerced by one's threats.

DHAMKÍRÍ **डमकीरी** *s. f.* A small  
round wooden or earthen drum used in  
children's play.

DHÁMMÁ **याम्मा** *s. m.* An invitation to  
a Brahman for feast; a great feast; *i. q.*  
*Dhámán.*

DHAMMAN **यमँट** *v. n.* (*M.*) Corrupt-  
ed from the Persian word *Damídan*. To  
dawn, to break forth (a dawn):—*dham-*  
*man laggi ráti*. Night began to turn into  
dawn;—(*K.*) A small tree (*Grewia*  
*elastica*, *Grewia oppositifolia*.)

DHAMMARDHUSSÁ **यमरुयुमा** *s. m.*  
Making a great noise with the feet; *i. q.*  
*Dhamar dhussá.*

DHAMMÍNWEALÁ **यमींदेला** *s. m.* (*M.*)  
Earliest dawn:—*dhammínwele mullán*  
*karín pukár, yá Rabb Sáín*; *koí chokkhá*  
*már, jeđo áwán dánd laddí*. At earliest  
dawn the *Mulláns* breathe a prayer,  
O Lord God! kill a rich man to-day, that  
I may return from his house with a bul-  
lock-load (of offerings).—Song on the  
avarice of *Mulláns*.

DHAMNÍ **यमटी** *s. f.* (*K.*) A common  
garden and field weed (*Portulaca oleracea*,  
*Portulaca sativa*) found in the plains. It  
is often eaten as a pot-herb, especially  
in times of scarcity. The fresh leaves are  
used as a cataplasm in erysipelas. The  
seeds are considered cooling and astrin-

gent, and given as demulcent in internal inflammations.

DHAMORÍ यमोरी *s. f.* A yellow wasp;  
*i. q.* *Dhamborí.*

DHAMUKKÁ यमुक्का *s. m.* } A blow  
DHAMUKKÍ यमुकी *s. f.* } with the  
fist; *i. q.* *Mukká.*

DHAN यत्न *s. m.* Wealth, money, riches, fortunes, property; cattle, a herd of cattle; the sign Sagittarius:—*dhan máṇ, dhan wán, dhanpátar, dhan wānt, dhan wāntí, s. m. f.* A rich person:—*dhan wálá, s. m.* A rich man; a herdsman:—*dhan dhan honá, v. n.* To be blessed:—*dhanlāiṇá, v. n.* See *Dhanṇá.*

DHÁN यत्न *s. m.* Rice, (before it is separated from the husk), the rice plant (*Oryza sativa*), charity, alms, gift (cor. of *Dán*); what one has a right to, what is lawful and proper, a right; pregnancy:—*dhan kudhán, s. m.* Charity proper or improper:—*dhupán howen addh barsáti; tán dhánán jo ná thein dardí.* When the sun shines in the middle of the rains, don't put sickle to the rice.—Prov. Dry weather in the rainy season is considered bad for the rice crop.

DHÁNÁ हाटा *v. a.* To throw down, to overthrow;—*s. m.* A crowd; *i. q.* *Dhāṇá, Dhāṇá.*

DHANÁDH यन्त *a., s. m.* Rich, wealthy; a rich person.

DHANAK यन्त *s. m.* Corrupted  
DHANAKH यन्त *s. m.* from the Sanskrit word *Dhanush*. A bow;—(K.) Rain-bow:—*dhanak báṇ, s. m.* Bows and arrows.

DHANAK यन्त *s. m. (M.)* A weed found in wheat fields; a disease of wheat. In March and April the grain shrivels up and becomes black, bitter and curved:—*kanak dá dhanak thí gíá.* The wheat has become diseased.

DHÁNÁN पाठा *s. f. pl.* Parched grain; a woman's breast who bears when past age; *c. w.* *bhūṇá, bhujníṇá.*

DHANANTAR यन्त } *s. m.* The  
DAANANTARÍ यन्ती } name of a  
physician in the court of Indra (properly *Dhanantar waid*); a very learned and intelligent man.

DHANÁP यन्त *a., s. f.* Arrived at the age of maturity (a cow); a cow when young with her first calf, or just of age to become in calf.

DHANÁSARÍ यन्तरी *s. f.* The name of a musical mode which is performed only in the evening after three o'clock:—*annhi dhanásarí machāṇṇí, v. a.* To talk nonsense; to go on irregularly.

DHANATTAR यन्त *s. m.* A garden flower (*Clitoria ternatea*), the leaves and seeds of which are officinal, the former being given in infusion for eruptions, and the latter being aperient.

DHANÁWAN यन्त *v. m. (M.)* To give the bull to the cow, to become in calf (used of cows and buffaloes.)

DHÁNCH हांच } *s. m.* A frame, a  
DHÁNCHÁ हांचा } plan; a scheme;  
mode, manner, way, method.

DHAND यन्त } *s. f. (M.)* A pool left by  
DHAND हन्त } the Indus where it re-  
cedes; the bed of a *nalak* may in this way be turned into *dhand*; *i. q.* *Dhannh.*

DHANDÁ यन्त *s. m.* Business, work, employment, avocation, occupation:—*kar karsāne jhād shaitāne, karsāne chokhā dhandá; jinhdā karsāne chhādde bhande hal, ohandā mandá.* Till the land and quit devilry, it is the best occupation, those who leave it off, their condition is bad.—Prov. preference is given to the cultivation of land over beggary and idleness.



DHĀNDĀ ਢਾਂਡਾ *s. m.* A bullock, a bull, an ox; *met.* a foolish or stupid man; a simple man.

DHĀNDĀL ਧੰਦਾਲ *s. f.* Business; engagement, work; entanglement.

DHĀNDAL ਧਾਂਦਲ } *s. f.* Subterfuge,  
DHĀNDALĪ ਧਾਂਦਲੀ } trick, the con-  
fusing of things with a view to deceive; wrangling:—*dhāndal machnā, paigā, v. n.* To occur (a trick); attacking of a band of policemen over gamblers in a gambling house with a view to arrest them:—*dhāndal paigā, machānā, v. a.* To make subterfuge; to attack gamblers (by policemen).

DHĀNDĀL ਢੰਡਾਲ *a.* Astonished, perplexed; absorbed.

DHĀNDĀLĪ ਧੰਦਾਲੀ *a.* Engaged in business, occupied.

DHĀNDALĪ ਧਾਂਦਲੀ *s. m.* } One  
DHĀNDALĪĀ ਧਾਂਦਲੀਆ *s. m.* } who  
DHĀNDALAN ਧਾਂਦਲਣ *s. f.* } uses  
DHĀNDALYĀ ਧਾਂਦਲਯਾ *s. m.* } sub-  
terfuges.

DHĀNDH ਢੰਢ *s. f. (M.)* A lake, a depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season, a branch of a river; *i. q.* *Dhann, Dhannh.*

DHĀNDHĀN ਧਾਂਧਾਂ *s. f.* The booming of cannon, the sound of a drum; the sound of beating with shoes; *i. q.* *Dhāh, Dhāh.*

DHĀN DHĀN KARNĀ ਢਾਂ ਢਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To whistle (as wind through an empty vessel); to sing (as a singing in the head); *i. q.* *Sān Sān karnā.*

DHĀNDHŪ ਢਾਂਢੂ *s. f. (M.)* The wind that blows very strong; *i. q.* *Dhāḍḍ.*

DHĀNDĪ ਢਾਂਡੀ *s. f.* A cow; *met.* a foolish or stupid woman; the same as *Dhāḍī.*

DHĀNDOLNĀ ਢੰਡੋਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Labbhṇā.*

DHĀNDORĀ ਢੰਡੋਰਾ *s. m.* A public proclamation, a proclamation accompanied by beating of drum:—*dhāndorā deḍā, phernā, v. n.* To proclaim:—*dhāndorā phirnā, v. n.* To be proclaimed; *i. q.* *Daundā.*

DHĀNDORĪĀ ਢੰਡੋਰੀਆ *s. m.* A proclaimer.

DHĀNDRĪ ਢਾਂਡਰੀ *s. f.* See *Dhāḍḍ.*

DHĀNG ਧਾਂਗ *s. f. m.* Fame, report, renown, name; rumour; pomp, glory; fear, terror; *i. q.* *Dhāk, dhānk*;—(K.) A flail or rather a stick used to thresh corn.

DHANG ਢੰਗ *s. m.* Behaviour, conduct, mode, manner, method, way; frame, mould; marriage or other festival or joyful occasion:—*dhāṅg wāṅg, s. m.* The same as *Dhāṅg.*

DHĀNGĀ ਢੰਗਾ *s. m.* A crook used for pulling down the branches of trees, for goats, sheep and camels;—(Pot., M.) A rope, a cord with which a cow's legs are tied to prevent her kicking when milked; (*i. q.* *Nīḍḍ*):—*mūṅg ghane, tīl patle dedar jāp juār; hālī uh sarāhiye jo dhāṅge seṭe wār.* Sow *mūṅg* thick, sesamum thin, *juār* at a frog's jump; praise the ploughman who throws cotton seeds in at a rope's length.—Prov.

DHANGĀ ਢੰਗਾ *s. m.* A crooked word or action, something fictitious on which reliance can not be placed, a fabrication:—*dhāṅge lāṅge, v. a.* To fabricate a story, to speak or act in a crooked manner.

**ḌHANGNÁ डंगना** *v. a.* To hopple, to tie a horse's feet, or head and feet together to prevent him from running away when let out to pasture; to cohabit with a woman.

**ḌHÁṄḐÚ** ਢਾਂਗੂ } *s. m.* The same  
**ḌHÁṄḐÚÁ** ਢਾਂਗੂਆ } as *Ḍhāṅḑ*.

ĐHÁNH यङ् *s. f. (M.) pl. Dháṇhīṇ.*

**A complaint:**—*ashik mang dudñ dhñ-  
hin kar ghindá matlube*. It is by making  
prayers and complaints that a lover  
gains his object.—Prov.

**ĐHÁNHẮN** **यानुगं** s. m. (M.) Cori-  
ander seed (*Coriandrum sativum*); i. q.  
*Dhantá, Dhanlán, Dhanýá.*

**DHANI** यही *a. s. m.* Rich, wealthy ;  
 a rich person :— *dhasī jāṇē, v. a.* To be  
 copulated, to be cohabited (a cow,  
 buffalo) :— *jāṇē dhanī paṇche nahīn,*  
*tāṇē paṇche widdiwāṇē.* Where a rich  
 person can not go there a learned man  
 can reach.—Prov. used to show prefer-  
 ence to a learned man over a rich person.

**PHĀNĪ ḤAṬĪ** *s. f.* A crowd, a multitude, a class, an assembly:—*ḡhānī bannhī*, *v. a. n.* To assemble:—*ḡhānī jamduḡī*, *lāḡī*, *v. n.* To sit together:—*ḡhānī bhanagī*, *v. a.* To disperse a crowd; to perform a certain play.

DHANÍÁ	यनीआ	} <i>s. f.</i> Corian-
DHANÍÁN	यनीआं	

plant is eaten as a vegetable, and the seeds as a condiment. The latter are also used medicinally, being given in decoction for colic, and in the *Yundni* system for cerebral diseases.

**DHANÍJAN यनीजट** *v. n. (M.)* To be given the bull (of a cow); to become in calf (used of cows and buffaloes.)

**DHĀNJ धान्न** *s. m. (M.)* Corruption  
of the Sanskrit word *Dhāmy*. Rice,  
seedling rice still in the nursery.

**DHÁNK** **यां** *s. f.* See *Dhóng, Dhák.*

**DHANKÁR** **ਫੰਕਾਰ** *s. m.* Emulation,  
 boasting, pride. See *Dhakár*.

DHANKÁRAN ਫੰਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* } S e e  
 DHANKÁRÍ ਫੰਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* } *Dha-*  
*káran, Dhakárf.*

**DHANAKH** पट्टक *s. m.* See *Dhanak*.

DHANKH धिख *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A young  
louse.

**DHANN** यँ *s. m.* Thanks, blessings;—*a.* Blessed, happy:—*dhannbhāḍ*, *s. m.* Congratulations, thanks:—*dhannbhāḍ*, *dhann dhann*, *intj.* Blessings on you! bravo! well done!—*dhann dhann hojāḍ*, *v. n.* To be blessed, to be praised:—*dhann gān dā jāyḍ*, *jime sārḍ mulk wisayḍ*. Bravo! cow's son who has rendered the whole country populous.—*Prov.* used in praise of bullocks.

DHANN धन्न } *s. f.* A pond, a lake,  
 DHANNH धन्नु } any excavation filled  
 with water; *i. q.* *Dhand.*

**DHANNÁ** यँना *s. m.* A proper name ;  
a famous *bhagat* (devotee):—*dhanná sakh,*  
*s. m.* A very rich man.

**DHANNÁ यट्ठा** *v. a.* To subdue, to bring into subjection; to copulate (as a bull with a cow).

**DHANNÍ** यँनी *s. f.* A part of the country near *Poṭhohár*:—*dhanní gheb, gheb, s. f.* A part of the Panjab which produces fine horses.

**धरान्स याम्** *s. m.* An iron spike ; coughing from taking snuff, or from the fumes of tobacco, pepper, &c.; the cough (of a horse, cow, &c.) :—*धरान्स दोग्*, *v. a.* To threaten.

DHĀṆSNĀ याम्मट्ठ व. ऋ. To cough (a  
cow, horse).

DHĀNT धांत *s. f.* A metal, an ore, a mineral; *sperma genitale, semen virile*:—*dhānt patli hoṅī* or *wagṇī*, *v. n.* To suffer from seminal disorder.

HAṆUK यटुक } *s. m.* A bow;  
HAṆUKH यटुख } *i. q.* *Dhaṇak*,  
*Dhaṇakh.*

HAṆUKHĪ यटुकी *s. f.* The bow of a cotton carder.

ĪĀNŪ यानू *s. f.* (K.) Rice land.

ĪANWĀĪ यनवायी *s. m.* (M.) A professional weigher, a Hindu who in *baṭī* village weighs out the grain to be divided; *i. q.* *Dharwadī*.

ĀNWAN यान्वन *v. n.* (M.) To bathe. Present participle: *dhāndā*; Future: *dhāndān*; Past participle: *dhāntā*:—*ṭobhe tu āndin, Sāhibā, te pāṅī dū pilā; eho ṭī kutten lakīd, hai dhānwan dī jā. Mir*.—You are bathing in the lake, *Sāhibā*; we give me water to drink. *Sāhibā*.—We have lapped this water, it is a thing place.—Story of *Sāhibā* and *īrā*.

NYĀ यनया } *s. m.* Corian-  
NYĀN यनयान } der seed. See  
*niā*.

ODHĀ योडया *ad.* Immediately, instantly, at once, without stopping; *Wāho duāh.*

YĀY यय *s. f.* The sound of a drum; *Dhīb dhīb.*

PHĀ योषा } *s. m.* A slap, a  
PH योष } blow, a stroke  
PHĀ योषा } with the hand:—

*hā lagṇā*, *v. n. lit.* To be struck (a) with the hand; to sustain or suffer damage or loss (either on the death of a person, or by any other way):—*dhapphā*, *mārnā*, *v. a.* To strike (a blow) with the hand; to damage.

DHAPPHAR यँढर *s. m.* The swelling occasioned by the bite of a mosquito or other insects, similar swellings produced by other causes; the same as *Dhappā*; *c. w.* *lāṇā*, *mārnā*, *pāṅā*.

DHAPPNĀ यँपना *v. n.* To cover, to shut in, to conceal; *i. q.* *Thappā*.

DHAR यर *s. f.* The navel or umbilical vein; the displacement of the umbilical vein causing severe pain; *c. w.* *pāṅā*:—*dhar dabbā*, *v. a.* To compel, to threaten; to abuse:—*dhar laiṅā*, *v. a.* To catch, to hold, to lay hold, to seize, to put to one's charge:—*dhar mārnā*, *v. n.* See *Dharndā*:—*dhar rukkhā*, *v. a.* To keep, to retain; *i. q.* *Dharan*.

DHAR यर *s. f.* The body from the head downwards; a heap of mixed grain and straw after threshing and before winnowing:—*dhar māre jāṇā*, *rahi jāṇā*, *v. n.* To have paralysis.

DHĀR यार *s. m. f.* A line, a stream, a current; milk (*pl. dhārān*); the ridge of a mountain; the edge of a sword, knife, &c.; urine;—*s. f.* (K.) A sheep-run;—*s. m.* (M.) An exclamation used for crying help; *i. q.* *Bāhurī*:—*dhār* or *dhārān deṇā*, *v. a.* To cause to drink the milk of a buffalo and kid from the teat; *met.* to take revenge:—*dhār* or *dhārān laiṅā*, *v. a.* To drink the milk of a buffalo and kid from the teat:—*dhār kaḍḍhā*, *v. n.* To milk (a cow, &c.); to sharpen an edge of a tool:—*dhār lāṅṅī*, *v. a.* To sharpen an edged tool;—*dhār mārnā*, *v. n.* To piss, to make water; to dull the edge of a tool; *met.* to care a little, not to care for, to disregard, to scorn.

DHĀR यार *s. f.* A band, banditti, a multitude, an overwhelming multitude or crowd of robbers;—*intj.* Ah! Alas! thieves:—*dhār pāṅā*, *v. n.* To be attacked by a band of robbers.

DHARĀ यन्या } *s. m.* A company, a party,  
DHARĀ यरा } a partial party; a party

who have one sided opinion; a weight made up to a given amount by the help of

bricks, &c., something thrown into the opposite scale to balance a vessel in which a liquid is to be weighed;—(M.) A heap of mixed grain and straw after threshing and before winnowing:—*dhārā dhār mārā*, v. a. To beat one violently or with a great fury.

**DHĀRĀ याज्ञा** s. m. Plunder; banditti,

a crowd, a multitude:—*dhārā lohā*, intj. Oh! alas! thieves!:—*dhārā mārā*, v. a. To attack (as robbers), to plunder in bands; to take something by cheating:—*dhārā pañā*, v. n. To occur (an assault by robbers), to be attacked by robbers.

**DHĀRĀ हारा** s. m. A thatched roof

before a door of any house or shop to prevent the sun and hard rains;—(M.) A line of cattle tied together with one long rope and fastened on land in order that they may manure it.

**DHĀRĀ पारा** s. m. A stream, a current.

**DHARĀDENĀ पारदेना** v. n. See *Dharwadā*.

**DHARĀĪ पारयी** s. f. Hire for taking care of articles.

**DHARAK पन्नक** s. f. m. Fear, fright, horror, terror.

**DHARĀKĀ पन्नाका** s. m. A crash, the report of a gun or pistol, any sudden snapping sound.

**DHARAKNĀ पन्नकना** v. n. To palpitate with fear, to be terrified; to throb (the heart).

**DHARALL पन्नल** a. Naked.

**DHARALLĀ पन्नल्ला** s. m. The sound of rain or hail, the voice of a multitude, the noise of a hammer; a crowd, abundance, a heavy shower.

**DHARAN यरन** s. f. The umbilical vein, a displacement of the umbilical vein causing great pain; mode, manner, movement, conduct;—v. a. (M.) To keep, to place:—*dharan pañā*, v. n. To be displaced (the umbilical vein):—*dharan thānh sir dūñā*, v. n. To become (the umbilical vein) in a proper place.

**DHĀRAN यारन** s. f. The quantity of anything weighed at once:—*dhāran karnā*, v. a. To assume, to adopt, to take on oneself; to bear; to put on (*janetā dhāran karnā*).

**DHARĀPNĀ यरापना** v. a. To satisfy.

**DHARĀS यराम** s. m. Hope; satisfaction; i. q. *Dharvās*.

**DHARAT यरत** } s. m. The business  
**DHARATH यरथ** } of a *Dharvā* (a

weigher); a tax on sales, (i. e., one or two or three pices per rupee on all grains and other things sold by *zimidār* or others taken from the purchaser, and on all things imported and sold in a village taken from the seller); a heap of grain or quantity of other merchandise collected to be weighed.

**DHARĀUNĀ यराउना** v. a. To cause to put, to keep; to owe. *Present participle*: *dharāundā*; *Future*: *dharāungā*; *Past participle*: *dharāid*:—*main terā kī dharāundā hān*. What do I owe you?

**DHARĀWĀ यरावा** a. Supporting, sustaining:—*jī dharāvā*, a. Adapted to support or sustain (the heart).

**DHARE JĀNĀ यरे जाणा** v. n. To be apprehended, to be imprisoned.

**DHAREK यरेक** s. f. The name of a tree (*Melia Azedarach*). This tree is liked by the people for its pleasant shade and verdure in the hot weather, and is generally planted by them at wells. Its wood is yellowish, soft,

brittle, and weak, but is bitter and not subject to the attacks of insects. The leaves and fruits are officinal. The fruit is greedily eaten by goats and sheep. The seeds are considered hot and are given in rheumatism, and in Kangra pounded and mixed with apricots they are rubbed in for the same disease; *i. q. Bakain, dhek.*

**DHAREL ਧਰੇਲ** *s. f.* A concubine.

**DHAREWÁ ਧਰੇਵਾ** *s. m.* The act or ceremony of taking a concubine; *i. q. Karewá.*

**HARGHUNNÁ ਧਰਘੁਨਾ** *s. f. (Pot.)* The fruit of the *Dharek, Dhek* tree; *i. q. Dhakoní.*

**HÁRÍ ਧਾਰੀ** *s. f. m.* A shelf; a line, lineament; (*in comp.*) a holder, a possessor; a suffix to proper names and other words.

**HÁRÍ ਧੜੀ** *s. f.* A weight of ten seers;

equal to the weight of ten seers; the fold of a piece of cloth; the line made on the lips with *missí*; the plaited hair on the temples of a woman;—(*M.*) The mode in which women wear their hair after marriage and for the rest of their life—the braids on the fore-head unlaid, and the back hair plaited into a long tail:—*dhari jamáuní* or *láuní*, *v. n.* to make the line on the lips with *missí*; to plait the hair on the temples.

**ARÍÁN ਧੜੀਆਂ** *s. f. pl. (M.)* Waves; also the same as *Dhari*:—*daryá aríán píá marendá.* The river is flowing in waves.

**ÁRIÁPAHRIÁ ਧਾੜਿਆਪਹਰਿਆ** }  
**ÁRIÁPAHRIÁ ਧਾੜਿਆਪਹਰਿਆ** }

*m.* Crying out for assistance;—*intj.* *ai! alas! thieves!*

**ARIGG ਧਰਿੱਗ** *s. m., a.* Iniquity, oppression; a matter of regret; worthless, no value;—*intj.* *Ah! oh! alas!—lá dhariigg janam hai.* His existence worthless; *i. q. Dharyug.*

**DHARKÁ ਧੜਕਾ** *s. m.* } Fear, horror,  
**DHARKÍ ਧੜਕੀ** *s. f.* } trembling;  
throbbing, palpitation; *c. w. paigá.*

**DHARKALLANÁ ਧਰਕੱਲਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To drive in; to push one from place to place for any work; to compel one to work hardly and not to give leisure to rest.

**DHARKÁUNÁ ਧੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To terrify.

**DHARKNÁ ਧੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To palpitate with fear, to be terrified; to throb:—*jí dharkná*, *v. n.* To throb (the heart); *i. q. Dharkná.*

**DHARM ਧਰਮ** *s. m.* Religion, faith, belief, creed; justice, righteousness, truth, conscientiousness, honesty; religious observances; duty, obligation; caste ceremonies; merit:—*dharm arth*, *s. m.* A charitable grant, religious endowment:—*dharm álmá*, *s. m.* A holy person, a good man, a pure spirit:—*dharm autár*, *a., s. m. lit.* An incarnation of *dharm*; holy; a holy man:—*dharm bharist karná*, *v. a.* To destroy one's caste:—*dharm chhín*, *s. m.* An apostate:—*dharm chukká*, *v. n.* To swear by one's faith, to take an oath:—*dharm dá putt bandáuná*, *v. a.* To adopt by law (a son):—*dharm dhakke*, *s. m.* Knocks and blows suffered for religious purposes; to be turned from caste:—*dharm gharí*, *s. f.* A clock that strikes:—*dharm kamáuná*, *v. n.* To work out one's salvation:—*dharm karná*, *v. n.* To do good, to practise virtue; to give alms:—*dharm múrat*, *s. m. lit.* An image of *dharm*; a form of address used by Brahmins and beggars towards a Raja or a rich man:—*dharm náí*, *ad.* In good faith; honestly, sworn on one's faith:—*dharm Ráj*, *Rái* *s. m.* An epithet of *Yamá (Pluto)*; a kingdom where justice is administered:—*dharm sál*, *dharm sáld*, *s. f.* A rest-house for travellers, a pilgrim, an alms-house, a religious place among the Sikhs in which *Granth* is opened, and it is held to the same reverence as a mosque among the Muhammadans:—*dharm sástar*, *shástar*, *s. m.* The

Hindu laws or scriptures:—*dharm upadesh*.  
*s. m.* Moral, or religious instruction:—  
*hañh dharmí, s. f.* Faithlessness, irreligion; persistence.

DHARMÁ DHARMÍ यरमा यरमी }  
 DHARMO DHARMÍ यरमो यरमी } *ad.*

Swearing to another. in good faith.

DHARMÁUTAN यरमाउतन *s. f.* }  
 DHARMÁUTÍ यरमाउती *s. m.* }

Righteous, honest, upright person.

DHARMÍ यरमी *a., s. m.* Faithful, true;  
 a just person, a righteous man, a religious and faithful person; an epithet of Haqíqat Rai, a Hindu lad of 13, who was mercilessly killed by a Muhammadan Governor of Lahore at the instance of a Qází of Sealkote for refusing to embrace Islam.

DHARNÁ यरना *v. a.* To put or set down, to place, to keep, to locate; to set (a vessel) on fire for cooking; to bring an action against, to bring to trial;—*s. m.* Sitting at one's door fasting in order to extort some favour:—*agge dharnd, v. n.* See *agge lárnd* in *Agge*:—*ld te dharnd, v. n.* To pledge, to stake:—*dharnd dennd, dharnd márnd.* Compelling payment of a debt, or compliance with any demand by sitting at one's door.

DHARNÁ यरना *v. a.* To determine, to resolve; to take, to take on oneself, to assume, to adopt; to hold, to bear, to sustain, to have, to keep; to owe; to put on, to wear (as *janeú dhárnd*).

DHARNÍ यरनी *s. f.* A turner's bow.

DHAROH यरोग *s. m.* Fraud, deception, dishonesty.

DHAROHAR यरोगर *s. f.* A trust, charge, anything given in charge, a deposit.

DHAROHÍ यरोगी *s. m.* A deceiver.

DHARPOSH यरपोश *s. m. (K.)* A large species (*Saxifraga ligulata*), with great leaves and handsome flowers, often found growing on rocks in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. See *Dakachrá*.

DHARRÁ यररा *s. m. (M.)* The name of the water shares on which the *hálí*: (water channel or stream of water or a share in the water) of the *Musázai* and *Midákhel* (tribes of Dera Ismail Khan) sub-divide.

DHART यरत } *s. f.* The earth,  
 DHARTÍ यरती } land:—*dhartí te, ad.*

On the earth, in the world:—*dhartí mátd, s. f.* Mother earth:—*dhartí hallá, s. m.* The earthquake.

DHARUGG यरुग *s. m.* See *Dharigg*.

DHARÚH यरुह *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dháu*. The polar star.

DHARÚHNÁ यरुहना *v. n.* To strip (a tree); *i. q.* *Dhúkhnd.*

DHARÚR यरुर *s. m.* A plant (*Dioscorea deltoidea*) which grows abundantly in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya, and Trans-Indus. The root is used in Kashmir for washing the *pasham* for shawls, and there and on the Chenab and Sutlej for washing woollen cloth. The leaves are officinal in the plains.

DHARWÁDENÁ यरवादेना *v. a.* See *Dharwáund.*

DHARWÁÍ यरवायी *s. m. f.* The village accountant and weighman, a weigher, a professional weigher; weighing, pay for weighing:—*dharwái garí, girí, s. f.* The business of a weigher.

DHARWÁÍ यरवायी *s. f.* The same as *Dharwái*; also see *Dharái*.

DHARWÁIN यरवायिन *s. f.* The wife of a *Dharwái*.

DHÁRWÁN यरवान *a. (M.)* That which is kept, that which is selected; that (sheaf) which is selected by the reaper as his wages. The reaper's wage is one sheaf of corn out of every forty. Great scheming is used to make the sheaf as big as possible; *i. q.* *Ldt, Ldwí.*

DHÁRWÁN ਧਾਰਵਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* A winner.

DHARWÁS ਧਰਵਾਸ *s. m.* Hope, expectation; satisfaction, comfort; trust, confidence; *i. q. Dharás.*

DHARWÁUNÁ ਧਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a. Caus.* of *Dharnd.* To bring an action against, to bring to trial; to cause to set a cooking vessel on fire; to cause to put or place.

DHÁRWÍ ਧਾੜਵੀ *s. m. }* A plun-  
DHÁRWAN ਧਾੜਵਣ *s. f. }* derer.

DHASÁ DENÁ ਧਸਾ ਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* See *Dhasáuná.*

DHASÁK ਧਸਾਕ *s. m. }* Fear,  
DHASÁKÁ ਧਸਾਕਾ *s. f. }* dread; cough.

DHASAL ਧਸਲ *s. f.* The name of an eruptive disease.

DHASAN ਧਸਣ *s. f.* Sinking (as in a mire); a quagmire; the state of being thrust in.

DHASÁN ਧਸਾਣ *s. m.* A slough, a bog, a quagmire, muddy ground.

DHASÁU ਧਸਾਉ *a.* Soft, not solid, penetrable.

DHASÁU ਧਸਾਉ *s. m.* Sinking (in mire), penetrating.

DHASÁUNÁ ਧਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a. Caus. of*  
DHASÁNÁ ਧਸਾਣਾ *s. f. }* *Dhasnd.* To make sink, to thrust in; to cause to penetrate (in a mire), to enter, to pierce.

DHÁSNÁ ਧਾਸਣਾ *s. m.* A support; dependence:—*dhásná lagáuná, láuná, v. a.* To take a support with a wall or any thing; to have dependence on any person or any thing.

DHASNÁ ਧਸਣਾ *v. n.* To sink (as in mire), to penetrate, to enter; to interfere.

DHÁSSÁ ਧਾੱਸਾ *s. m.* Smelling; chiding, threatening, awning:—*dábbá dhássá, s. m.* The same as *Dhássá.*

DHASSNÁ ਧੱਸਣਾ *v. n.* To drive quickly. See *agge láuná* in *Agge.*

DHASWÁUNÁ ਧਸਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a. Caus.* of *Dhasnd.* To cause to penetrate.

DHAT ਧਤ *s. f.* A bad habit, or practice; *c. w. paigá.*

DHÁT ਧਾਤ *s. f.* A metal, an ore, a mineral; *sperma genitale, semen virile; i. q. Dhánt.*

DHÁTÁ ਧਾਟਾ *s. m. }* A long hand-  
DHÁTHÁ ਧਾਠਾ *s. f. }* kerchief tied over

the turban and ears, a piece of cloth tied under or over the beard to make the hair incline upward or towards the ears (used generally by the Sikhs); *c. w. bannhá; i. q. Tháthá.*

DHÁTAM ਧਾਟਮ *s. m.* Final order, ultimatum (the word used in the Sikh reign by Maharaja Sher Singh.)

DHATTÁ ਧਾਟਾ *s. m.* A bull;—*a.* Heavy, strong, fat, athletic; tyrannical, overbearing.

DHATTH ਧਾਠ *a.* Full, thick.

DHTTHÁ ਧਾਠਾ *a.* Fallen.

DHATÚRÁ ਧਤੂਰਾ *s. m.* The thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium.*) Its seeds are used in poisoning, and are given medicinally in asthmatic complaints, being sometimes smoked with tobacco thus, and for vicious indulgence. The leaves are applied to boils and ulcers, and are also smoked with tobacco for asthma:—*dhaturís hoiá, a.* Having drunk the juice of the thorn-apple, under its effects.

DHATÚRÍ ਧਤੂਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A pin of wood going through the *gáthrá* (inner vertical piece of wood connecting the upper and lower cross-bars) and preventing the upper and lower cross-bars from separating from it; *i. q. Phánná.*

**DHÁU** दाँउ *s. m.* A large tree (*Lagerstræmia parviflora*.) Its timber is yellowish, elastic, and tough, and is valued for agricultural implements.

**DHAÚÁ** दुआँआ *s. m.* A kind of double pice.

**DHAUGUNÁ** दुँगुटा *a.* Two and a half fold.

**DHAUKHNÁ** यँधटा } *v. n.* To bel-  
**DHAUKNÁ** यँकटा } low, to bawl,  
to blow on bellows; *i. q.* *Dhaunkhád.*

**DHAUKHNÍ** यँधटी } *s. f.* Bellows;  
**DHAUKNÍ** यँकटी } *i. q.* *Dhaunkhád.*

**DHAUL** यँल *s. m., a.* A bull (according to Hindu mythology) who upholds the earth on one horn, and when tired upholds it on another horn, the earthquake occurs; natural law that sustains the globe (used by *Gurú Nának* in the *Jappí*); a slap, a thump; white:—*dhaul dhappá, dhapphá, s. m.* A slap, thumping and slapping:—*dhaul dhák, s. m.* A tree (*Erythrina arborescens*) with large prickles growing from the young stem and branches, which is common wild in the Siwalik tract, and occurs further up to the Chenab. It is also seen occasionally planted in the plains. It grows to 50 feet high in its natural habitats, and has a striking appearance with its handsome red flowers which blossom before the leaves show. Its wood is white, soft, and tough, and seive-hoops and scabbards are made of it, and it is occasionally employed for making short planks for roofs:—*dhaul dárhá, dárhí, s. m. f.* See in *Dhaulá.*

**DHAULÁ** यँला } *a., s. m. f.* White;

**DHAULÍ** यँली } a white or gray hair;

a white ox:—*dhaulí dhár, s. f.* The name of a ridge of mountain near Kangra covered with snow:—*dhaulí dárhá, dárhí, s. m., f.* A white bearded man:—*dhaulí jhátá, s. m.* Grey hair head (used in contempt for a female.) See *Jhátá*:—

*sháh wí dhaulí, duddh wídhaulí. lit.* Butter-milk is white and milk is white.—Prov. used of careless fellows, or of those who are indifferent both to loss and to gain.

**DHAULAR** यँलर *s. m.* A palace.

**DHAULÚ** यँलु *s. m.* A species of sugar-cane of a white colour and full of knots; a species of grass; a bullock of a white colour:—*dhaulí dhaulí, intj.* Oh white ox! (calling the cattle by the name of its colour.)

**DHAUN** यँट *s. f.* The nape of the neck; a weight of twenty seers; a caste among the *Khatris*.

**DHÁUNÁ** ढाँटा *v. a.* To throw down, to demolish, to raze.

**DHAUNÁ** ढँटा *a.* Two and a half.

**DHAUNÁ** यँटा *v. n.* To blow bellows; to be weak and infirm.

**DHÁUNÁ** ढाँटा *v. n.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhāvan*. To run, to make haste; to dash at, to make an attack; to be satisfied with; to be a parent:—*dháid hoid, a.* Satisfied with; having offspring.

**DHAUNCHCHÁ** ढँच *a.* Four and a half, (an arithmetical term.)

**DHÁUNÍ** ढाँटी *s. f.* An attack, a dash, a sudden invasion; *c. w. karní; i. q.* *Dhái.*

**DHAUNÍ** यँटी *s. f.* The name of a famine that occurred in 1869 of *Bikramajit* when wheat sold for twenty seers for the rupee.

**DHAUNJÁNÁ** यँजाटा *v. n.* To sink (a wall, earth) beneath.

**DHAUNKÁ** ढँका *s. m.* A nap:—*dhaunká lainá, láund, v. a.* To sleep a little while, to get a nap.

**DHAUNKHNÁ** यँधटा } *v. a.* To bel-

**DHAUNKNÁ** यँकटा } low. See *Dhaunkhád.*



DHAUNKNÍ येंकटी } *s. f.* Bellows ;  
DHAUNKHNÍ येंधटी }

*i. q. Dhaukhtí.*

DHAUNKRÁ येंकड़ा *s. m.* See *Dhamkard*.

DHAURÍ येंड़ी *s. f.* The tanned hide of a cow or buffalo:—*dhaurí lāh saṭṭat, lāhugí, udherat, v. a. lit.* To skin; to beat so as to take off skin; to beat violently.

DHAUNŚ Yेंम *s. f.* A threat, threatening, menace; trick:—*dhaunś dení, v. a.* To hold out a threat, to menace; to deceive:—*dhaunś wichch dūyá, v. n.* To be tricked.

DHAUNŚNÁ Yेंमटा *v. a.* To threaten.

DHAUNŚSÁ Yेंमा *s. m.* } A large kettle-

DHAUNŚSÍ Yेंमी *s. f.* } drum:—*kíh-*

*dé mán ne dhaunśsá jáyá hai?* What mother bore such a powerful son, *i. e.*, no one can be bold to cope with him.

DHAUNŚYÁ Yेंमजा *s. m.* One who beats on a kettle-drum leading an army.

DHAURÁ Yेंरा *s. m.* See *Dhaur*.

DHÁWÁ यादा *s. m.* A long expeditious march, running, an invasion, an attack, an assault, overrunning an enemy's country; a messenger; the name of a plant which yields a red flower (*Grislea tomentosa*.) Its flowers are used as a medicine to stop dysentery.

DHAWÁÍ हदायी *s. f.* Demolishing; the price of demolishing.

DHÁWÁN हादां *s. m.* A kind of shell, an earthen ball used in play; a tally.

DHAWÁNH यदांग *s. m.* The indurated smoke which attaches itself to a chimney or to the ceiling and timbers of a room. See *Dhamáhān*.

DHÁWAT यादउ *s. m.* Running, wandering hither and thither, going astray, one (mind) that runs.

DHAWÁUNÁ हदाउटा *v. a.* To cause to be carried; to cause to be thrown down.

DHÁWÍ हादी } *s. m.* The name of  
DHÁWÍ यादी } a tree and also of  
its flowers; *i. q. Dhāwá:—dhāwí khurd, s. f.* See *Dāwá:—dhāwí sufāid, s. m.* A tree (*Buzus sempervirens*.) See *Chikrī*.

DHED हेड *s. m.* The name of a tribe of workers in leather; a crow.

DHEDHÍ हेडी } *s. m. f.* An ear orna-  
DHEDÚ हेड्ड } ment consisting of a

gold or silver pipe worn in the lobe; at the outer end is a stud, jewelled or plain.

DHEK येक *s. f.* A kind of tree. See *Dharek*.

DHEKÁ हेका } *s. m.* Actio in con-  
DHEKKÁ हेका } gressu cum muliere;

*c. v. lāuṇá, mārṇá;—a.* Born of illicit intercourse; illegitimate; wicked, lascivious (an abusive term):—*dheke khāṇe, dheke khāṇde phirā, v. a.* To wander hither and thither, to be in a wretched condition, to be in a ruined state.

DHEKAN DHÁKÍ हेकन हाकी *a.* Worthless, of no value, of little importance.

DHEKBAJÚD हेकबजुद } *s. m.* A  
DHEKWAJÚD हेकवजुद } wicked,  
lascivious person.

DHEKCHÁL हेकचाल *s. f.* Wicked, lascivious conduct; ill-step; a bad custom.

DHEKPUNÁ हेकपुटा *s. m.* Rakishness; folly, wickedness.

DHELÁ ਧੇਲਾ *s. m.* Half a pice.

DHELÁ ਢੇਲਾ *s. m.* A lump of clay, a clod, a lump:—*dhelá chauth, s. m.* See *Patthar chauth.*

DHELAR ਢੇਲਰ *s. m. (M.)* The reed (*kánḍā*) of the *Succharum sara* when hollow.

DHELÍ ਧੇਲੀ *s. f.* A piece of eight annas, half a rupee.

DHEMH ਢੇਮੁ *s. f.* A lump of earth, or clod. *i. q.* *Dhím.*

DHEN ਧੇਣ *s. f.* See *Dhaiṅ.*

DHENḌHÁ ਢੇਂਢਾ *s. m. (M.)* The wheel of a well on which the rope-ladder with the earthen pots is hung; *i. q.* *Bair.*

DHENWÁN ਧੇਣਵਾਂ *s. m., a.* Milk, sour milk; giving milk (an animal).

DHER ਢੇਰ *s. m.* A heap, a pile; a quantity, abundance; gratuity;—*a.* Many, a great many, much, more:—*man harámí hujjtān dher.* When the heart is evil, excuses are many.—Prov.

DHERÁ ਢੇਰਾ *s. m.* A wooden instrument for twisting yarn.

DHEÍ ਢੇਰੀ *s. f.* A heap, a small pile; a share:—*javān dí dherí te gadhá rakh-wáld.* A heap of barley, and an ass to guard it, *i. e.*, a thief to guard a property.—Prov.

DHERNÍ ਢੇਰਣੀ *s. f.* The handle of a cotton mill, a rod round which carded cotton is rolled.

DHERÚ ਢੇਰੂ *s. m.* See *Dherá.*

DHESÚ ਢੇਸੂ *s. f.* A kind of child's play, (used generally in the plural); *c. w.* *khedṅṅ.*

DHETÁ ਧੇਤਾ *a. (M.)* Having a daughter, belonging to a daughter, (corruption of *dhí* a daughter, and an affix *etá* coming from the Sanskrit affix *et*, meaning "to be provided with" or "to possess as one's own.")

DHETH ਢੇਠ } *s. m., a.* Forwardness,  
DHETHÁ ਢੇਠਾ } presumptuousness;  
pertness, impudence; forward, presumptuous, impudent, pert.

DHEUNÁ ਧੇਉਣਾ *s. m.* Old grain, old wheat:—*dātá kál parakkhīe, dheuṅḍ Phaggaṅ máṅh; ghar dí nár parakkhīe je dhaṅ palle náṅh.* Giver (*i. e.*, one who gives alms) is tested in famine, old grain in *Phaggaṅ* (February and March), and one's wife is tested when (he) has no money in his pocket, (*i. e.*, is short of money).

DHÍ ਧੀ } *s. f.* A daughter; (M)  
DHÍÁ ਧੀਆ } the pupil of the eye:—  
*dhí dhiání, s. f.* Daughter and sister of one's family:—*dhí putt, dhí puttar, s. m. f.* Son and daughter; children:—*dhíá puttá, puttar, s. m. f.* Sons and daughters; children:—*mai kún akkhīe dí dhí kanún piáre.* It is dearer to me than the pupil of my eyes.

DHIÁ ਧਿਆ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Adhyáde*. A chapter (of a book), a section.

DHÍÁ ਢੀਆ *s. m.* A stick, a rod; *i. q.* *Dhíhá.*

DHIÁHAN ਧਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* A daughter,  
DHIÁHNÍ ਧਿਆਹਣੀ } sister;  
DHIÁN ਧਿਆਣ } any female descendant of a daughter or sister; (sometimes applied to the daughter, &c., of a son, brother or friend); *i. q.* *Dhiání.*

DHIÁN ਧਿਆਨ *s. m.* Consideration, attention, contemplation, meditation, reflection, thought, advertency. See *Khiál.*

DHIÁNÁ ਧਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* The son or other male descendant of a daughter or sister.

DHIÁNANÁ ਧਿਆਨਣਾ *v. a.* To see, to observe, to give attention, to consider.

DHIÁNÍ ਧਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* The same as *Dhidhan*; a daughter or sister of one's family, (the word is used by *Brahmins*, *Mirásis*, or any other to a daughter or sister of a *jajmán*.)

DHIÁNNÍ ਧਿਆਨੀ *a., s. m.* Contemplative, given to meditation; a religious man given to Divine contemplation (used as *gánní*, *dhiánní*.)

DHIATTÁ ਧਿਆਤਾ } *a.* Belonging to  
DHIATTÁ ਧੀਅਤਾ } a bride, bridal,  
on the side of a bride.

DHIÁU ਧਿਆਉ *s. m.* See *Dhiá*.

DHIÁUNÁ ਧਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To remember, to meditate on, to think on, to repeat (the name of God, or of a saint.)

DHIBBÁ ਢਿੱਬਾ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A bullock; a hill, a small elevation, a heap of sand; *i. q.* *Dibbá*.

DHIDD ਢਿੱਡ }  
DHIDDH ਢਿੱਢ } *s. f. m.* The belly, stom-

ach, bowels; the womb; pregnancy:—*dhiḍḍ bharná, v. n.* To fill one's belly; to continue to live:—*khottá wí dhiḍḍ bhar laindá hai*. An ass even fills his own stomach.—Prov. used of extreme selfishness:—*dhiḍḍ bolná, gur, gur karná, v. n.* To rumble (the stomach), to suffer from indigestion:—*dhiḍḍ hojáná, honá, v. n.* To be pregnant:—*dhiḍḍ karná, v. a.* To set with child, to cause to be pregnant:—*dhiḍḍ nál, a.* Pregnant:—*dhiḍḍ nál lagg jáná, v. n.* To be empty belly, to be hungry, to sink or be depressed (the stomach for want of food):—*dhiḍḍ wichch rakkhná, v. n.* To store in one's belly; to keep to oneself (a secret):—*dhiḍḍ*

*wichch wal painá, v. n.* To ache (one's sides with laughter):—*waddé dhiḍḍ wálá, s. m. lit.* A person having a large belly; *met.* a rich man, a man who holds some influence in society, or some position in the eye of Government:—*rakkhe wí dhiḍḍ te ujáre wí dhiḍḍ*. The belly keeps a man, and the belly ruins a man.—Prov; *i. q.* *Peṭ*.

DHIDDAL ਢਿੱਡਲ *a.* Having a large belly.

DHIDDAN ਢਿੱਦਣ *s. m.* (*M.*) A weed found in rice fields supposed to be deteriorated.

DHIDDÍ ਢਿੱਡੀ *s. f.* A small belly; a bulge or elevation in the fore part of a turban:—*dhiḍḍí dár, a.* Having a bulge or elevation; counterfeit (money).

DHÍDO ਧੀਦੋ *s. m.* The name of *Ránjhá*.

DHIG ਢਿਗ *prep.* Near, by, with.

DHIGÁNÁ ਧਿਗਾਣਾ *s. m.* Wrong, injustice, oppression, force; *i. q.* *Dhagáná*.

DHIGÁNE ਧਿਗਾਣੇ *ad.* Violently, forcibly, unjustly.

DHIGÁRÁ ਢਿਗਾਰਾ } *s. m.* The high  
DHIGG ਢਿੱਗ } bank of a river;

a high place, a crumbling precipice, a mountain, a hill, a piece of land to be thrown by rush of water of a river, or by some other cause; *c. w.* *Dhalná*.

DHIGGÍ DHÁUNÁ ਢਿੱਗੀ ਢਾਉਣਾ }  
DHIGGÍ DHÁHDENÁ ਢਿੱਗੀ ਢਾਹਦੇਣਾ }  
DHIGGÍ DHÁUNÍ ਢਿੱਗੀ ਢਾਉਣੀ }  
*v. a.* To lose spirit or courage.

DHÍHÁ ਢੀਹਾ *s. m.* A stick, a rod; *Dhiá*.

DHIHÁLÚ ਧਿਹਾਲੂ *s. f.* (*K.*) A small earthen pot, used to carry small presents

of curd, *ghí*, &c., which a man takes to a friend or a patron's house when he goes to visit him; *i. q.* *Hāṇḍí*.

DHIHATTÁ **ਪਿਹੱਤਾ** *a.* Belonging to a bride; *i. q.* *Dhiattá*.

DHIJÁ **ਪਿਜਾ** } *s. m.* Dependence,  
DHIJÁU **ਪਿਜਾਉ** } reliance, trust;  
*c. w.* *duṇḍá, deṇḍá*.

DHIJÁUNÁ **ਪਿਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To persuade one to believe, to endeavour to produce confidence; to cause to believe.

DHIJNÁ **ਪਿਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To have confidence, to place reliance.

DHIKAN **ਫਿਕਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To low softly (as a cow wanting her calf or her food):—*gāṇ dhiká kharí hai*. The cow is standing and lowing (for her calf, or food.)

DHIKKÁ **ਧਿੱਕਾ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Dhakká*:—*dhikke dhore, s. m.* Wandering about, blundering not to know how to do what one has undertaken.

DHIKKÁR **ਧਿੱਕਾਰ** *s. m.* A curse, an anathema.

DHIKKÁRAN **ਧਿੱਕਾਰਣ** *f.* }  
DHIKKÁRÍ **ਧਿੱਕਾਰੀ** *m.* } *a.*  
Cursed.

DHIKKÁRNÁ **ਧਿੱਕਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To reproach, to curse.

DHILAKNÁ **ਫਿਲਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be poured out, to spill; to roll, to slip down, to hang down; to be slackened, to be loosened; *i. q.* *Dhalakṇá*.

DHILKÁUNÁ **ਫਿਲਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To pour out, to spill; to roll, to slip down.

DHILL **ਫਿੱਲ** *s. f.* Lateness, delay; laziness, inattention, looseness, remissness:—*dhill maṭṭh, s. f.* Delay, lateness, tardiness, laziness; *c. w.* *hoṇí, karní*.

DHILLÁ **ਫਿੱਲਾ** *m.* } *a.* Loose, not  
DHILLAR **ਫਿੱਲੜ** *m.* } tight; lazy,  
DHILLÍ **ਫਿੱਲੀ** *f.* } remiss, in-  
attentive, late:—*dhillá. maṭṭh, a.* Lazy, remiss, slow.

DHILLHON **ਫਿੱਲੁ** } *s. m.* A division  
DHILLON **ਫਿੱਲੋ** } of Jats.

DHÍM **ਢੀਮ** } *s. f.* A lump of  
DHÍMÁ **ਢੀਮਾ** } earth, a clod.  
DHÍMH **ਢੀਮੁ** }

DHÍMÁ **ਧੀਮਾ** *m.* } *a.* Patient, gentle,  
DHÍMÍ **ਧੀਮੀ** *f.* } mild; slow, low:—

*dhíme dhíme, ad.* Slowly and slowly, patiently, considerably:—*dhíma karná, v. a.* To lessen, to moderate, to mitigate, to soften.

DHIM DHIMÍ **ਢਿਮਢਿਮੀ** *s. m.* A kind of tambourine.

DHIMKÁ **ਢਿਮਕਾ** } *s. m.* See  
DHIMKARÁ **ਢਿਮਕੜਾ** } *Faláṇḍá*.

DHÍNDÁ **ਢੀਂਡਾ** *s. m.* A ball of earth put in a sling and shot to fly away birds from fields.

DHÍNG **ਧੀਂਗ** } *s. m. (M.)* A very  
DHÍNG **ਢੀਂਗ** } large crane re-  
sembling birds which congregate in flocks during the cold season; a species of heron; *i. q.* *Lamdhíng*.

DHÍNG **ਧਿੰਗ** } *s. m.* A man who  
DHÍNG **ਧੀਂਗ** } tyrannizes over his  
wife, or paramour, a man who forces a woman to give in one who insists *nolens volens* upon his demand being complied with.

DHINGÁ DHÁNGÍ यींगा यांगी }  
 DHINGO DHÁNGÍ यींगो यांगी } s.f.  
 DHINGÁ SHÁHÍ डींगा मारी }  
 DHINGÁ MASTÍ रींगा भमडी }

Force, . violence, compulsion ;—*ad.*  
 Forcibly, violently.

DHINGAR डींगर s.m. } A thorn-  
 DHINGARÍ डींगरी s.f. } bush, a  
 bramble :—*rāh utte dhingari dunde jānde chimbari.* There is a bramble on the road that catches the comer and goer.—  
 Riddle. Answer : A *hukā.*

DHINGGAR डिंगर s.m. } A small  
 DHINGGARÍ डिंगरी s.f. } thornbush,  
 a bramble ; a kind of mushroom cooked  
 and eaten with bread ; surety ; calamity,  
 curse.

DHINGULÍ डींगुली } s.f. A well-  
 DHINGALÍ डींगली } bucket attached  
 to a pole which works on the lever  
 principle ; a mode of cutting cloth  
 rectilinearly by which one-third is taken  
 from the length and added to the  
 breadth.

DHINNAN डिन्न s.m. The name  
 of an inferior kind of rice.

DHINWÁN पीटवां s.m. The same  
 as *Dheṇwā.*

DHIR डिर s.f. Partiality, protec-  
 tion, defence, help ; party :—*dhir dhir*  
*dā deṇḍ, v. n.* To be indebted to every  
 party or to every individual, (i. e., to  
 many persons.)

DHÍR डीर s.f. Drawing, pulling :—  
*dhīr ghasīṭ, s. f.* Pulling and dragging ;  
*i. q. Dhāh.*

DHÍR डीर s.m. A sub-division of  
 the *Khatris.*

DHÍR डीर } s. f. Corrupted  
 DHÍRAJ डीरज } from the Sanskrit

word *Dhīrya*. Patience, sedateness, gravi-  
 ty, firmness, deliberateness, slowness,  
 gentleness :—*dhīraj bannhṇḍ, v. a.* To set  
 one's heart at ease, to silence, to satisfy  
 one self :—*dhīraj māṇ, a.* Patient,  
 sedate, grave, deliberate, not hasty, slow,  
 gentle :—*dhīrajtā dhīrajtā, s. f.* The  
 same as *dhīraj*.

DHÍRÁ डीरा } a. Patient,  
 DHÍRAJÍ डीरजी } grave, firm, de-  
 liberate, not hasty, gentle, slow, hesitat-  
 ing, stopping ; c. w. *hoṇḍ.*

DHIRAK डिरक s.m. A violent purg-  
 ing :—*dhirak nikal jāṇḍ, nikalḍ, v. a.*  
 To have a violent purging ; *met.* to be  
 afraid, to be cowardly.

DHÍRE डीरे *ad.* Slowly, violently, pa-  
 tiently, firmly, deliberately.

DHÍRÍ डीरी s.f. The pupil of the  
 eye.

DHIRIG डिरिग } a. Cursed, worth-  
 DHIRIGH डिरिग } less ; i. q. *Dharigg.*

DHÍRNÁ डीरना v. a. To pull, to  
 draw, to drag, to trail :—*dhīrnā, ghasīṭḍ,*  
*v. a.* To pull and drag ; i. q. *Dhāhṇḍ.*

DHIRWÁÍ डिरवायी s.f. Pulling,  
 dragging ; hire for pulling, drawing or  
 dragging.

DHIRWÁS डिरवाम s.m. See *Dhar-*  
*wās.*

DHIRWÁUNÁ डिरवाउना v. a. To  
 cause to be pulled or dragged.

DHITH डिठ s.f. Firmness of  
 mind :—*dhīṭh bannhṇḍ, v. n.* To be  
 encouraged, to be resolute.

**DHÍTH ਈਠ** } *a.* Obstinate, forward,  
**DHÍTHÁ ਈਠ** } impudent, presump-  
 tuous, pert; shameless:—*dhíthwádí, dhíth-*  
*wáin, s. f.* Forwardness, impudence,  
 pertness.

**DHÍTHÁਓ ਢਿਠਾਈ** *s. f.* Forwardness,  
 impudence, petulance, presumption.

**DHITKÁR ਧਿਤਕਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Dhak-*  
*kár, Dhikkár.*

**DHIUNÁ ਧਿਉਣਾ** *a.* Giving milk (an  
 animal); properly *Dheṇwán.*

**DHIWÁ ਢਿਵਾ** *s. m.* Pretext, pre-  
 tence:—*dhíwád dharná, v. a.* To make  
 pretences.

**DHO ਧੋ** *s. m.* A washing:—*dhopaiṇá,*  
*v. n.* To be washed.

**DHO ਢੋ** *s. m.* Circumstance, event,  
 case, incident; opportunity, chance,  
 accident; lot; the handle of a large  
 wooden rake (*jandrá*); an imperative of  
*v. a.* *Dhóná*:—*dhó dená, v. a.* To bring  
 near, to bring:—*dhó dhukkṇá, v. n.* To  
 be favourable (opportunity), to occur,  
 to chance. Also see *Dhoh.*

**DHOÁ ਢੋਆ** *s. m.* Fruits and flowers  
 presented by inferiors to superiors on  
 festival days.

**DHOBÁ ਧੋਬਾ** } *s. m.* A washer-  
**DHOBÍ ਧੋਬੀ** } man.

**DHOBAN ਧੋਬਣ** *s. f.* A washer-woman.

**DHODÁ ਢੋਡਾ** } *s. m.* A kind of shell  
**DHODHÁ ਢੋਢਾ** } used by boys in play;  
 a bread of *jowár* or *bájrá*; a small *dahá,*  
*tájrá*; calumny, false imputation, ac-  
 cusation; in the latter sense; *c. w.*  
*patthá, thappṇá.*

**DHOH ਧੋਹ** *s. m.* Fraud, cheat, de-  
 ceit; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Dharoh, Dhokkhá.*

**DHOH ਢੋਹ** *s. m. f.* A support, rest;  
 approach; an appointment for two  
 litigants to meet at a certain place to  
 have their dispute adjudicated upon:—  
*dhoh jáṇá, v. n.* To go to the place  
 appointed for two litigants to have their  
 dispute adjudicated upon:—*dhoh láṇá,*  
*v. n.* To have support (of a wall or  
 anything), to rest.

**DHOHÁ ਧੋਹਾ** *s. m.* }  
**DHOHAN ਧੋਹਣ** *s. f.* } A deceiver, a  
**DHOHÍ ਧੋਹੀ** *s. f.* } cheat.

**DHOHAN ਢੋਹਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To carry,  
 to remove. *Present participle:* *dhuh-*  
*hṇá; Future:* *dhuhesán; Past participle:*  
*dhohṇá, dhoyá; i. q. Dhoná.*

**DHOHNÁ ਢੋਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To bring near,  
 to cause to approach; to shut (the door.)

**DHOÍ ਢੋਈ** *s. f.* Approach, entrance,  
 admittance, access; interference, intru-  
 sion; *c. w.* *milní.*

**DHOÍ ਧੋਈ** *a.* Washed, washed off:—  
*dhói dál, s. f.* Pulse with the husk  
 washed off.

**DHOKHANÁ ਧੋਖਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Dhaun-*  
*khṇá.*

**DHOKKHÁ ਧੋਖਾ** *s. m.* Fraud, cheat,  
 deceit, deception, make-believe, delusion;  
 false colour or appearance:—*dhokkhe báji,*  
*s. m.* A deceiver:—*dhokkhe báji, s. f.*  
 Fraud, imposture:—*dhokkhá áṇá, v. a.*  
 To cheat:—*dhokkhá honá, v. a.* To be  
 deceived, to be deluded:—*dhokkhe wichh*  
*ra'khṇá, v. a.* To feed with false hopes  
 or promises:—*dhokkhá khṇá, v. n.* To be  
 misled, to be seduced, to be deceived by  
 appearance; to miss one's footing, to slip.

**DHOL ਧੋਲ** *s. m. (K.)* A term applied  
 to a turn of the whole water of *káṭ*  
 (stream):—*dhól dená, v. a.* To divert  
 a stream into another channel.

**DHOL ਢੋਲ** *s. m.* A drum; the upright cogwheel of a Persian well; a beloved (in the last sense used in poetry); inclination, slope:—*ḍhol ḍhál, ḍhol ḍhamakká, s. m.* Beating a drum or other musical instrument:—*ḍhol wajáund, v. a.* To play on the drum.

**DHOLAK ਢੋਲਕ** } *s. f.* A small  
**DHOLAKÍ ਢੋਲਕੀ** } drum.  
**DHOLKÍ ਢੋਲਕੀ** }

**DHOLAN ਢੋਲਣ** *s. f.* A beloved (poetic); a drummer.

**DHOLANÁ ਢੋਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To incline, or draw (towards one);—*s. m.* A gold or silver instrument worn by women in neck; *i. q.* *Dholqá.*

**DHOLCHÍ ਢੋਲਚੀ** } *s. m.* A drummer.  
**DHOLÍÁ ਢੋਲੀਆ** }  
**DHOLKÍ ਢੋਲਕੀ** }  
**DHOLKÍÁ ਢੋਲਕੀਆ** }

**DHOLÍ ਢੋਲੀ** *s. f.* A girl; a drummer.

**DHOLLÁ ਢੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A beloved (used in poetry); the name of a famous lover; a boy.

**DHOLNÁ ਢੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Dholanqá.*

**DHOMÁUNÁ ਧੋਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To proclaim, to cause a rumour to spread; *i. q.* *Dhumáungá.*

**DHON ਧੋਣ** *s. m.* Water that has been used, water in which any thing is washed; a mean, worthless fellow.

**DHON ਧੋਨ** *s. m.* (M.) A shed or stall for bullocks.

**DHONÁ ਧੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To carry (a burden); to remove, to transport; to cause to approach, to make go near; to shut (the door.)

**DHONÁ ਧੋਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhavan*. To wash, to clean, to cleanse, to wash out, to efface.

**DHOND ਧੋਂਟ** *s. m.* (K.) A big wood pigeon.

**DHONG ਧੋਂਗ** *s. m.* Mimicry, disguise, counterfeit dress, deception.

**DHONGÍ ਧੋਂਗੀ** *s. m.* A mimic, a play actor.

**DHONITAR ਧੋਨਿਤਰ** *s. m.* (K.) *Dhobí's gháṭ, a place for washing clothes.*

**DHOPAN ਧੋਪਣ** *v. n.* (M.) To be washed.

**DHOPPÁ ਧੋੱਪਾ** *s. m.* Fraud, deception, trick:—*dhoppe báj, s. m.* A deceiver, a cheat:—*dhoppe bájí, s. f.* Fraudulency, trick:—*dhoppá deṇḍ, v. n.* To deceive:—*dhoppá kháṇḍ, v. n.* To be deceived; *i. q.* *Dhokkhá.*

**DHOR ਧੋਰ** *s. m.* Dust.

**DHOR ਧੋੜ** } *s. m.* Roughness; a ridge  
**DHORÁ ਧੋੜਾ** } an elevated land, a rough  
and high earth; a curse:—  
*dhakke dhore, s. m.* See it in *Dhakká.*

**DHOR ਧੋਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dhúray*. A cattle; a foolish or stupid person;—(M.) A depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season.

**DHORÁ ਧੋਰਾ** *s. m.* (M.) The man who feeds a sugar-cane press with fresh canes, (*datthá*), gets one blanket and a pair of shoes; a depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season.

**DHORÁ ਧੋਰਾ** } *s. m.* An insect that in-  
**DHORÍ ਧੋਰੀ** } fests grain, a weevil;—  
(M.) A depression in the  
ground that fills with water in the rainy  
season.

DHORE ਧੋਰੇ *prep.* Near (used in and about *Kaithal*.)

DHORÍ ਧੋਰੀ } *s. m.* An ox; *i. q.*  
DHORYÁ ਧੋਰਯਾ } *Dhor.*

DHORMÁ ਧੋਰਮਾ *s. m.* A rupee, sometimes also a pice.

DHOTAR ਧੋਤਰ *s. f.* A very thin coarse kind of cotton cloth.

DHOTTÍ ਧੋਤੀ *s. f.* A cloth worn by Hindus round the waist between the legs and fastened behind:—*dhottí parshád*, *s. m. lit.* One who wears a *dhottí*, (*contemptuously*) a shopkeeper especially a *banyá* who knows only of his business and is a miser; also spoken in some parts of the Province of men who lack courage.

DHOWÁR ਧੋਵਾਰ *s. m. (K.)* Rice land in which wheat sown to be followed by rice.

DHOYÁRÍ ਧੋਯਾਰੀ *s. m. (M.)* A share paid to the man who watches the reapers. It amounts to one-eleventh of the produce.

DHÚ ਧੂ *s. m.* The same as *Dhará*.

DHÚÁ ਧੂਆ *s. m.* The buttock, the anus; the back:—*dhúá khará karná*, *v. n.* To try utmost; *i. q.* *Buná*, *Chittar*, *Ohuttar*, *Dhúhád*.

DHUÁHÁN ਧੂਆਹਾਂ *s. m.* Soot. See *Dhamdhán*.

DHUÁÍ ਧੂਆਈ *s. f.* Washing, the price of washing.

DHUÁÍ ਧੂਆਈ *s. f.* Carrying or conveying a burden; compensation for the same.

DHÚÁN ਧੂਆਂ *s. m.* Smoke; an ignited pile of chaff and rubbish around which people warm themselves in cold weather:—*dhúán láuná*, *páuná*, *v. a. n. lit.* To collect an ignited pile of chaff

and rubbish; to sit obstinately before one's door to extort a favour or right:—*dhúán laggná*, *v. n.* To feel (smoke), *i. e.*, trouble from smoke; to soot.

DHUÁNKHNA ਧੂਆਂਖਣਾ *v. a.* To form soot; to smoke.

DHUÁNS ਧੂਆਂਸ *s. f.* The flour of the washed pulse of *máñh*.

DHUÁUNÁ ਧੂਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be washed, to cause to have washed.

DHUÁUT ਧੂਆਉਟ *s. f.* Washing, style of washing.

DHUBBALÍ ਧੂਬਲੀ *s. f.* Bunches of corn or grass standing rank and thick; any loose garment for covering the legs; (properly *Dhabbalí*.)

DHUCHCHAR ਢੁੱਚਰ *s. m.* Opposition; altercation, argument; dodge, subterfuge, trick; *c. w.* *Dáhuñá*.

DHUDDAL ਧੂਦੱਲ } *s. f.* Hot dust,  
DHUDDAR ਧੂਦਰ } ashes.

DHUDH ਢੁਢ } *s. m.* Butting, knock-  
DHUD ਢੁਢ } ing against, striking  
a blow; *c. w.* *mární*.

DHÚ DHÚ ਧੂਧੂ *s. m.* The sound of a conch or horn; *c. w.* *karná*.

DHÚDÍ ਧੂਦੀ *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus caricordes*.) Its fruit is eaten by people.

DHÚH ਧੂਹ *s. m.* A severe pain in the belly; an imperative of *v. n.* *Dhúhñá*:—*dhúh ghasí*, *s. f.* Pulling and hauling; arresting and bringing to a trial.

DHÚHÁ ਢੂਹਾ } *s. f.* The buttock,  
DHÚHÍ ਢੂਹੀ } the anus; the back.  
DHÚÍ ਢੂਈ } See *Buná*.



**DHÚHE JĀNĀ घुरेनाहा** *v. n.* To be dragged; to be very hungry (*kalejā*); to feel sensation in the stomach (either on account of hunger or any disease.)

**DHÚHNĀ घुहटा** *v. a.* To pull; to drag out; to draw; to cram, to stuff.

**DHÚIN घुई** *s. f.* A small pile of burning wood, chaff, &c., around which Muhammadans sit while they listen to the praises of *Pir Sayad Ahmad*. See *Dhūān*, *Dhūqī*.

**DHUJJ घुँज** *s. m.* A heap.

**DHUKĀ घुका** } *s. m.* Arrival,  
**DHUKĀU घुकाउ** } approach (especially arrival of a bridegroom's party in the city or village of a bride's father with great pomp.)

**DHUKAN घुकाट** *v. n.* (M.) To arrive; to be procurable, to be got. *Present participle*: *dhukkā, dhukdā*; *Future*: *dhuk-sān*; *past participle*: *dhukkīd*:—*māl dhukkā hai*. The cattle have come home:—*būhe dhukkī janj te sio kūrī de kann*. The bridegroom's party has arrived at the door, and (the bride's party are saying) bore the bride's ear! (i. e., they are not ready).—Prov. used of those who are lazy and do work at the eleventh hour:—*hik dhukkā nahī te main dū parīsān*. One (wife) can't be got and (he says) 'I will marry two'!—Prov. used of those who brag of their doings.

**DHUKĀUNĀ घुकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to arrive or approach.

**DHUK DHUKĀ घुकघुका** *s. m.* Daring, anxiety, apprehension, perturbation, reflection, consideration; a slight pain or uneasiness about the heart.

**DHUK DHUKĪ घुकघुकी** *s. f.* An ornament worn by women on the breast.

**DHUKH घुख** *s. f.* An imperative of

*v. n.* *Dhukhā*. Ignition, kindling; beginning to burn:—*dass dhukh paigī*, *v. n.* To hear some trace of stolen property or cattle:—*dhukh uphāgī*, *v. a.* To begin to burn; to have the sensation in the feet, or other parts of the body, caused by being benumbed from pressure; also see *dass dhukh paigī*.

**DHÚKH घुख** *s. f.* A burning sensation, a glow caused by a temporary cessation in the circulation of the blood; *c. w.* *nikalagī*.

**DHÚKHAR घुखर** *s. f.* Water in which pulse has been cooked.

**DHUKHĀUNĀ घुकाउना** *v. a.* To kindle, to cause to burn.

**DHUKH DHUKHĀ घुखघुका** *s. m.* Anxiety; *i. q.* *Dhukdhukā*.

**DHUKH DHUKHĪ घुखघुकी** *s. f.* A kind of disease; also see *Dhuk dhukī*.

**DHUKHNĀ घुहटा** *v. n.* To ignite, to begin to take fire; to have a burning sensation in the feet or other parts of the body; to be tired, or benumbed (of any part of the body); to exhibit signs of enmity or ill-feeling between two persons.

**DHUKK JĀNĀ घुक्कनाहा** } *v. n.* To  
**DHUKKNĀ घुक्कटा** } approach,  
**DHUKKPAINĀ घुक्कपेना** } to arrive (bridegroom's party); to come home (cattle from pasture); to come (an ox or male buffalo) near yoke, or about to be yoked; to be procurable, to be got:—*dhukkā*, *v. n.* To be favourable (opportunity), to occur, to chance.

**DHULĀĪ घुलायी** *s. f.* wages for washing.

**DHULĀĪ घुलायी** *s. f.* for carrying or conveying

**DHULAKNĀ घुलकटा** *v. n.* To be inclined, to roll, to roll down; to lie down; to become old; *i. q.* *Dhilaknā*.

**DHULÁU** ਧੁਲਾਉ *a.* In need of washing, fit to be washed.

**DHULÁUNÁ** ਧੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be washed.

**DHULÁUNÁ** ਧੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to carry or convey (a burden); to cause to be inclined (the heart.)

**DHULÁUT** ਧੁਲਾਉਟ } *s. f.* Manner  
**DHULÁWAT** ਧੁਲਾਵਟ } or style of washing, washing.

**DHULDHULÍ** ਧੁਲਧੁਲੀ *s. f.* Shaking, shivering, springing, the motion of a foetus in the womb.

**DHULKÁUNÁ** ਧੁਲਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To roll down, to roll (a stone); to make lie down; to kill.

**DHULMULAKÍN** ਧੁਲਮੁਲਅਕੀਨ *s. m. f.* A person of indecision of character, a fickle-minded person.

**DHULNÁ** ਧੁਲਨਾ *v. n.* To incline, to attend to.

**DHULWÁÍ** ਧੁਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Carrying or conveying (a burden); carrying grain home (from field); compensation for the same; *i. q.* *Dhudí.*

**DHULWÁÍ** ਧੁਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Washing, pay for washing.

**DHULWÁUNÁ** ਧੁਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be washed.

**DHULWÁUNÁ** ਧੁਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to carry or convey a burden; to cause (a burden) to be carried or conveyed.

**DHÚM** ਧੂਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Tumul.* Noise, clamour, tumult, bustle; report; rumour; fame:—*dhúm dhám, s. f.* Pomp, parade; noise,

bustle, tumult:—*dhúm dhám karní, macháuní, v. a.* To make a noise, to cry aloud; to resound with songs of mirth and revelry:—*dhúm dhám macháuní, v. n.* To be noised abroad, to resound; to be famous, noted, notorious.

**DHÚMÍ** ਧੂਮੀ *s. m.* A noisy, boisterous man; one who makes a tumult.

**DHUMM** ਧੁੱਮ *s. f.* Tumult, noise, bustle; rumour, fame; *c. w.* *paigí, macháuní.* See *Dhúm.*

**DHUN** ਧੁਣ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**DHUN** ਧੁਨ } from the Sanskrit word

*Dhuní.* Thought, intention, inclination, any absorbing thought; air, tune:—*dhun dhuní, s. f.* A musical instrument made of wires; *i. q.* *Tugtugí.*

**DHÚN** ਧੂੰ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dhúm.* Smoke:—*dhún dhún, s. m.* The sound of a conch or horn. See *Dhúdún.*

**DHÚN** ਧੂੰ *s. f.* Breaking wind.

**DHÚNÁ** ਧੁਣਾ } *v. n.* See *Dháhghá.*  
**DHÚNÁ** ਧੁਨਾ }

**DHUNAKHNÁ** ਧੁਣਖਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
**DHUNAKNÁ** ਧੁਣਕਣਾ } bow cotton.

**DHUNḌ** ਧੁੰਦ *s. f.* A mist, a fog, haziness, obscurity; fine dust; a disorder of the eyes, dim-sightedness; *c. w.* *hongí, paigí.*

**DHÚNḌ** ਧੂੰਡ *s. f.* Search, seeking, investigation, pursuit:—*dhúnḌ dhánḌ, s. f.* Search, seeking, a thorough search; *c. w.* *karní.*

**DHUNḌÁÍ** ਧੂੰਡਾਈ *s. f.* Seeking, searching; pay for the same.

**DHÚNḌANT** ਧੂੰਡੰਤ *a.* One that seeks.

**DHUNḌAR** ਧੂੰਡਰ *s. f.* The backbone, the loins; *i. q.* *Kand.*

DHUNDARÍ **ਓਡਰੀ** *s. f.* The backbone, *prolapsus ani.*

DHUNDÁÚ **ਓਡਾਉ** } *s. m.* A  
DHUNDÁULÁ **ਓਡਾਉਲਾ** } seeker, a  
searcher.

DHUNDÁUNÁ **ਓਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be searched or sought.

DHÚNDH **ਓਢ** *s. f.* See *Dhánd.*

DHÚNDHNÁ- **ਓਢਣਾ** } *v. a.* To seek,  
DHÚNDNÁ **ਓਡਣਾ** } to search, to  
look for.

DHUNDLÁ **ਧੁੰਦਲਾ** *a.* Foggy, misty, dim, dull.

DHUNDUKÁR **ਧੁੰਦੁਕਾਰ** } *s. m.* Deep;  
DHUNDÚKÁR **ਧੁੰਦੁਕਾਰ** } obscurity,  
a heavy mist, a thick haze.

DHUNGANÁ **ਓਗਨਾ** *s. m.* (M.) A fish of the siluridae family (*Pseudotropius garua.*) It is insipid eating.

DHUNGÁR **ਓਗਾਰ** } *s. m.* Smoking  
DHUNGÁR **ਧਿਗਾਰ** } a milk vessel  
with the fumes of *ghee*:—*dhungár deḡá,*  
*láḡá, v. a.* To smoke a milk vessel.

DHUNGÁRNÁ **ਓਗਾਰਨਾ** } *v. n.* To  
DHUNGÁRNÁ **ਧਿਗਾਰਨਾ** } smoke a  
milk vessel with the fumes of *ghee*.

DHÚNÍ **ਧੂਣੀ** *s. f.* A small ignited pile of chaff; (*i. q.* *Dhúán*); a method of exorcising demons and evil spirits, and removing the influence of an evil eye or securing one against the influence of witchcraft, by burning aromatic substances:—*dhúni deḡí, v. a.* To exorcise:—*dhúni dhukháḡi, sulḡáḡi, v. a.* To kindle a fire:—*dhúni láḡi, v. a.* To make a fire and sit by it in order to extort a favour.

DHUNKHÁÍ **ਧੁਣਖਾਈ** *s. f.* Carding, bowing; price of carding.

DHUNKHÁUNÁ **ਧੁਣਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause cotton to be bowed.

DHUNKHÍ **ਧੁਣਖੀ** } *s. f.* The in-  
DHUNKÍ **ਧੁਣਕੀ** } strument with  
which cotton is bowed.

DHUNN **ਧੁੰਨ** } *s. m.* An enlarged or  
DHUNN **ਧਿੰਨ** } protruded navel.

DHUNNANÍ **ਓਨਣੀ** *s. f.* The backbone; *i. q.* *Dhundart.*

DHUNNÍ **ਧੁੰਨੀ** } *s. f.* The navel.  
DHUNNÍ **ਧਿੰਨੀ** }

DHÚNNÚ **ਧੂਨੂ** *s. m.* The tree (*Picea*

*Webbiana*) is abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya, frequently forming dense forests at or near the highest belt of arboreous vegetation up to the Indus. The fibres of the trunk are often twisted, and the wood is white, soft, coarse-grained, and rots readily when there is much moisture, so that this is one of the least valued of Himalayan conifers. Even, on the Bias, however, it is said to last as shingles for two or three, and under cover for five or six years. And in Murree, where the rain-fall is smaller than in the east, and where there is a dearth of the better timbers, this is frequently used for shingles and indoor work even in European buildings, and is found to last fairly well. In parts of the Jhelum basin the twigs and leaves are much used as fodder.

DHUNPAINÁ **ਧੁਨਪੈਨਾ** *v. n.* (M.) To grow black.

DHÚNÚ **ਧੂਨੂ** *s. m.* The tree (*Toxus baccata*) occurs in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus.

DHUNYÁN **ਧੁਣਯਾਂ** *s. m.* A cotton carder; *i. q.* *Penjá.*

**DHÚP** युप *s. f.* Incense; a plant (*Dolomisa macrocephala*, *Juniperus communis*) which is not uncommon from the Sutlej up to the Indus, often growing on the crests of ridges. The odorous root is locally used as incense offered at shrines and to Rajas, and the flowers also are placed in temples on the Sutlej. The bruised root is likewise applied to eruptions, and a decoction of it is taken in colic, &c., and some part of the plant is used medicinally. The root is from many places exported to the plains, sometimes after being pounded and made up into cakes with its own juice. It is officinal in the Panjab plains. It is considered cordial, and given in puerperal fever:—*dhúp dená*, *v. a.* To burn incense.

**DHUPIÁNÍ** युपिआनी *a. (M.)* Hot:—

*ḍádhí dhupp dhupidáí, wáhi kardí páyí páyí.* The sun has become so hot, that the cultivation cries for water.

**DHÚPNÁ** युपना *v. a.* To perfume, to saturate with the fumes of burning incense.

**DHUPP** पुप *s. f.* The sun, sunshine, sunlight, heat of the sun:—*dhupp chhán*, *s. f. lit.* Light and shade; shot silk, a kind of glittering cloth of two kinds of coloured silk threads:—*dhupp charh jánī*, *v. a.* To rise (the sun), to be broad daylight:—*dhupp painí*, *v. n.* To be sunny:—*dhuppe rakkhá*, *v. n.* To put in the sun; to dry.

**DHUR** पुर *s. m.* Extremity, end; beginning, origin; an axletree, axis;—*a.* Exact:—*ad.* All the way, throughout:—*dhur dargáh*, *s. f. lit.* The very court, the very presence; the very presence of king or God:—*dhur dargáh dí máí waggá*, *v. n.* To be cursed by God:—*dhur jánā*, *v. n.* To go to the very place appointed, to arrive at the limits:—*jo áhá díwáná dhur dá.* For he was mad from the beginning.—Story of *Saifal*.

**DHÚR** पुर *s. f.* Dust, anything pulverized:—*charan dhúr*, *s. f.* The dust of

feet (spoken of the dust of any saint's feet):—*dhúr koí*, *s. m.* An outer wall or rampart of a city thrown up for defence:—*kúr de mánh dhúr!* *lit.* May dust be in the mouth of lie, i.e., may dust be in my mouth if I lie!—Imprecation.

**DHÚR** पुर *s. f. (K.)* Thick mist or cloud.

**DHURÁ** पुरा *s. f.* An axis, an axletree.

**DHÚRÁ** पुरा *s. m.* See *Dhádí*.

**DHÚRÁ** पुरा *s. m.* The fine dust of anything pulverized, the flour in which a lump of dough is rolled preparatory to baking; a red sort of powder applied by females to their lips to give them a red colour.

**DHURÁÍ** पुराही *s. f. (M.)* A fee paid for fixing the shaft of the plough in the boot to the carpenter.

**DHURAKNÁ** पुरकना *s. f.* Doubt, suspense, distraction of mind, hesitation, palpitation;—*v. n.* To palpitate, to quiver, to be in doubt and suspense, to be perplexed, to hesitate; *i. q.* *Dharaká*.

**DHUREL** पुरेल *s. f.* See *Dharel*.

**DHURÍ** पुरी *s. f.* An axis, an axletree.

**DHÚRÍ** पुरी *s. m.* A small ash-coloured bird with a long tail.

**DHURKÁ** पुरक *s. m.* } Suspense, dis-  
**DHURKÍ** पुरकी *s. f.* } traction of  
mind, apprehension, alarm; *i. q.* *Dharká*, *Dharká*.

**DHURKNÍ** पुरकनी *s. f.* See *Dharká*.

**DHURKNÍ** पुरकनी *s. f.* Violent purging; *c. w.* *waggá*, *chale*, *chhuttá*.

**DHURKÚ** पुरकु *s. m.* See *Dharká*.

**DHURLÍ MÁRNÍ** पुरली मारनी *v. n.* To shake, to move, (the foetus in the

womb); to leap, to jump, to run violently.

DHURNÁ ਧੁਰਨਾ *s. m.* See *Dhurd.*

DHUROH ਧੁਰੋਹ *s. m.* See *Dharoh.*

DHUROHI ਧੁਰੋਹੀ *s. f.* A deceiver; *i. q.* *Dharoh.*

DHURON ਧੁਰੋਂ *ad.* From the beginning; from the very place or time.

DHURRE ਧੁਰੇ *s. m. pl.* See *Dhajji.*

DHURPAD ਧੁਰਪਦ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DHURPAT ਧੁਰਪਤ } from the Sanskrit word *Dhruvpad*. A kind of Hindu poetry or song. It has in each verse 32 short syllables with pause and rhyme at the 8th, 16th, and 24th.

DHUSÁUNÁ ਧੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To thrust in. See *Dhasduná,*

DHÚSNÁ ਧੁਸਣਾ *v. a.* To cram, to stuff; to run forward as a ram when about to butt.

DHUSS ਧੁੱਸ } *s. f.* Rushing head foremost;—*dhuss mdrn,* *v. n.*  
DHÚS ਧੁਸ } To rush head foremost, to push with the head or snout, to butt.

DHUSSÁ ਧੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* A kind of fine stuff made of shawl wool.

DHUSSAR ਧੁੱਸੜ *s. f.* Coarse cotton cloth of irregular texture.

DHUTÁ ਢੁਟਾ *a., s. m. (M.)* Morally bad; a wretch:—*de ná jaye dhut,* *te sharikán kanús rufhi.* The wretch knows not how to give, and quarrels with her partners, (for not contributing their share).—Prov.

DHÚTNÍ ਧੁਤਣੀ *s. f. (M.)* Violent purging, diarrhoea; *i. q.* *Bhúkn.*

DHUTT ਢੁੱਟ *s. f.* The hump on the backs of certain cattle.

DHÚTTÁ ਧੁੱਤਾ *a.* Fat, (like a buffalo); *met.* Stupid, foolish, void of sense;—*s. m.* A male buffalo.

DHÚTÚ ਧੁਤੂ *s. m.* A trumpet.

DÍ ਦੀ *prep.* (sign of gen. fem. from *Dd*) Of.

DÍÁ ਦੀਆ *s. m.* A lamp:—*dlá silá,* *s. f.* A match; *i. q.* *Dwad.*

DÍÁL ਦਿਆਲ *a.* See *Dayál.*

DIÁN ਦਿਆਂ } *prep.* (sign of the gen. pl.  
DÍÁN ਦੀਆਂ } from *Dd*). Of.

DIÁR ਦਿਆਰ *s. m.* The name of a tree (*Oedrus deodara*), which grows in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. Its timber is strong, sufficiently elastic, and not too heavy, and, on the whole, may be reckoned one of the best coniferous timbers in the world. In the Panjab the boats in use are mostly built of it. From the wood, often that of the roots, is extracted by a process of destructive distillation, an oil, which is dark-coloured and thickish, with an empyreumatic odour, and resembles crude turpentine in some respects; *i. q.* *Bidr.*

DIB ਦਿਬ } *s. f.* This species (*Typha*  
DIBBH ਦਿੱਭ } *angustifolia*) is com-

mon in marshes in most parts of the Panjab plains. The roots are eaten in Kashmir and on the Sutlej. The lower succulent part of the stem is used for clearing the water of the swollen river, which it does speedily and effectually. The stems are used in making sieves in Kashmir. The leaves are in many parts used for roofs of houses; in Kashmir the thatch of the boats is constructed of them, and in the central and eastern Panjab and Kullú floor and other mats are generally made of them. In some

places also they are made into boat-ropes. In Peshawar, and elsewhere, the down of the ripe fruit is used to bind mortar for wall-plaster; also the same as *Dab*, *Dabbh*.

DIBBÁ **ਡਿੱਬਾ** } *s. m.* The same as  
DIBBÁ **ਦਿੱਬਾ** } *Dabbá*.

DIBBÍ **ਡਿੱਬੀ** } *s. f.* A small round  
DIBÍYÁ **ਡਿੱਬੀਯਾ** } wooden or metallic

box for keeping ornaments, gems or opium; *i. q.* *Dabbá*; *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A wide mouthed metallic pot, a large mouthed open metallic pot made of copper; in the last sense; *i. q.* *Patild*; *qibbá purá*, *s. m.* A lazy family, the wandering fellows.

DIBDIBÍ **ਡਿੱਬਡਿੱਬੀ** *s. f.* A kind of a small tambourine.

DID **ਡਿੱਡ** *s. f.* A female frog; *i. q.* *Dadd*.  
Used also as a term of great endearment towards children by their parents.

DID **ਦੀਦ** *s. m.* Seeing:—*díd báj*, *s. m.* A seer, one that sees, a beholder; one that looks at women with an evil eye, one who ogles:—*díd bájí*, *s. f.* Seeing, beholding, sight-seeing, looking at women with an evil eye; feasting one's eyes; ogling:—*díd bájí Khudá ráj*. The pleasures of the eye with the approval of God.—Prov. used by those who are in the habit of ogling in order to show that the ogling is an innocent pleasure, hence they do not commit sin.

DIDÁR **ਦਿਦਾਰ** } *s. m.* Sight, appear-  
DÍDÁR **ਦੀਦਾਰ** } ance, aspect, visit,  
interview; the sight of one's beloved:—*dídár deyd*, *v. a.* To show one's self, to grant an interview, to show his or her face (by one's beloved):—*dídár laigá*, *v. a.* To get a sight, to see, to obtain an interview, to see the face of the beloved:—*ujjal dídár*, *s. m. lit.* Bright appearance, (used in addressing letters in Gurmukhi to respectable persons.)

DIDÁRÍ **ਦਿਦਾਰੀ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dídarí*. Good-looking,

handsome, worthy to be seen, beautiful, conspicuous, comely.

DÍDDÁ **ਦੀਦਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dídah*. The eye (used in the plural *Dídde*.)

DIDDANÍ **ਦਿੱਦਨੀ** *s. m.* A very spinous plant (*Astragalus multiceps*) with yellow flowers, somewhat resembling gorse. It grows Trans-Indus and in the Salt Range. It is at times eaten by cattle, and in the Salt Range, the calyces, which have a sweetish pleasant taste, are eaten; on the Chenab the seeds are given for colic. It is used also for leprosy.

DIDH **ਡਿੱਢ** *s. m.* (*M.*) One and a half:—*dídh pá dítá chubáre rasoi*. A quarter and a half of a quarter of a seer of flour, and he is going to feast the neighbourhood.—Prov. used of a miser; *i. q.* *Dedh*.

DIDRIÁN **ਦਿਦਰਿਆਨ** *s. m.* A large, straggling, prickly climber (*Cassalpinia sepária*) with fine yellow flowers, which grows wild in the outer Panjab Himalaya. In Chamba the bruised leaves are applied to burns.

DIDRIÁR **ਦਿਦਰਿਆਰ** *s. m.* A very prickly shrub of some size, (*Mimosa rubicaulis*) which grows in the outer hills up to near the Indus, and is at times found on the banks of rivers or canals, some way into the plains. In Chamba the bruised leaves are applied to burns, and the fruit appears to be officinal.

DIG **ਦਿਗ** *s. f.* The eye; *i. q.* *Dirag*.

DÍGAR **ਦੀਗਰ** *a., s. f. lit.* Another, other:—*dígar dē nimáj*, *s. f.* The Muhammadan afternoon prayer between 4-30 and sunset:—*dígar weld*, *s. m.* The time for performing the *nimáj dígar*.

DIGÁUNÁ **ਡਿਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to fall, to throw down; to overturn, to abase.

DIGGÁ **ਦਿੱਗਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A walking stick.

DIḠGNÁ डिङ्गना } v. n. To fall,  
DIGḠPAINÁ डिङ्गपैना } to drop; to  
lie on the back in wrestling; to be re-  
duced or degraded; to fall in battle; to be  
affected with any disease:—*digḠdā dhai-*  
*śā, v. n.* To stumble and fall.

DIH दिह An imper. of v. ā. *Deśā.*  
Give;—s. f. The body; i. q. *Deh.*

DIHAL दिहल s. f. Sweetmeat and  
money given to Brahmins at weddings  
and other joyful occasions.

DIHALNÁ डिहलना v. n. The flow  
of pus (purulent matter) from the ear;  
i. q. *Dahalsā.*

DIHARÁ दिहारा } s. m. A day:—  
DIHARÁ डिहारा } *billā de ghar kāj,*  
*chāhe rang nā raso; koī dīhārā bacho, tā*  
*parē parē nachcho.* There is a wedding  
in the cat's house, oh mice! don't be  
fascinated; if you would escape for a  
single day, then dance at a distance.—  
Prov.

DIHARÍ दिहारी } s. m., a. A day;  
DIHARÍ डिहारी } daily labour, wages;  
daily.

DIHRÁ दिहरा } s. m. A temple; a  
DIHRÁ डिहरा } *Gurā's seat or tomb*  
*(derā), a sacred monument; a shrine; i. q.*  
*Deuhrā.*

DÍK डीक s. f. Drinking without taking  
breath; c. w. *lāuḡ.*

DIKÁNÚ डिकानु s. m. The fruit of the  
*Dek tree.*

DIKDOLLÁ डिकडोला s. m. Motion  
or shaking (as a *gārī* or *ekkā*); i. q.  
*Hohā, Hōd.*

DIKHÁ DENÁ दिखारेना v. n. See  
*Dikhāḡd.*

DIKHÁÍ दिखायी s. f. Showing; show,  
appearance, display; the inspection of  
registered women of ill fame under the  
Contagious Diseases Act:—*dikhāí deḡ,*  
v. a. To appear; to be seen; to seem;  
i. q. *Wikhdā.*

DIKHÁLNÁ दिखालना } v. n. To  
DIKHLÁDENÁ दिखलारेना } show, to  
DIKHLÁUNÁ दिखलाना } exhibit.

See *Dikhāḡd, Wikhdāḡd.*

DIKHÁLÍ दिखाली s. f. See *Dikhāí*:  
—*dikhālí deḡ, v. n.* To seem, to appear,  
to reveal, to manifest.

DIKHÁÚ दिखाऊ v. Comely, worthy  
to be seen; external.

DIKHÁUNÁ दिखाना v. a. To show,  
to point out, to exhibit, to display, to  
manifest, to reveal; i. q. *Wikhdāḡd.*

DIKHÁWÁ दिखावा s. m. Show, pa-  
geantry, exhibition, ostentation; a guide.

DÍKHIA दीखिया s. m. Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Dikshā*. The  
initiation of one as a disciple of some  
saint or religious guide.

DIKHLÁÍ दिखलायी s. f. Showing,  
show, appearance, display:—*dikhāí deḡ,*  
v. n. To appear, to seem, to be seen.

DIKHLÁUNÁ दिखलाना } v. a. See  
DIKHLÁ DENÁ दिखलारेना } *Dikhā-*  
*ḡd.*

DIKHLÁWÁ दिखलावा s. m. See  
*Dikhāwā.*

DIKHWAIIYÁ दिखवैया } s. m. A  
DIKHWAYYÁ दिखवैया } beholder,  
a spectator, an observer.

DIKK दिक् s. f. m. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Diq*. A hectic fever,  
chronic fever, consumption (properly *tap*  
*dikk*); trouble, vexation, perplexity,

annoyance; *met.* one who politically ruins another such as consumption gradually consumes the body of a person;—*a.* Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, vexed:—*dikk dárí, s. f.* Trouble, vexation, annoyance, distress; narrow circumstances, poverty:—*dikk hoṇḍ, v. n.* To be irritated, to be troubled, to be annoyed:—*dikk karnḍ, kar deṇḍ, dikk kar mārṇḍ, v. a.* To trouble, to annoy, to perplex, to tease, to harass.

**DIKKAT** **ਡਿਕਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Diqqat*. Trouble, perplexity; uneasiness; abstrusity, intricacy, a delicate affair.

**DIKKÍ** **ਡਿਕੀ** *s. f.* A sense of heaviness in the stomach, constipation of bowels; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ*.

**DIKKO DOLE** **ਡਿਕੋਡੋਲੇ** *s. m.* Motion and shaking (as in a *gárl* or *ekká*); wandering hither and thither not knowing what to do, perplexity of mind; *c. w.* *kháṇḡe*. See *Ḍakke ḍole*.

**DIL** **ਦਿਲ** *s. m.* Heart, mind, soul, conscience, affections:—*dilbar, dildár, s. m.* Heart-ravisher, a sweet-heart:—*dilbarí deṇḍ, v. a.* To encourage, to pat:—*bedil, a.* Unwilling, dispirited:—*bedilt, s. f.* Unwillingness, reluctance:—*dil bháṇḍ, v. n.* See *dil pasand*:—*dil bhijṇḍ, v. n.* To be amused, to be pleased, to be in trust, to consider trustworthy. See *dil lagṇḍ*:—*dil burá karnḍ, v. n.* To vomit; to take ill, to be displeased:—*dil chald, dil lagḍ, a.* Whatever wins the heart, pleasing, delightful, darling; stout-hearted, brave, resolute, generous:—*dil chald, v. a.* To desire, to be greedy:—*dil dá bádsáh, s. m.* Monarch of one's own heart:—*dil dá daryá hoṇḍ, v. n.* To be bountiful as the sea, munificent:—*dil dárí, s. f.* Seeking another's pleasure:—*dil deṇḍ, dil lagṇḍ, v. n.* To give one's mind to, to apply one's self in earnest:—*dil dukháṇḍ, v. a.* To hurt one's feelings:—*dil dukhḍ, v. n.* To hurt one's feelings:—*dilgír, a.* Melancholy:—*dil gírí, s. f.* Melancholy:—*dil horde láṇḍ, v. a.* To put one's heart or mind to another:—*dil jamá, s. f.* Satisfaction:—*dil jamá karnḍ, v. a.* To give assurance or confidence; to satisfy one:—*dil khaṭṭá*

*hoṇḍ, v. a.* To be displeased, to be offended:—*dil khaṭṭá karnḍ, v. a.* To sour one's temper; to displease or offend one:—*dil khush karnḍ, v. a.* To divert, to amuse, to cheer:—*dil lagṇḍ, v. n.* To be attached to, to be fond of, to be in love with, to be entertained, to be amused, to be pleased:—*dil pasand, a.* Agreeable, pleasant;—*s. f.* A small round gourd (*Citrullus vulgaris* var. *fistulosus*) commonly cultivated near Multan and Lahore. It is sown about April, and ripens in July, and is cooked as a gourd, and has a pleasant flavour when young, but the seeds are troublesome as it gets old:—*dil páṇḍ, v. a.* To find out one's disposition, to find one agreeable or congenial:—*dil phas jáṇḍ, phasṇḍ, v. n.* To be caught, (the heart), to fall in love:—*dil pherḍ, v. a.* To turn one's affection from:—*dil phirḍ, phir jáṇḍ, v. a.* To be disgusted, to be sick of; to be estranged, to revolt from:—*dil rakkhḍ, dil rakkhí karnḍ, v. a.* To possess one's heart or affections, to please, to satisfy, to oblige:—*dil tháiharyá, v. n.* To be settled, to be consoled:—*dil uchhalḍ, v. n.* To be full (the heart); to be sick at the stomach:—*dil wichh rakkhḍ, v. n.* To keep to oneself, to keep secret; to be annoyed within:—*dil wáld, dil wáld, s. m. f.* Bold, courageous; generous, liberal:—*dil wadháṇḍ, v. a.* To encourage:—*dil wadhḍ, v. a.* To be encouraged.

**DÍL** **ਡੀਲ** *s. m.* Stature, bulk, size, body:—*díl ḍaul, s. m.* Figure, shape.

**DÍLÁ** **ਡੀਲਾ** *s. m.* A rush, a flag.

**DILÁ** **ਦਿਲਾ** *s. m.* A tree (*Odina woder*) which attains a considerable size in the Siwalik region, and up to near the Indus, and in the Salt Range. The outer wood is very subject to worms, the inner is dark-colored and tolerably durable when well-seasoned, being used for door-frames. The gum is used in cloth printing and is officinal, being given in asthma, and as a cordial to women.

**DÍLÁ** **ਦੀਲਾ** } *s. m.* A short species  
**DÍLÁ** **ਡੀਲਾ** } (*Arundo Phragmites*

*Cyperus tuberosus, Scirpus maritimus*), is common in marshes in the Panjab plains. Sandals are in winter made of its stems,



and when fresh it makes fair forage, but it soon gets very dry.

DILĀSARĀ ਦਿਲਾਸਰਾ } *s. m.* Com-  
DILĀSSĀ ਦਿਲਾਸਾ } fort, consol-  
ation, solace; encouragement:—*dilāssā*  
*deṇā*, *v. a.* To soothe, to solace, to  
console; to encourage; to pat; *i. q.*  
*Dalāssā*.

DILĀUNĀ ਦਿਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be given, to cause to give, to put in  
possession; *i. q.* *Diwāṇā*.

DILAUR ਦਿਲੌਰ } *a.* Brave, in-  
DILĀUR ਦਿਲਾਉਰ } trepid, daring,  
DILĀWAR ਦਿਲਾਵਰ } stout-hearted,  
courageous, generous, liberal-minded.

DILAURĪ ਦਿਲੌਰੀ } *s. f.* Bravery,  
DILĀURĪ ਦਿਲਾਉਰੀ } courage, bold-  
ness; gener-  
osity, liberality.

DILH ਡਿਲੁ *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Dali*. A clod:—  
*Khamīse shode dī dilheṇ kāmī dī*. Poor  
*Khamīse* has to put up with clods.—Prov.

DILHĀNĀ ਡਿਲੁਣਾ *v. n.* See *Dihālā*.

DILĪ ਦਿਲੀ *a.* Belonging to the heart,  
sincere, cordial, hearty.

DILLĀ ਦਿੱਲਾ *s. m.* (*M., Pot.*) An  
earthen water pot, a *gharā*. *Dillā* is in  
use on the banks of the Indus and in  
Dera Ghazi Khan; *gharā* in the rest of  
the Multan country.

DILLĪ ਦਿੱਲੀ *s. m.* Dehli (commonly  
written Delhi), the former capital of  
Hindustan:—*Dillī wālā*, *Dillī wālān*, *wālī*  
*s. m. f.* An inhabitant of Dehli.

DILWAIYĀ ਦਿਲਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* A giver.  
DILWAYYĀ ਦਿਲਵੈਯਾ }

DILWĀUNĀ ਦਿਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See  
*Dilduṇā*.

DIMĀG ਦਿਮਾਗ } *s. m.* See *Damāg*.  
DIMĀK ਦਿਮਾਕ }

DĪMAK ਦੀਮਕ *s. f.* A white ant.

ḌIMBH ਡਿੰਭ *s. m.* See *Ḍaṇbh*.

ḌIMMAN ਡਿੱਮਨ *s. f.* (*M.*) A fish of  
the siluridæ family (*Callichrous checkra-*  
*Day*) very common in the rivers and  
*ghāṇḍ*s. It attains five inches in length,  
and is good eating.

DIMMUK ਦਿੱਮੁਕ *s. m.* A plant (*Solen-*  
*anthus sp.*) found in parts of the basins of  
the Chenab and Jhelum. The pounded  
root is applied to abscesses.

DIMUSSĀ ਦਿਮੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* A wooden in-  
strument by which a large wooden pail  
is fixed in the ground; *i. q.* *Damūssā*.

DIN ਦਿਨ *s. m.* Day, time:—*din bidin*,  
*ad.* Day by day, every day, daily, from  
day to day:—*burā din pai jāṇā*, *v. n.*  
To befall evil days, to be unfortunate;  
to become a widow:—*burā pāṇā*, *v. a.*  
To perform the ceremony of giving clothes  
and ornaments to a widow on the 13th  
day (*Kiryā* day) of her husband's death:—  
*din charhe*, *ad.* Late in the morning:—*din*  
*charhāṇā*, *v. a.* To be or begin late, to  
delay:—*din charhā*, *ad.* To rise  
(the sun), to advance (the day):—*din*  
*q̄hale*, *ad.* In the afternoon:—*din q̄halā*,  
*q̄halā jāṇā*, *v. n.* To decline (the sun),  
to close (the day), to grow late:—*din*  
*dehāre*, *din d̄hwaṇ*, *ad.* In open day, in  
broad daylight, in public:—*din kaṭṭā*,  
*din kaṭī karnā*, *v. n.* To pass one's days  
in hardship or pain; to be passed in  
hardship (one's life):—*din mān*, *s. m.*  
The length of the day (astronomical  
term):—*din pūjṇe*, *v. n.* To arrive (the  
time, season), to be numbered (one's  
days), to come (death); to be about to  
give birth (to a child):—*din phir jāṇe*, *din*

*mur jāge, mur dūge, v. a.* To take a favourable turn, to begin to prosper after adversity:—*din pure hoṃe, v. n.* To be in the 9th month of pregnancy:—*din pure karne, v. n.* To drag on one's days, to live a life of pain and sorrow:—*din rainhde nāl, ad.* Before sunset.

**DÍN ੲੀਣ** *s. m. (S.)* Poor, needy, humble;

(*A.*) faith, religion:—*dinā bandhū, dīn bandhū, s. m.* The friend of the poor, an epithet of God:—*dinā nāth, s. m.* Supporter or Lord of the poor, an epithet of God:—*dīn diyāl, s. m.* Merciful to the poor; an epithet of God:—*dīn tāl, s. f.* Humility, meekness:—*dīn dār, a., s. m.* Religious, pious; one who is faithful to the Muhammadan religion; one who is newly converted to *Islām*:—*dīn dārī, s. f.* Piety, attention to religion, righteousness:—*dīn dī larālī, s. f.* A religious war, a crusade:—*dīn dīn* or *dīno dīn, pukārūd, v. n.* To raise the standard of a religious war:—*dīn dūyān, s. m.* This world and the next, both worlds:—*dīn dūyān thon jāūd, v. n.* To be deprived of happiness in both worlds:—*dīn guāūd, v. n. lit.* To lose religion, to have no faith, to become dishonest, to become a convert to another religion on account of any worldly temptation:—*dīn wichch milāūd, v. a.* To convert to one's faith:—*dīn guāūd dūyī se dūyī nā challī sāth, pair kuhārā māriā gāfal apne hāth.* The religion or faith is lost for the sake of this world, (*i. e.*, for worldly temptations), and this world will not accompany you; oh! careless fellow you have cut your own feet (with an axe) with your own hand.—Hymn used of those who have indulged themselves in the pursuits of worldly things by unfair means at the sacrifice of their conscience and religion, and of those who change their religion for the sake of any worldly benefit.

**DÍNÁ DANIST ੲੀਨਾਦਨਿਸਤ** *ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dīdah dānist*. Intentionally, wilfully, deliberately.

**DINDÁSSÁ ੲਿੱਲੋਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Dā-dāssā*.

**DING ੲਿੰਗ** *s. m.* Crookedness, a crook, a warp:—*ding pharīngā, a.* See *Dingā tarīngā* in *Dingā*.

**DINGÁ ੲਿੰਗਾ** *a.* Crooked, warped:—*dingā tarīngā, a. (Pot.)* Crooked, uneven; having the face averted, displeased:—*kutte dī pūchhar or pūchhal kahē wanjhī wicch pā rakhiā hā unweṃ dingā rahiā hā.* Some one had put a dog's tail inside a flute, but it remained as crooked as before.—Prov. used of an incurably bad habit; *i. q.* *Wingā*.

**DINGER ੲਿੰਗੇਰ** *s. m.* A yellow and parti-colored kind of peas (*Cajanus Indicus*) common in the eastern and central Panjab. It is rarely cultivated in fields by itself, but generally in narrow strips round other crops. The pulse is said to be easily digested, and is suitable for invalids; *i. q.* *Harhar, Harwānāh*.

**DINGH ੲਿੰਘ** *s. f.* A foot, a step, a pace:—*dingh bharnī, paṭṭnī, puṭṭnī, v. a.* To quicken one's step; *i. q.* *Ulaṅgh*.

**DINGRÍ ੲਿੰਗਰੀ** *s. f.* A herbaceous plant (*Pluchea sp.*) found Trans-Indus and in the Salt Range. It is eaten by goats, and appears to be officinal; *i. q.* *Mujnī*.

**DINH ੲਿੰਹ** *s. m.* A day.

**DÍNÍ ੲੀਣੀ** *a.* Religious, pertaining to religion, spiritual; of the same religion.

**DINJH ੲਿੰਝ** *s. f.* Thirst; the stomach, the belly:—*dīnjh bharke khāūd, v. n.* To eat a bellyfull. See *Danjh*.

**DINO DIN ੲਿਨੋ ਦਿਨ** *ad.* Day by day, daily.

**DINSÁ ੲਿਨਸਾ** *s. m.* A moderate sized tree (*Ilex diphyrena*) not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The wood is not esteemed. On the Beas, the leaves are occasionally given as fodder to sheep.

DÍO दीर्घ *s. m.* This fern (*Pteris aquilina*) is abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. It is certainly eaten at times as a pot-herb in various parts. The fronds are generally used in quite a young state, and are sometimes used to put under the earth of roofs.

DÍO DÍO डीर्घ डीर्घ *s. f.* The cry made by villagers to recall straying buffaloes to the herd.

DIP टिप *s. m.* (K.) A fish trap, consisting of a basket with a small hole at the top; and bait is put to draw fish into it.

DÍP दीप *s. m.* A lamp; an island, a continent, a region or clime of the earth, (the Hindu philosophers say that terrestrial globe contains seven *díps* or islands, encompassed by seven seas):—*dípmáá*, *s. f.* A row of lamps, an illumination that takes place on the occasion of *Diwálí* festival in the month of *Kárák*.

DÍPAK दीपक *s. m.* A lamp; a *rág* or musical mode sung at evening, an evening song or hymn.

DÍRAGH दीरघ *a.* Long:—*díragh sur*, *s. m.* A long vowel.

DÍRÁŃÍ दिराणी *s. f.* The wife of a husband's younger brother; *i. q.* *DaráŃí*.

DÍRH दिग्ध } *s. m.* Firmness of  
DÍRHTÁ दिग्धता } mind, permanence.

DÍRĤAK दिग्धक *s. f.* (Pot.) The rind of a pomegranate; *i. q.* *Naspál*.

DÍRIST दिरिमट *s. m.* See *Darist*.

DÍRISTÁNT दिरिमटांत *s. m.* See *Darishánt*.

DIS टिम *s. f.* An imper. of *v. a.* *Dissad*. Sight; side, quarter;—*dis paigá*, *v. n.* To come into sight, to become visible.

DISÁ टिमा *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dishá*. Side, quarter, direction; point of the compass; a necessary:—*cháron disá*, *s. m.* Four sides, four direction;—*disá jánd*, *v. n.* To go to stool, to ease oneself:—*disá sál*, *s. m.* An inauspicious conjunction of the heavenly bodies; a sign in the heavens consulted on commencing a journey; the direction in which it is deemed unlucky to travel on particular days:—*dur disá*, *s. m.* Deplorable, or bad state, wretched condition, woeful or accused state.

DISANTAR टिमंत्र *s. m.* Foreign country.

DISAUR टिमौर } *s. m.* Another  
DISÁUR टिमाउर } or foreign  
DISÁWAR टिमावर } country.

DISAURÍ टिमौरी }  
DISÁURÍ टिमाउरी } *a.* Belonging  
DISÁNURÍ टिमाँउरी } to another  
DISÁWARÍ टिमावरी } country, fo-  
DISÁNWARÍ टिमाँवरी } reign, im-  
ported.

DISÁUNÁ टिमाउना *v. a.* To tell.

DISHÁ टिमा *s. f.* The same as *Disá*.

DISSAN टिमट } *v. n.* To appear, to  
DISSAN डिमट } be seen, to be visible.  
DISSNÁ टिमटा } Present participle:

*dissdá, dissdá; Future: dissán, dissegá; Past participle: díttá:—dissán or dissán dá changá amlán dá kharáb.* Good to look at, but evil in deeds:—*díttá hoid*, *a.* Seen:—*díttá bháliká*, *a.* Seen and examined.

DIST टिमट } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
DIST डिमट } the Sanskrit word

*Darishá*. Sight, vision; the eye:—*dis kúnt*, *s. f.* An enigma, a riddle; *i. q.* *Darist*.

**DISTANT** ਦਿਸਤਾਂਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Daristant*. A simile, a parable, an illustration, an instance, a precedent.

**DĪURĪ** ਦੀਉਰੀ *s. f.* Moving the middle finger:—*dīurī deṛī*, *v. a.* To anger one by moving the middle finger.

**DĪUT** ਦੀਉਟ *s. f.* A lamp stand.

**DĪWĀ** ਦੀਵਾ } *s. f.* A lamp:—*dīwā sildī*,  
**DĪWĀ** ਡੀਵਾ } *s. f.* A match, a lucifer; *i. q.* *Dīd*.

**DIWĀKHĀ** ਦਿਵਾਖਾ *s. m.* } A lamp-  
**DIWĀKHĪ** ਦਿਵਾਖੀ *s. f.* } stand.

**DIWĀL** ਦਿਵਾਲ *s. m. f.* A giver; (corruption of *Dīwār*) a wall. See *Dawāl*.

**DIWĀLĀ** ਦਿਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* A temple; bankruptcy; *c. w.* *kaḍḍhḍ*.

**DIWĀLĪ** ਦਿਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A strap; a Sikh or Hindu festival of lamps. See *Dīpmālā* in *Dīp*.

**DIWĀN** ਦਿਵਾਨ } *s. m.* A court of au-  
**DĪWĀN** ਦੀਵਾਣ } dience, a tribunal, a

court, a royal court; a secretary, a minister, a financial minister of a State; Sikh religious assembly, (such as *Khālsā Dīwān*):—*dīwān khānmā*, *s. m.* A hall of audience, a chamber, a public room detached from the house.

**DIWĀNĀ** ਦਿਵਾਨਾ *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dīwānah*. A mad man; crazy, mad, possessed of a demon.

**DIWĀNĪ** ਦਿਵਾਨੀ *s. f.* A civil court; the office of a steward or minister of State;—*a.* Civil, pertaining to affairs of State, mad.

**DĪWĀR** ਦੀਵਾਰ *s. f.* A wall.

**DIWĀRĪ** ਦਿਵਾਰੀ *s. f. (K.)* A little door, or passage through a wall.

**DĪWAT** ਦੀਵਟ *s. f.* A lamp-stand.

**DIWĀT** ਦਿਵਾਤ *s. f.* An inkstand;—*(M.)* A lamp-stand.

**DIWĀUNĀ** ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To give, to cause to give.

**DO** ਦੋ } *a.* Two;—*postposition (M.)*  
**ḌO** ਡੇ } Towards, in the direction of;—

*(K.) s. f.* Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*):—*do bar*, *s. m.* Double breadth (of cloth):—*do barā*, *a.* Of double breadth (cloth):—*do dhār*, *do dhārā*, *a.* Two-edged, a sharp edged (a sword):—*do dīlā*, *a.* Double-minded:—*do dīn dā parāhūḍ*, *s. m., a. lit.* A guest for two days; transitory:—*do guḍ*, *a.* Two fold:—*do hatthīn taup wājḡt*, *v. n. lit.* To clap with both hands, to meet half way:—*do jīān nāl*, *a.* Having two lives, pregnant:—*do jībḥā*, *a.* Double-tongued:—*do jīwī*, *a.* Double-minded; pregnant:—*do ku*, *a.* About two:—*do mūhān*, *a.* Double-mouthed:—*do nālī*, *a.* Double-barrelled (a gun):—*do pur*, *s. m.* A pair of mill-stones; heaven and earth; a kind of bread:—*do pur milne*, *v. a. lit.* To meet two stones of a mill; to meet day and evening, to set (the sun):—*do pust*, *a.* Having two generations:—*dosālā*, *a.* Two years old:—*būt Rāvi do chāḥ julyam te jī chhoryam teḍī kolh*. My body has mounted and gone to the Ravi, but I have left my soul with you.—*Story of Sāhibā and Mirzā*.

**DOĀB** ਦੋਆਬ } *s. m.* A tract of  
**DOĀBĀ** ਦੋਆਬਾ } land or country  
**DOĀBBĀ** ਦੋਆਬਾ } lying between two rivers.

**DOĀBAN** ਦੋਆਬਣ *s. f.* A woman of the *Doābbā*; *(M.)* a variety of Indian corn.

DOAK ਦੋਅਕ } *s. m. (M.)* A camel  
 DOAK ਡੋਅਕ } with two teeth to 5  
 years old, and a mare from 2 years to 3½  
 years old, and also having two teeth  
 still.

DOB ਡੋਬ *s. f.* A dip, a dive, a plunge;  
 faint; grief, sorrow:—*dob deyd, v. a.* To  
 dip, to immerse; to dye, to colour; to  
 ruin, to lose; *met.* to get a bad name, to  
 injure any cause:—*dob paigd, v. n.* To  
 faint:—*nakk dob ke marnā, v. n.* To  
 die by drowning one's nose, *i. e.*, to be  
 much ashamed.

DOBBÁ ਡੋਬਾ *s. f.* A dip (of the pen),  
 immersion; soaking;—*dobbd sokkā, s. m.*  
 A calamity, ruin, destruction.

DOBBŪ ਡੋਬੂ *s. m.* An immerser, one  
 who sinks (anything) under water;—*a.*  
 Deep enough to be immersed in standing  
 erect, overhead, very deep.

DOBNÁ ਡੋਬਨਾ *v. a.* To dip, to im-  
 merse, to submerge, to cause to sink; to  
 ruin.

DOD ਦੋਦ *s. f. (M.)* A ceremony per-  
 formed at weddings.

DODÁ ਦੋਦਾ *a. (M.)* Base;—*s. m.* A  
 poppy head.

DOḌÁ ਡੋਡਾ } *s. m.* A poppy head  
 DOḌḌÁ ਡੋਡਡਾ } (*Papaver somniferum*);—

(*K.*) A small tree (*Pyrus Kumaonensis*)  
 common in many parts of the Panjab  
 Himalaya:—*gul doḍd, mal doḍd, s. m.* A  
 plant (*Leucas Cephalotes*) common in the  
 western Panjab plains. The plant is stir-  
 red in milk for its odour, and is officinal,  
 being reckoned stimulant.

DODAK ਦੋਦਕ } *s. f.* A plant, or  
 DODHAK ਦੋਧਕ } weed (*Sonchus*

*oleraceus, Convolvulus pluricaulis, Andra-  
 chne telephioides*) common in many places

throughout the Panjab plains. It is  
 eaten by cattle, and is reckoned cooling,  
 and used as a vegetable:—*barā dodak*  
*s. m.* A weed (*Euphorbia thymifolia*)  
 common in parts of the Panjab plains.  
 Its juice is said to be a violent purgative,  
 the fruit and flowers by name *Hajér*  
*dānd* are officinal:—*kulfā dodak, s. m.*  
 See *Dūdāl*.

DODAL ਦੋਦਲ *s. m.* A shrub (*Spiraea*  
*Lindleyana*) with fine white flowers the  
 handsomest, and one of the commonest of  
 the Himalayan species of *Spiraea*.

DODAN ਦੋਦਨ *s. m. (K.)* A handsome  
 smallish tree (*Sapindus detergens*) not  
 uncommonly planted in the valleys as far  
 as the Ravi. The timber is white, soft,  
 and weak, and is not of great use. In  
 Kangra its leaves are used as fodder.  
 The seeds are also officinal, being given  
 in cases of salivation, in epilepsy and as  
 expectorants.

DOḌARKÁN ਡੋਡਰਕਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A  
 raven, a mountain crow; *i. q.* *Roheldākān*.

DOḌH ਡੋਢ *s. m. (M.)* The ravelled  
 ends of a piece of cloth, badly-woven  
 cloth which is all warp and no woof:—  
*buchkā hā paṭṭ dā wichcho nikthā ḡadh*.  
 The bundle was of silk; it turned out to  
 be ragged ends inside!—Prov. A whited  
 sepulchre.

DODHÁ ਦੋਧਾ *s. m.* Green maize, an  
 ear of corn in the milk.

DODHÍ ਦੋਧੀ *s. f.* The milky juice of  
 the poppy; the milk of green corn,  
 the starch of wheat; a potation prepared  
 from dry poppy heads; a kind of food  
 prepared from various milky fluids (such  
 as that of wheat, maize, almonds, *chār*  
*magz, &c.*)

DODÍÁ ਦੋਦੀਆ *s. m.* See *Dūdhtā*.

DODRŪ ਦੋਦਰੂ *s. m.* See *Dinsā*.

DODŪR ਦੋਦੂਰ *s. m.* See *Didriān*.

DOGA ਡੋਗਾ *s. m.* The name of an ear ornament worn by girls, (generally used in the plural.)

DOGALÁ ਦੋਗਲਾ *a., s. m.* Having two seeds, mongrel; a Eurasian.

DOGÁNÁ ਦੋਗਾਨਾ *s. m.* Bowing the body twice in prayer, a form of prayer among Muhammadans; *i. q.* *Dugānā.*

DOGAR ਡੋਗਰ *s. m.* The name of a caste among Muhammadans; the name of the country about Jammu.

DOGARNÍ ਡੋਗਰਨੀ *s. f.* A female of *Dogar* caste; a native of *Dogar*.

DOGHAR ਦੋਘੜ *s. f.* Two water pots carried on the head one on top of the other; a kind of child's play.

DOGI ਦੋਗੀ *s. m., a.* Two degrees, the second place; in the second place, second (in degree).

DOGLÁ ਦੋਗਲਾ *s. m.* See *Dogald*.

DOGRÁ ਡੋਗਰਾ *s. m.* } A native of  
DOGRÍ ਡੋਗਰੀ *s. f.* } *Dogar*;—*a.* Of or pertaining to *Dogar*.

DOH ਡੋਹ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dosh*. A fault; a sin, blame; an imper. of *v. a.* *Dohan*:—*nachh ná jāye te wephe te dōh*. Does not know how to dance, and blames the courtyard.—Prov.:—*sobbho dōh nīngar te ná dōo; ai Yāhūdan kandh aire te dī*. Give not all the blame to the girl, you Jewess! the wall returns to its foundation, (*i. e.*, nature will out).—Song:—*nā dōh degānī gān, māre lātē te bhāne bān*. Do not milk a strange cow, lest she kick and break your arm.—Prov.

DOHÁ ਦੋਹਾ *s. m.* A kind of verse; a man who milks, a milkman.

DOHAJ ਦੋਹਜ *s. m.* Milking.

DOHÁN ਦੋਹਾਂ *a. (obl. of dower)* Both.

DOHAN ਡੋਹਨ *v. a. (M.)* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dāh*. To milk. *Present participle*: *ḍuhenḍ*; *Future*: *ḍuhesḍ*; *Past participle*: *ḍudhḍ*.

DOHAR ਦੋਹਰ *s. f.* A second ploughing at right angles to the first; reduplication; a kind of cloth, a double shawl:—*dohar pūṇī, v. a.* To plough both ways:—*dohar lūṇī, v. n.* To do any thing twice.

DOHÁSMÁ ਦੋਹਾਸਮਾ } *a.* Having two  
DOHÁSMÁN ਦੋਹਾਸਮਾਂ } stories (a house.)

DOHATBAHÚ ਦੋਹਤਬਹੂ *s. f.* The wife of a daughter's son.

DOHATJUÁÍ ਦੋਹਤਜੁਆਈ *s. m.* The husband of a daughter's daughter.

DOHATPOT ਦੋਹਤਪੋਤ *s. m.* A grandson, a daughter's son, grandsons or daughters by sons or daughters.

DOHTRÁ ਦੋਹਤਰਾ *s. m.* A grandson, the son of a daughter.

DOHATRÍ ਦੋਹਤਰੀ *s. f.* See *Dohtarí*.

DOHATWÁN ਦੋਹਤਵਾਣ *s. m.* A daughter's offspring (used collectively).

DOHÁWÁ ਡੋਹਾਵਾ *s. m. (M.)* A milking vessel.

DOHÍ ਦੋਹੀ *s. f.* Complaint. See *Duhāí*.

DOHÍ ਦੋਹੀ } *s. m.* A milkman.  
DOHÍÁ ਦੋਹਿਆ }

DOHÍN ਦੋਹੀਂ *a. (instr. of Dower)* Both.

DOHIRÁ ਦੋਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of verse;  
*i. q.* *Dohá, Doharā, Dohrā.*

DOHJÍ ਦੋਹਜੀ *s. m.* A milkman; *i. q.*  
*Dohjī.*

DOHLÁ ਦੋਹਲਾ *s. m.* A bee-hive, a  
cavity in a wall in which bees are do-  
miciled.

DOHNÁ ਦੋਹਨਾ *v. n.* To milk;—*s. m.*  
A milk pail, any vessel in which a  
cow is milked.

DOHNÍ ਦੋਹਨੀ *s. f.* A small milk pail  
or milking vessel of any kind.

DOHRÁ ਦੋਹਰਾ *a.* Double;—*s. m.* A  
kind of verse.

DOHRÁ ਦੋਹਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of verse;  
*i. q.* *Dohá, Doharā, Dohīrā, Dohrā.*

DOHRÁU ਦੋਹਰਾਉ *s. m.* Repetition,  
reiteration.

DOHRÚ ਦੋਹਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* A ladle for  
oil, ghee.

DOHTÁ ਦੋਹਤਾ } *s. m.* The son of  
DOHTRÁ ਦੋਹਤਾ } a daughter.

DOHTRÍ ਦੋਹਤੀ } *s. f.* A grand-  
DOHTÍ ਦੋਹਤੀ } daughter, a daugh-  
ter's daughter.

DOHULNÁ ਦੋਹੁਲਣਾ *v. a.* To pour,  
to shed. See *Duhlanā.*

DOHYÁ ਦੋਹਯਾ *s. m.* One who milks,  
a milkman.

DOÍ ਦੋਈ *s. f.* A small wooden spoon:—  
*doi bag, s. m. (M.) (lit. the spoon heron).*  
The spoon bill (*Platalea leucorodia*—Jer-  
don:—*jais de hath doi bukh mare sot.* He  
who holds the spoon dies of hunger.—  
Prov.

DOJAK ਦੋਜਕ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DOJAKH ਦੋਜਖ } from the Persian  
word *Dozakh.* Hell:—*dojak párá karnd,*  
*v. n.* To fill one's belly; to pass miser-  
able days.

DOJAKAN ਦੋਜਕਣ *s. f.* } Corrupt-  
DOJAKHAN ਦੋਜਖਣ *s. f.* } ed from  
DOJAKHÍ ਦੋਜਖੀ *s. m.* } the Per-  
DOJAKÍ ਦੋਜਕੀ *s. m.* } s i a n  
word *Dozakhí.* Hellish, devilish, one  
fit for hell, a great sinner.

DOJH ਦੋਝ *s. m.* Milking.

DOJHAN ਦੋਝਣ *s. f.* A milkmaid.

DOJHÍ ਦੋਝੀ *s. m.* A milkman.

DOK ਦੋਕ *s. f.* The first pair of teeth a  
horse gets after he begins to shed his  
milk teeth; *i. q.* *Doká.*

DOKÁ ਦੋਕਾ *s. m.* A stop, hindrance;  
milk remaining in a cow's teats after  
milking her;—(M.) A date in the  
second stage of ripeness when it has be-  
come yellow or purple, and is still quite  
hard:—*doká or dōke lai ke rakhind.* Not to  
return without some obstruction or re-  
proach or suffering.

DOKH ਦੋਖ *s. m.* Fault, blame, vice,  
sin, injury, blemish, defect, disorder:—  
*dokh dengá, v. a.* To blame; *i. q.* *Dos.*

DOKHAN ਦੋਖਣ *s. f.* } One who is to  
DOKHÍ ਦੋਖੀ *s. m.* } blame, a sinner,  
one who has a blemish, an injurious  
person;—*a.* Inimical, ill-disposed, male-  
volent, malignant.

DOKHLÁ ਦੋਖਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* An earthen  
mortar for husking grain; *i. q.* *Ukhlá.*

DOKHṆÁ ਦੋਖਣਾ *v. a.* To curse, to  
accuse.

**DOKI ਦੇਕੀ** *s. f.* The first pair of teeth a horse gets after he begins to shed his milk teeth:—*dokī līdūgī*, *v. a.* To get these teeth; *i. q.* *Dok.*

**DOL ਡੋਲ** *s. m. f.* A well-bucket made of iron; moving, shaking, roving, rambling; swelling by walking (a wound); *c. w. paigī*.

**DOL ਢੋਲ** *s. m. (M.)* An earthen saucer-shaped cup for drinking water.

**DOLÁ ਡੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of sedan or litter, a dooley; *(M.)* a milkpail:—*dolá dēdā*, *v. a.* To give one's daughter to a superior by way of tribute.

**DOLÁ ਢੋਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An earthen vessel for bringing water from the well.

**DOLÁNGH ਢੋਲਾਂਘ** } *s. f. (Pot.)* A  
**DOLÁNGH ਡੋਲਾਂਘ** } step, a pace. See  
*Ulaugh.*

**DOLCHÍ ਡੋਲਚੀ** *s. f.* A small metal well-bucket; a leather mug.

**DOLÍ ਡੋਲੀ** *s. f. m.* Dim. of *Dolá* A small sedan or litter; a sick person, a person who is influenced by an evil spirit;—*(Pot.)* An earthen milking vessel with a wide mouth:—*dolí khilāugī*, *khilāugī*, *v. a.* To throw down (a person influenced by an evil spirit) into ecstasies shaking his head and speaking through spirits.

**DOLÍ ਢੋਲੀ** *a.* Second in rank or degree (in the play called *khutīmār*.)

**DOLNÁ ਡੋਲਨਾ** } *s. m.* An earthen vessel

**DOLNÁ ਢੋਲਨਾ** } into which cattle are milked, a mug; a small well-bucket;—*v. n.* To move, to shake, to be shaken, to rove, to ramble, to roam; to be disheartened, to be discouraged, to lose presence of mind.

**DOM ਢੋਮ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Doyam*. Second, next; inferior.

**DOMRÁ ਡੋਮੜਾ** *s. m.* A young musician or bard (a word of contempt.)

**DON ਢੋਂ** *postposition (M.)* Towards. See *Do*.

**DONÁ ਢੋਨਾ** *s. m. (K.)* See *Durungā*; a shrub (*Daphne oleoides*) which is common at places on most of the rivers in the Panjab Himalaya and also occurs Trans-Indus. In Chamba, gun powder charcoal is made from the wood. The bark is given for colic, and it is used by women for washing their hair. On the Chenab, the leaves or an infusion are given for gonorrhoea, and applied to abscesses.

**DONÁ ਢੋਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Leaves folded up to hold sweetmeats and small groceries; *i. q.* *Dānnā*.

**DONDDÁ ਢੋਂਦਾ** *a.* Having two teeth (spoken of cattle).

**DONDRÚ ਢੋਂਡਰੂ** *a.* Having no branches or leaves (a tree).

<b>DONGÁ ਢੋਂਗਾ</b>	<i>s. m.</i>	} A deep vessel, a deep boat.
<b>DONGHÁ ਢੋਂਘਾ</b>	<i>s. m.</i>	
<b>DONGHÍ ਢੋਂਘੀ</b>	<i>s. f.</i>	
<b>DONGÍ ਢੋਂਗੀ</b>	<i>s. f.</i>	

**DONNÁ ਢੋਨਾ** *s. m.* See *Dānnā*.

**DONNÁ ਢੋਨਾ** *s. m.* The name of a part of the country in the Jullundur *Dodāb*, a country lying between two small streams.

**DONON ਢੋਨੋਂ** *a.* Both; *i. q.* *Dowar*.

**DOR ਢੋਰ** *s. f.* A rope, a string, a thread; a string of kite.

**DOR ਢੋਰ** *s. m.* See *Dodal*; a species (*Arum curvatum*) grows at many places in the Panjab Hamalaya. On the



Jhelum and Sutlej it is stated to have poisonous qualities. In Kullu the seeds are said to be given with salt for colic in sheep.

DOR ਡੋੜ *s. m. (M.)* Two fold.

DORÁ ਡੋੜਾ *a. (M.)* Doubled.

DORÁ ਦੋੜਾ *s. m.* Cloth quilted without cotton.

DORÁ ਡੋਰਾ *s. m.* A line, a cord, a thread, a string; an ornament worn by the bride at weddings; a ladle; strings (of the border of a *Khes* and *Dutahí*) twisted (used in the plural); a red line in the eye;—*a.* Deaf:—*andhá dojakhi te dorá bihiški*. The blind go to hell, and the deaf to heaven.—Prov. (The blind are supposed to be suspicious and treacherous; the deaf simple and innocent):—*dorá deydá, v. a.* To pour ghee on food:—*dore paige, v. a.* To have red lines into the eyes.

DORHÁ ਡੋੜਹਾ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of verse consisting of two lines. *Dorhás* form the chief unwritten poetry of the country, and are universally sung wherever Jats collect for pleasure or work. *Dorhás* sometimes deal with love stories but are rarely indecent. They afford the greatest amusement both to singers and the listeners and compare favourably with songs of the *Fol di rol di ri do* type to which they exactly correspond. Some throw great light on rustic native thought and manners. *Dorhás* are of three kinds. —(1) those containing sense in both lines and the sense is connected as:—*main kirár, maindā yār Kureshi; hikki gálhon dardí Musulmán karesi*. I am a *kirár* woman, my lover is *Kureshi*; I fear only one thing, i. e., that he will make me a *Muhammadan*.—(2) those containing sense in each line but unconnected, the result being nonsense as:—*gáún gorí dá gábá alúhán; teqí bewafáí dá, Gamaná yár, ná ham sáuhán*. The red cow has a new born calf; of your infidelity, *Gáman* love, I was not aware.—(3) those having the first line shorter than the second and

containing only a few unmeaning words to rhyme with the second line, which generally has some sense as:—*kaí wahín Jhalárin; rondí mar waisán, Gámaná yár, dehdí tedlán ráhtín*. Some *Jhálárs* are working; *Gáman* love! I shall die of weeping at the sight of your courses.

DORÍ ਦੋਰੀ *s. m. (K.)* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*) found in most of the valleys up to near the Indus. The wood is often very red, and it has a strong foetid smell when fresh; a plant (*Polygonum Bistorta*) common at places in the Panjab Himalaya. On the Sutlej the root is said to be applied to abscesses, and it is officinal in the plains, being very astringent; i. q. *Ajbdér*.

DORÍ ਡੋਰੀ *s. f.* A string, a cord, a rope; an ornament worn by the bride at a wedding; hope, trust, belief, faith.

DORÍÁ ਡੋਰੀਆ *s. m.* Striped cotton cloth; a dog-keeper.

DOS ਦੋਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dosh*. Fault, vice, sin, blemish, defect, disorder; blame; charge, accusation; (in comp.) people:—*dos deydá, lagdandá, láund, v. n.* To accuse one of a crime:—*dos laggandá, v. n.* To be accused of a crime.

DOSÁLLÁ ਦੋਸੱਲਾ *s. m.* A pair of shawls;—*a.* Two years old.

DOSAN ਦੋਸਣ *s. f.* A woman who is in fault, a criminal; one who has a blemish.

DOSÁNDÁ ਦੋਸਾਂਦਾ } *s. m.* A de-  
DOSHÁNDÁ ਦੋਸ਼ਾਂਦਾ } coction; i. q. *Dushándá*.

DOSHÁLLÁ ਦੋਸ਼ੱਲਾ *s. m.* A pair of shawls; i. q. *Dushállá*.

DOSÍ ਦੋਸੀ *a., s. m.* Faulty, criminal, vicious, defective; a leper.

**DOSNÁ ਦੋਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To criminate, to pronounce guilty, to blame. *Present participle: dosdā; Future: dosegā; Past participle: dosiā:—dosiā hoīd, a. See Dost.*

**DOST ਦੋਸਤ** *s. m.* A friend; a lover, sweetheart, paramour:—*dost dār, a. Friendly:—dost dārī, s. f. Friendship.*

**DOSTÍ ਦੋਸਤੀ** *s. f.* Friendship, affection, amity, love.

**DOTÁ ਡੋਟਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A young profigate (used by women of men).

**DOTAHÍ ਦੋਤਹੀ** *s. f.* A kind of double cotton shawl worn by villagers in winter and generally spread on beds; *i. q. Dutahí.*

**DOTLÍ ਦੋਤਲੀ** *s. f. (K.)* A term used in Kullu to describe the grazing grounds round villages.

**DOU ਦੋਊ } a. Both.**  
**DOWEN ਦੋਵੇਂ }**

**DOYAK ਦੋਯਕ** *s. m. (M.)* A camel of five years old; *i. q. Doak.*

**DÚ ਦੂ** *a. (M.)* Two.

**DUÁ ਦੁਆ** *s. f.* A blessing, a benediction, a prayer; medicine:—*bad dūd, s. m. Calling down curses on:—dūd dārū, s. m. Medicine, treatment; remedy, cure:—dūd dārū karnā, v. a. To treat a patient:—dūd deṭī, v. a. To pray for; to give medicine:—dūd karnī, v. a. To pray; to give or take medicine:—dūd khair, s. f. A blessing, a good wish:—dūd lagṭī, v. n. To be effective (a medicine):—dūd parḥī, v. a. To read the praises of God in the Kurān:—dūd salām kahī, v. a. To send or say one's compliments or blessings.*

**DÚÁ ਦੁਆ** *s. m.* The figure (2);—*a. An other, second, other:—dūd dūd, a. An other.*

**DUÁB ਦੁਆਬ } s. m. A country**  
**DUÁBÁ ਦੁਆਬਾ } between two rivers;**  
the country between the Bias and Sutlej so called; *i. q. Doābbā.*

**DUÁDSÍ ਦੁਆਦਸੀ** *s. f.* The twelfth day of each half month; *i. q. Duātsī.*

**DUÁÍ ਦੁਆਈ** *s. f.* Medicine. See *Dud.*

**DUAIT ਦੁਆਇਤ** *s. f.* Difficulty, double-mindedness, separation, want of union and friendship; believing in a multiplicity of deities; believing one-self separated from God, or one's soul different from God.

**DUAIT ਦੁਆਇਤ** *s. f.* An inkstand; *i. q. Dawāt, Dawāit.*

**DUÁKHNA ਦੁਆਖਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To form soot; *i. q. Dhuākhṇā.*

**DUÁL ਦੁਆਲ** *s. f.* A giver; a wall:—*dūd dūd, a. Other, another:—dūdī gīr, s. m. A cloth lining the wall of a room; a wall shade; a leather strap; i. q. Diwāl.*

**DUÁLÁ ਦੁਆਲਾ** *s. m.* Circumference, suburb; bankruptcy; ornaments:—*duāle hoṇā, v. a. To hang on to one, to compel one, to take something:—duāle kadḥḥā, v. a. To declare one's self a bankrupt:—duāle nikalḥā, v. n. To become bankrupt; i. q. Dawālā.*

**DUÁLE ਦੁਆਲੇ** *prep.* Round about.

**DUÁLÍ ਦੁਆਲੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dīpālī*. The festival occurring in the month of *Kattak*, when a grand illumination takes place; a leather girdle, a strap:—*duālī band, s. m. A sepoy, a soldier; i. q. Dawālī, Diwālī.*

**DUÁLÍÁ ਦੁਆਲੀਆ } s. m. A bank-**  
**DUÁLYÁ ਦੁਆਲਯਾ } rupt, an in-**  
solvent; *i. q. Diwālī.*

DUĀN ਦੁਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* A small light-  
ed heap of rubbish; a place of such rub-  
bish; *i. q. Dīdān.*

DUĀNĪ ਦੁਆਣੀ } *s. f.* A silver piece  
DUANNĪ ਦੁਅੱਨੀ } of two annas.

DUĀNKH ਦੁਆਂਖ *s. f. (M.)* Soot; *i. q. Dhudākh, Dhudāh.*

DUĀPAR ਦੁਆਪਰ *s. m.* The third jugg  
or brazen age, comprising 8,64,000 years  
in which Krishna was born.

DUĀR ਦੁਆਰ *s. m.* A door, entrance,  
gate, gateway:—*duār sākh, s. f.* The  
side piece of a door frame.

DUĀRE ਦੁਆਰੇ *prep.* Before the door;  
through, by, by means of.

DUĀRKĀ ਦੁਆਰਕਾ *s. m.* The name of  
a place of Hindu pilgrimage near the  
mouth of the gulf of Cutch on the western  
coast of India.

DUĀT ਦੁਆਤ *s. f.* An inkstand; *i. q. Dawdī, Divdī, Dudīt.*

DUĀTSĪ ਦੁਆਤਸੀ *s. f.* See *Duddet, Dawdēt.*

DUĀUNĀ ਦੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a. (caus. of Deṭā.)* To cause to be given, to cause  
to give.

DUB ਦੂਬ *s. m. (K.)* This well-known  
grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) is abundant  
except in the lightest soils, and the most  
arid localities throughout the Panjab  
plains. On account of its rooting stolons  
and close growth when watered, it is  
well adapted for turfing, and is generally  
used for that purpose. It is the best of  
all grasses for fattening and milk-pro-  
ducing powers; *i. q. Khabbal.*

DUBADŪ ਦੂਬਦੂ *ad.* Openly, face to  
face; *i. q. Dūbbadūh.*

DUBAK DUBAK KARNĀ ਡੁਬਕ ਡੁਬਕ  
ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To go up and down; to  
come tears into the eyes.

DUBAL ਦੁਬਲ *a.* Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word *Durbal*. Weak, powerless.

DUBALTĀ ਦੁਬਲਤਾ } *s. f.* Lean-  
DUBALTĀĪ ਦੁਬਲਤਾਈ } ness, weak-  
ness.

DUBĀRĀ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ *ad.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Dobārah*. Twice, a  
second time.

DUBĀRAN ਦੁਬਾਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To  
water the land a second time.

DUBĀU ਡੁਬਾਉ *s. m.* A dip, a dive,  
immersion.

DUBĀŪ ਡੁਬਾਊ *a.* Liable to sink;  
deep enough to be immersed in standing  
erect, over the head, very deep; on the  
point of being immersed; that will sink,  
(*i. e.*, any thing heavier than water);—  
*s. m.* An immerser, a dipper; *i. q. Dobbā.*

DUBĀUNĀ ਡੁਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a. Caus. of Dubbṇā.* To cause to sink, to immerse;  
to demolish, to ruin.

DUBB ਡੁੱਬ *s. m.* A dip, a dive, immer-  
sion, sinking:—*dubb jāṇā, v. n.* See  
*Dubbṇā*:—*dubb marnā, v. n.* To drown  
one-self; to be very much ashamed.

DUBBĀ ਦੁੱਬਾ *s. m. (M.)* A depression  
in the ground filled with water, a pond.

DUBBAR ਦੁੱਬਰ } *a.* Difficult.  
DUBBHAR ਦੁੱਬਰ }

DUBDHĀ ਦੁਬਧਾ *s. f.* Doubt, suspense,  
dilemma; ambiguity, uncertainty; dis-  
quietude or perplexity:—*dubdhā meṭ*

*dowen gai máyá milí ná Rám.* In disquietude of mind (one) lost both, neither he got wealth nor conceived God.—Prov. used about the failure in doubt.

**DUBHAK DUBHAK** डुभक डुभक *v. n.*  
Glitter, glittering; going up and down;  
*c. up. karná.*

**DUBHÁKHÍÁ** दुभाधीमा } *s. m.* One  
**DUBHÁSÍÁ** दुभासीमा } who under-  
stands two languages, an interpreter.

**DUBHAN** डुभन *v. n. (M.)* To be milked. *Present participle: dubhá;*  
*Future: dubhá;* *Past participle: dubhá.*

**DUBHÁSRÁ** दुभामरा *a. s. m.* Double-tongued; one who changes sides, a man of duplicity.

**DUBHKÁ** डुभका *s. m.* } Water drawn  
**DUBHKÍ** डुभकी *s. f.* } fresh from a  
well; a dip, a dive:—*dubhke dá pánt,*  
*s. m.* Water drawn from a well.

**DUBHTÁ** दुभडा *s. f.* See *Dubhdá.*

**DUBKÍ** डुभकी *s. f.* A dive, a dip;—  
(*Pot.*) A kind of tambourine; *i. q. Daurá.*

**DUBLÁ** दुबला *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Durbal*. Lean, emaciated.

**DUBLÁÍ** दुबलायी *s. f.* Leanness, emaciation.

**DUBBNÁ** डुबना *v. n.* *Present participle: dubbdá;* *Future: dubbegá;* *Past participle: dubbiá, dubbiá hoíá.* To dive, to be dipped, to be immersed, to sink; to set (the sun); to be absorbed (in business); to be ruined, to be lost, to be done for; to be disgraced, to get a bad name.

**DUBOLÍÁ** डुबेलीमा *s. m.* One who dives, as in excavating a well, or one who dives into the ocean for pearls.

**DUCHITT** दुचिउ } *a.* Having the  
**DUCHITTA** दुचिउ } mind occupied

with two objects, absent minded, wavering.

**DUCHITTI** दुचिउती *s. f.* Absence of mind, suspense.

**DÚDÁ** दूदा *a.* Foolish:—*dúdá dhári,*  
*s. m.* A kind of Muhammadan faqir, called also *Madári.*

**DÚDAL** दूदल *s. m. (K.)* A common weed (*Taraxacum officinale*) in the Panjab Himalaya. In many places the young plant is eaten as a vegetable, and is officinal in Kashmir. The leaves are found in the Himalaya, as in Europe to be excellent food for tame rabbits:—*Euphorbia Helioscopia, s. m.* A common field-weed in spring throughout the Panjab plains and the Siwalik tract. The milky juice is applied to eruptions, and the seeds are given with roasted pepper in cases of cholera.

**DÚDAGRÚ** दूदमगरु *s. m. (K.)* A climbing species (*Ficus reticulata*) found in the Panjab Siwalik tract and Himalaya up to near the Indus.

**DUPD** डुड *s. m. f.* A hole, the hole of a mouse; crookedness in feet.

**DUPDÁ** डुडा *a.* Having crooked feet, clump-footed.

**DUDDH** दुध } *s. m.* Corruption of  
**DUDH** दुध } the Sanskrit word  
**DÚDH** दूध } *Dughd.* Milk; the milky

juice of certain plants:—*chiridā dá duddh,*  
*s. m. lit.* Sparrow's milk; rare things, (spoken generally of those things which are rarely found):—*duddh choná, v. a.* To milk:—*duddh churdugá, v. n.* To keep back its milk (a cow, buffalo):—*duddh dáubá, s. m. lit.* The boiling of milk; a sudden fit of passion or zeal which is soon over:—*duddh de dánd* or *duddh díá dándá,* *s. m.* Milk teeth:—*dúdhá dhári,*  
*s. m.* One who lives on milk alone (some, *sádhús* live on milk and do not take food):—*duddh káphugá, v. a.* To boil (milk):—*duddh pángá, v. n.* To form (the

juice before the grain):—*duddh piḍḍā*, v. a. To suckle, to give suck to:—*duddh piḍḍā*, v. n. To drink milk, to suck:—*duddh putt*, s. m. Cattle and children:—*duddh putt wālā*, wālā, s. m. A man or woman rich in cattle (wealth) and offspring:—*duddh nahāwan puttā phalā*. May you bathe in milk and rear many children, or may you abound in cattle and children; (a benediction):—*duddh putt agge āṇḍā*, v. a. To perish cattle and children, (a curse):—*duddh utar āṇḍā*, *uttarāṇḍā*, v. n. To be full (udders, teats), to feel affection for:—*duddh wargā*, a. White as milk, very white:—*duddh batthalā*, s. m. (K.) See *Dūdal*.

**DUDDHI ਦੁੱਧੀ** a. Having a milky juice;—s. f. A woman's breast; the name of a plant;—a. Having a milky juice.

**DUDFRAS ਦੁਦਰਸ** s. m. (K.) This tree (*Populus ciliata*) is common wild in the Panjab Hamalaya up to the Indus and grows to a large size, occasionally reaching 10 feet in girth, and its leaves resemble those of the *pippal*. The wood is soft and not valued, but is used for water troughs, and in Hazara occasionally for gun stocks. In some places the leaves are used as fodder. There is a plentiful floss round the seeds, which has at times been recommended for purposes of manufacturing paper.

**DÚDHI ਡੁੱਧੀ** a. One and a half; i. q. *Deudh*.

**DÚDHÁ ਡੁੱਧਾ** a. Having half as much more added, one half more; i. q. *Deudhā*.

**DUDHAIL ਦੁਧੈਲ** a. Giving milk.

**DÚDHÁPAR ਦੁਧਾਪਰ** s. m. (K.) A tree (*Euonymus fimbriata*) is common in many places in the Panjab Hamalaya up to near the Indus. It does not grow to a great size, and is not valued for construction, but the wood is close-grained and tough, and spoons are made of it. The leaves are eaten by goats, and on the Sutlej the red seeds are strung into ornaments for the head.

**DUDHÁR ਦੁਧਾਰ** } a. Two-edged,  
**DUDHÁRÁ ਦੁਧਾਰਾ** } very sharp (a sword).

**DÚDHI ਡੁੱਧੀ** s. f. A threshold, a threshold of royal palace (*Málwā* dialect);—a. one half more:—*dúdhī jāṛī*, *lāṛī*, v. a. To add one-half to a thing; to take fifty per cent. interest.

**DÚDHIÁ ਦੁਧੀਆ** s. m. See *Dúdhya*; a plant (*Aconitum Napellus*) is frequent in parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The root of this plant is called *dúdhī māṛā* (*Aconitum ferox*) and is used for destroying wild animals. In Europe, aconitina, the most virulent poison known, is extracted from the root of this plant. In Chamba it is ground and applied externally, after scarification, for headache. It is official in the plains, being reckoned anodyne, and used externally and internally for bronchitis.

**DUDHKAL ਦੁਧਕਲ** s. m. The name of a plant containing milky juice.

**DÚDHLAK ਦੁਧਲਕ** s. m. A common weed (*Microhynchus nudicaulis*) throughout in the plains. In the southern Panjab the plant is used medicinally in *sharbat*.

**DUDHÚÁ ਦੁਧੂਆ** s. m. Milk, white-wine (spoken by *faqirs*).

**DÚDHYÁ ਦੁਧਯਾ** s. m. The colour of milk; arsenic;—a. Giving milk, containing milky juice; white like marble; raw, green.

**DUDKÁR ਦੁਦਕਾਰ** } s. f. Reproof,  
**DUDKÁRÍ ਦੁਦਕਾਰੀ** } rebuke, anubbing, a curse; i. q. *Durkár*, *Dutkár*.

**DUDKÁRNÁ ਦੁਦਕਾਰਨਾ** v. a. To rebuke; i. q. *Durkárṇā*, *Dutkárṇā*.

**DÚDLÁ ਦੁਦਲਾ** s. m. (K.) A fine tree (*Prunus Padus*), with handsome bunches

of white flowers in April, which grows in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The wood is not much valued, but is used for ploughs, railings and for spoons. The fruit is eaten by the people, but has a mawkish astringent taste; *i. q.* *Jámú jammún*:—*Syringa Emodi*. A shrub occurring at many places in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The wood is white and close-grained, and carves well. The leaves are eaten by goats.

**DÚDSHAMBAR ਦੁਦਸ਼ੰਬਰ** *s. m.* (K.)

A shrub (*Desmodium tiliaefolium*) of much wide distribution, being found abundantly in many places on all the rivers. It is eaten by cattle, and the twigs are used for tying loads together. The tough bark is used as a paper-making and textile material. The leaves appear to be officinal by name *Shál parní*.

**DÚDLÍ ਦੁਦਲੀ** *s. m.* (K.) See *Dádal*.

**DÚDÚ ਦੁਦੁ** *s. m.* A sound like that of a kettle-drum; *i. q.* *Dhádú*.

**DUGAN ਦੁਗਨ** } *s. f.* Reduplication  
**DUGAN ਦੁਗਣ** } (a musical term.)

**DUGÁNÁ ਦੁਗਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Bowing the body twice in prayer, a kind of Muhammadan prayer in which two inclinations of the body are made.

**DUGÁRÁ ਦੁਗਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Two balls inserted in a gun at once; a rifle carrying two balls, a double-barrelled gun; *c. w.* *márná*.

**DUGDUGÍ ਝੁਗਝੁਗੀ** *s. m.* A tambourine.

**DUGGAL ਦੁੱਗਲ** *s. m.* A division of *Khatrá*.

**DUGGH ਝੁੱਘ** *s. m.* A thick head of a stick.

**DUGHBÁ ਦੁਘੜਾ** *a.* (preceded by *aghṛá*). Entangled (thread); difficult.

**DUGUNÁ ਦੁਗੁਣਾ** *a.* Double.

**DÚGÚRÚ ਦੁਗੁਰੂ** *s. m.* (K.) See *Dádagrú*.

**DUHÁÍ ਦੁਹਾਈ** *intj.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Duhá*. Mercy! Justice!—*s. f.* Crying out for justice, appeal, plaint; an oath; a double portion, reduplication; milking, pay for milking:—*duháí deṛí*, *v. a.* To appeal, to cry out for justice:—*duháí tiháí*, *s. f.* Reiterated appeals, reduplication and triplication:—*duháí tiháí deṛí*, *v. n.* To complain, to cry for justice; *i. q.* *Durohí*.

**DUHÁJAR ਦੁਹਾਜੜ** } *s. m.* A second  
**DUHÁJÚ ਦੁਹਾਜੂ** } husband or wife;  
*i. q.* *Májjá*.

**DUHAR ਦੁਹਰ** *s. m.* See *Dohar*.

**DUHULNÁ ਝੁਹੁਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Duhalná*.

**DUHARFÍ ਦੁਹਰਫੀ** *a. lit.* Two lettered; brief.

**DUHÁSAMÁN ਦੁਹਾਸਮਾਂ** } *a.* Having  
**DUHÁSAWÁN ਦੁਹਾਸਵਾਂ** } two stories,  
pertaining to the second story.

**DUHATTHAR MÁRNÍ ਦੁਹੱਥੜਮਾਰਨੀ**  
*v. n.* To clap with two hands, to strike with two hands, to strike two hands on the earth in rage, or in a great sorrow.

**DUHATWÁN ਦੁਹਤਵਾਣ** *s. m.* A daughter's offspring (used collectively.)

**DUHÁUNÁ ਦੁਹਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to milk

**DÚHBADÚH ਦੁਹਬਦੁਹ** *ad.* Openly, face to face; *i. q.* *Dábadú*.

DUHELÍ ਦੁਹੇਲੀ *a.* Difficult.

DUHITTÁ ਦੁਹਿੱਤਾ *a.* Double-minded.

DUHNÁ ਦੁਹਣਾ *v. a.* To milk;—*s. m.*  
A wide mouthed milk vessel.

DUHŃÍ ਦੁਹਣੀ *s. f.* A small milk  
vessel.

DUHRÁ ਦੁਹਰਾ } *a.* Double, thick,  
DUHURÁ ਦੁਹਰਾ } *fat.*

DUHRÁU ਦੁਹਰਾਉ } *s. m.* Redupli-  
DUHURÁU ਦੁਹਰਾਉ } *cation, reitera-*  
*tion.*

DUHRÁUNÁ ਦੁਹਰਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
DUHURÁUNÁ ਦੁਹਰਾਉਣਾ } *double, to*  
*repeat, to reiterate, to reduplicate.*

DUHT ਦੁਹਤ } *s. m.* A daughter's  
DUHTÁ ਦੁਹਤਾ } *son:—duht bahá,*  
DUHTRÁ ਦੁਹਤਰਾ } *s. f.* The wife of  
a daughter's son:—*duht judí, s. m.* The  
husband of a daughter's daughter:—  
*duht pot, s. m.* A grandson, a daughter's  
son:—*dohht wáy, s. m.* A daughter's off-  
spring (used collectively.)

DUHTÍ ਦੁਹਤੀ } *s. f.* A daughter's  
DUHTRÍ ਦੁਹਤਰੀ } *daughter.*

DUHULNÁ ਦੁਹੁਲਣਾ *v. a.* To pour,  
to shed, to make useless.

DUHUN ਦੁਹਿ *postposition (M.)* To-  
wards, in the direction of.

DUHURAM ਦੁਹਰਮ *s. f.* Reduplica-  
tion; *i. q.* *lāuṛí.*

DÚÍ ਦੁਈ *s. f.* Separation, the state of  
being two.

DUI ਦੁਇ *a.* Two.

DÚJ ਦੁਜ *s. f.* The second day of a half  
month (lunar), the second day of lunar  
fortnight.

DÚJAR ਦੁਜੜ *s. f.* Beating with a shoe.

DÚJJÁ ਦੁੱਜਾ } *a.* Second, other, an-  
DÚJÁ ਦੁਜਾ } *other.*

DUK ਦੁਕ *s. m. (M.)* The eye of a  
needle:—*sūt dī duk wichchon katar úthān*  
*dī langht waiṇdhí.* A string of camels is  
passing through the needle's eye.—Prov.  
used of an impossibility.

DUKALLÁ ਦੁਕੱਲਾ *a.* Two together  
but separated from all others, two by  
themselves:—*akallá, dukallá, a. lit.* Single  
or double; single, unaccompanied.

DUKÁN ਦੁਕਾਨ *s. f.* A shop, a retail  
store, a workshop:—*dukán chaldūṛí, v. a.*  
To do a good business:—*dukán dār, s. m.*  
A shop-keeper:—*dukán dāri, s. f.* Shop-  
keeping, trade, buying and selling:—  
*dukán dāraṇ, s. f.* A female shop-keeper,  
the wife of a shop-keeper:—*dukán karní,*  
*v. a.* To keep or open a shop:—*dukán*  
*lagāṇṇí, v. a.* To open or set out a shop;  
to display one's wares.

DUKH ਦੁਖ *s. m.* Pain, affliction, dis-  
tress:—*dukh dāí, dukh dāik, dukh dāin,*  
*a., s. m. f.* Painful, grievous; giving  
pain, one who gives pain:—*dukh dená,*  
*v. a.* To give pain:—*dukh hartá, dukh*  
*bhanjān, s. m.* One who relieves or re-  
moves pain or sorrow; an epithet of  
God:—*dukh lagṇá, v. a.* To feel pain:—  
*dukh pāṇṇá, v. n.* To bear pain, to suffer  
pain or trouble, to experience difficulties,  
to take pain:—*dukh sukh, s. m.* Pain and  
pleasure:—*dukh sukh dá sánjhá honá, v. n.*  
To show one's sorrows or pleasures, to  
assist one in grief and pleasure:—*dukh*  
*wandá, v. a.* To share one's grief or  
sorrows; to sympathise or condole with  
one.

DUKHAN ਦੁਖਨ *v. n. (M.)* To smoulder.

DUKHĀU ਦੁਖਾਉ *s. m.* One that gives pain, any thing that distresses.

DUKHĀUNĀ ਦੁਖਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To give pain, to distress; to touch or probe so as to hurt a sore.

DUKHĀWAN ਦੁਖਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To fumigate.

DUKHĪ ਦੁਖੀ } *a., s. m. f.* Suffer-  
DUKHĪĀ ਦੁਖੀਆ } ing pain or afflic-  
DUKHYĀ ਦੁਖਯਾ } tion, unfortunate,

poor, indigent; distressed in mind, sick at heart; aggrieved, sorrowful; a great sufferer, an unfortunate wretch:—*dukhī hoḡā*, *v. n.* To be sorely afflicted or distressed:—*jaḡam dā dukhīdā*, *s. m.* A wretch foredoomed to life-long suffering:—*Nānak dukhīdā sabh saṃsār, sukhīdā so jo nām adhār*. *Gurā* Nanak says all world, (i. e., worldly persons) are distressed in mind, happy is one who has trust in the name (of God).

DUKHIĀRĀ ਦੁਖਿਆਰਾ *s. m.*

DUKHYĀRĀ ਦੁਖਯਾਰਾ *s. m.*

DUKHIĀRAN ਦੁਖਿਆਰਣ *s. f.*

DUKHYĀRAN ਦੁਖਯਾਰਣ *s. f.*

DUKHIĀRĪ ਦੁਖਿਆਰੀ *s. f.*

DUKHIYĀRĪ ਦੁਖਯਾਰੀ *s. f.*

One that is suffering from disease, one that is afflicted, a person in pain; one that suffers in body or in mind.

DUKHNĀ ਦੁਖਣਾ *v. a.* To pain, to ache, to smart, to throb, to probe (a wound); to feel compunction or remorse; to lie heavy on one's mind. *Present participle: dukhāḡ; Future: dukheḡ; Past participle: dukhīd.*

DUKHNŪTĀ ਦੁਖਣੂਤਾ *s. m.* Passing urine frequently in small quantities accompanied with pain.

DUKHRĀ ਦੁਖੜਾ *s. m.* Pain, affliction, distress, constant sufferings; a state of woe, a sad story:—*dukhṛā roḡd*, *v. n.* To tell a story of one's sufferings, to narrate one's sorrows.

DUKĪ ਦੁਕੀ *s. f. (M.)* A flat pendant of gold worn hanging to a necklace of silk.

DUKK ਡੁੱਕ *s. m.* A blow.

DUKKAR ਦੁੱਕੜ } *s. f.* A small tam-

DUKKUR ਦੁੱਕੜ } bourine (generally

used by *Dāms*) who stand behind dancing girls when dancing;—*a.* Two:—*dukkar bajāṇī, wajāṇī*, *v. n.* To play on tambourine; to clap the hands:—*ikkar dukkar*, *a.* One, two, sometimes one and sometimes two:—*ikkar dukkar bhambā bhau asṭi nabbe pūrā sau*. This phrase is used by boys in a play called *ghuffallī*.

DUKKH ਦੁੱਖ *s. m.* See *Dukh*.

DUKKĪ ਦੁੱਕੀ *s. f.* The figure two in cards.

DUKRĀ ਡੁਕੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* Two cows. Two cows make a *ḡukṛā*, six *ḡukṛās* one *dampī*, two *dampīs* one *kasīrā*, four *kasīrās* one pice.

DULĀ ਦੁਲਾ *s. m.* A good man, a brave man; a plant (*Abelmoschus ficulneus*) which grows in fields in the plains. Its seeds are put in sweetmeats.

DULĀĪ ਦੁਲਾਈ *s. f.* A thin quilt of two folds.

DULĀR ਦੁਲਾਰ *s. m.* Love, affec-

DULĀRĀ ਦੁਲਾਰਾ *s. m.* tion;—*a.*

DULĀRĪ ਦੁਲਾਰੀ *s. f.* Dear dar-

ling:—*rāj duldī*, *s. f.* A princess.



DULATTÁ ਦੁਲੱਤਾ *s. m.* } A kick or  
 DULATTÍ ਦੁਲੱਤੀ *s. f.* } kicking  
 with one or both feet, (especially by  
 a horse, ass, mule); *c. w. kháṇḍ, márná.*

DULÁUNÁ ਡੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To shake,  
 to move, to discourage, to dishearten.

DULHÁUNÁ ਡੁਲ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
 DULHWÁUNÁ ਡੁਲ੍ਹਵਾਉਣਾ } To  
 cause to be poured out.

DULKANÁ ਦੁਲਕਣਾ *v. n.* To trot; to  
 utter a word; to deny.

DULKÍ ਦੁਲਕੀ *s. f.* A trot (of a horse);  
*c. w. jáṇḍ, paṇḍ.*

DULLARÁ ਦੁਲਲਾਰਾ *a.* Composed of  
 two strands.

DULLHNA ਡੁਲ੍ਹਣਾ *v. n. a.* To be  
 poured out, to be shed; *met.* to weep;  
 to laugh.

DULLNÁ ਡੁਲਣਾ *v. n.* To move, to shake  
 or be shaken; to roam, to ramble, to be  
 unsteady or unsettled. *Present participle:*  
*ḍullḍá; Future: ḍulleḡá; Past participle:*  
*ḍullíá;—ḍullíá hoíá, a.* Unestablished,  
 having no settled residence or resting  
 place.

DÚLO ਦੁਲੋ } *s. m.* A bridegroom;  
 DÚLLO ਦੁਲੋ } (in parlance) O master;

a brave man; a son in affection is also  
 so named.

DÚM ਡੁਮ *s. m.* The name of a caste of  
 Muhammadan musicians and bards:—  
*ḍám ḍarwá, s. m.* A false alarm:—*ḍámán*  
*de ghar wídh jwē bháwe tīwē gá.* It is a  
 wedding in a *mírásí's* house, he sings  
 just as he likes.—Prov. used of those  
 who are independent of doing anything,  
 or of those who do anything of their  
 own accord.

DUMB ਦੁੰਬ *s. m.* A tail; an ear of  
 the grain called *judr*; (united with *ḍḍg*  
 as *ḍḍg dumb*, a blemish); *i. g. Dumm.*

DUMBÁ ਦੁੰਬਾ *s. m.* A fat tailed ram.

DUMBCHÍ ਦੁੰਬਚੀ *s. f.* A crupper.

DUMBER ਦੁੰਬੇਰ } *s. m. (M.) Cor-*  
 DUMBÍR ਦੁੰਬੀਰ } rupted from

the Persian word *Dabír*. The person  
 who divides the grain at the thresh-  
 ing-floor. He is paid usually from one  
 to four *ṭopás* per *path* of grain weighed or  
 measured. Under the Sikh Government  
 the revenue was taken in kind. A por-  
 tion was set apart for the *Dumbír's* pay.  
 The government appropriated one-half  
 and the *Dumbír* the other half. After  
 annexation *paṭwáris* were appointed, but  
 the word *Dumbír* is often used for  
 a *paṭwári*.

DUMBH ਡੁੰਭ } *s. m.* A deep place in  
 DUMMH ਡੁੰਮ੍ਹ } a stream, a lake, a  
 pond.

DÚMNÁ ਡੁਮਣਾ *s. m.* A species of bee;  
 the name of a caste whose business is to  
 make split baskets.

DÚMNE ਡੁਮਣੇ *s. m. f.* A person of  
 the *Dúmná* caste.

DÚMNI ਡੁਮਣੀ *s. f.* A female *Dúm*.

DÚMRÁ ਡੁਮਰਾ *s. m.* A youth of the  
*Dúm* caste; (a word of contempt.)

DUMÚHÁ ਦੁਮ੍ਹਹਾ } *a.* Double-mouth-  
 DUMÚNHÁ ਦੁਮ੍ਹਹਾ } ed, having two  
 DUMÚNHÍ ਦੁਮ੍ਹਹੀ } mouths, (said  
 DUMÚNHÍN ਦੁਮ੍ਹਹੀਂ } also of a fe-  
 male snake having two mouths.)

DÚN ਦੁਣ *s. f.* A valley, a tract of coun-  
 try lying between two mountain ridges;

DUPUSTĀ दुपुसडा } a. Printed on  
DUPUSHTĀ दुपुसडा } both sides:—*dupushtā karnā*, v. a. To print on both sides.

DUR दुर intj. Stop! stand off! get away:—*durāchār*, s. m. Misconduct:—*durāchārī*, s. m. A bad man:—*durbachār*, s. m. Bad words, abuse:—*durbal*, a. Weak, lean:—*durbaltdī*, s. f. Weakness:—*durbhāg*, a. Unfortunate:—*durbhāu*, s. m. Dishonour, affording neither honour nor profit:—*dur dasā*, *disā*, *dur gatt*, s. m. Deplorable or bad state, wretched condition:—*dur dur hoṇā*, v. n. To be an object of scorn; a prefix:—*dur dur karnā*, v. a. To drive or turn out (generally spoken to turn out dogs):—*dur gaṇdh*, s. f. Bad smell:—*durjāy*, s. m. A bad man, an enemy:—*dur labbh*, a. Not obtainable, impracticable, difficult to find; precious:—*dur matt*, *durmattī*, a., s. m. Evil-minded; foolish; foolishness, folly.

DUR दुर s. f. A wolf's den.

DŪR दूर a. Distant, far, remote;—s. m.

Distance:—*dūr bīṇ*, s. f. A spy glass, a telescope:—*dūr dhiyānī*, s. m. One who possesses foresight, a prudent person:—*dūr dī sujjhā*, v. n. To see a long way off; to think deep:—*dāl ton dūr hoṇā*, *kardēṇā*, v. n. To efface or banish from one's mind:—*dūr ho*, *dūr hojā*, intj. Off! Begone!—*dūr hoṇā*, v. n. To be removed, to be remote, to be dispelled:—*dūr karnā*, v. a. To dispel, to avert, to dismiss, to turn out; to conceal; to abolish:—*dūr rahīṇā*, v. n. To abhor, to shrink from, to recoil at:—*dūr de dhol suhāṇe*. lit. Distant drums seem to be beautiful, i. e., the far off things are always seem to be good.

DURĀḌḌĀ दुराडडा ad. At a distance, a great way off.

DURAGĀ दुरगा s. m. See *Dogḷā*.

DURĀHĀ दुरहा s. m. A road dividing into two; one who acts a double part, a man of duplicity.

DURĀJĪ दुरानी s. f. A double government (as when a town is divided between two independent powers); disunion, separation.

DURĀNĀ दुराना s. m. A tree (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) found commonly west of the Ravi. On the Chenab particularly the fruit is large and really decent eating.

DURĀUNĀ दुराउना v. a. To repeat, to re-duplicate, to answer, to talk back, to resist an order.

DURĀUNĀ दुराउना v. a. To make run.

DURBARĀN दुरबारान s. m. (M.) A mound of earth, whether natural or artificial.

DURE दुरे intj. Begone! get out! (to a dog.)

DURED दुरेड } s. m., a. Dis-  
DUREḌĀ दुरेडा } tance; distant, re-  
DUREḌE दुरेडे } mote, far off; i. q.  
*Durḍḍā*.

DURESHTĀ दुरेसडा s. m. Is a tree (*Medicago sativa*.)

DURGĀRĪ दुरगारी s. m. This tree (*Acacia stipulata*) is handsome in appearance, and is seen in great abundance and luxuriance in portions of the Kangra Valley. The wood of the old tree in Kangra is stated to be brownish, soft, brittle, and light, and it is not valued, being used only for planks and other ordinary purposes.

DURH दुर s. f. See *Dur*.

DURHĀ दुरहा a., s. m. Running; a robber.

DURĪ दुरी s. f. The two on dice.

DURKĀNĀ ਦੁਰਕਾਨਾ }  
 DURKĀRNĀ ਦੁਰਕਾਰਨਾ }  
 DURKĀR SATTNĀ ਦੁਰਕਾਰਸੱਟਣਾ }

*v. a.* To drive or turn out (a dog);  
 to dishonour, to disgrace, to scorn.

DUROHĪ ਦੁਰੋਹੀ *s. f.* Complaint, appeal,  
 exclamation, wailing; *i. q.* *Duhdī*.

DURŪ ਦੁਰੂ *s. m.* Imprecation, a curse:—  
*durā durā honā, v. n.* To be cursed:—  
*durā durā karā, v. a.* To curse.

DURUKĀ ਦੁਰੁਕਾ } *a.* Having  
 DURUKHĀ ਦੁਰੁਖਾ } two sides alike;—

*s. m.* A man that wears two faces, a  
 man of double policy, a man of crooked  
 policy.

DURUNB ਦੁਰੁੰਬ *s. m.* (*M.*) A seam or  
 suture of a garment, a crack, a crevice.

DURUNGĀ ਦੁਰੁੰਗਾ *s. m.* This plant  
 (*Artemisia elegans*) has a very wide  
 range of growth, being found up in the  
 Himalaya, and abounding in many  
 parts of the Panjab plains, especially in  
 the arid desert tracts. The odour in  
 brushing through masses of it is at times  
 very powerful, and not unpleasant. The  
 branches are officinal, their smoke being  
 considered good for burns, and their in-  
 fusion is given as depurative; *i. q.*  
*Cháhri saroch*.

DŪS ਦੂਸ *s. f.* Stink, a strong pun-  
 gent smell (as of rancid oil); *c. w.*  
*duṣī* and in the plural with *nikkal*  
*jāyā; i. q.* *Tās*.

DUSĀK ਦੁਸਾਕ } *s. m.* A double  
 DUSĀKĀ ਦੁਸਾਕਾ } relationship.

DUSĀLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } *s. m.* A pair of  
 DUSHĀLLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } shawls.

DUSĀLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } *a.* Two years  
 DUSĀLLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } old.

DUSALLŪ ਦੁਸੱਲੂ *s. m.* The other end  
 or side:—*dusallū nikal jāyā, v. n.* To  
 pass through and come out on the other  
 side (as a spear or ball).

DUSĀNDĀ ਦੁਸਾਂਦਾ } *s. m.* A decoo-  
 DUSHĀNDĀ ਦੁਸਾਂਦਾ } tion.

DUSĀNGAR ਦੁਸਾਂਗਰ } *s. f.* A fork-  
 DUSĀNGĪ ਦੁਸਾਂਗੀ } ed stick.

DUSĀR ਦੁਸਾਰ *s. m.* The other end or  
 side:—*dusār pār honā, v. n.* To pass  
 through and out at the other side.

DŪSARĀ ਦੁਸਰਾ *a.* Second, other, an-  
 other; *i. q.* *Dājā*.

DUSERĀ ਦੁਸੇਰਾ *s. m.* } A two seer  
 DUSERĪ ਦੁਸੇਰੀ *s. f.* } weight.

DUSHĀLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ *s. m.* See *Dushāllā*.

DŪSHANĀ ਦੁਸ਼ਣਾ } *s. m.* A religious  
 DŪSANĀ ਦੁਸਣਾ } blame, a religious  
 accusation or charge:—*dūshanā laggnā,*  
*v. n.* To be accused of a religious crime  
 or sin.

DUSHMAN ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ } *s. m. f.* An  
 DUSMAN ਦੁਸਮਣ } enemy, a foe:  
 —*dānnā dushman, s. m.* A wise enemy:  
 —*jānnā dushman, s. m.* A mortal enemy.

DUSHMANĀĪ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਈ }  
 DUSMANĀĪ ਦੁਸਮਣਾਈ }  
 DUSMANĀIGĪ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਇਗੀ }  
 DUSHMANĀIGĪ ਦੁਸਮਣਾਇਗੀ }  
 DUSMANĪ ਦੁਸਮਣੀ }  
 DUSHMANĪ ਦੁਸਮਣੀ }  
*s. f.* Animosity, hatred.

DUSHT ਦੁਸ਼ਟ *a.* Bad, wicked, depraved,  
 low, profligate; hard-hearted, obdurate;  
*i. q.* *Dusī*.

DUSHTAN ਦੁਸ਼ਟਣ } *s. f.* A hard-  
DUSHTANÍ ਦੁਸ਼ਟਣੀ } hearted  
woman.

DUSKANÁ ਭੁਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To sob, to  
sniff.

DUSRÁKE KARNÁ ਦੁਸਰਾਕੇ ਕਰਨਾ }  
DUSRÁUNÁ ਦੁਸਰਾਉਣਾ }  
*v. a.* To repeat, to reduplicate, to reiterate.

DUSS ਭੁੱਸ *s. f.* Glory, dignity, beauty  
of shape or form; *i. q.* *Luss*.

DÚSS ਦੁੱਸ *s. f.* A large shrub (*Colebrookia oppositifolia*) which occurs in the Siwalak tract, and in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. Gunpowder charcoal is made from it, and its leaves are applied to wounds and bruises;—A shrub *Elsholtzia polystachya* found in the Panjab Himalaya. To the south of Kashmir it is said to be used as a dye

DUSSÁ ਦੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A woollen  
blanket; *i. q.* *Dhussá*.

DUSSAR ਦੁੱਸਰ } *s. m.* The other end  
DUSSUR ਦੁੱਸੁਰ } or side; a second time;  
another turn.

DUST ਦੁਸਟ *a.* See *Dushṭ*.

DUSTAR ਦੁਸਤਰ *a.* Not procurable,  
procured with difficulty.

DUSÚTÍ ਦੁਸੁਤੀ } *s. m.* A coarse  
DUSÚTÍÁ ਦੁਸੁਤੀਆ } cloth woven of  
two threads, a kind of coarse cloth used  
for tent making or other purposes.

DÚT ਦੁਤ *s. m.* A mediator; a go-between; an ambassador, a secret messenger, an emissary; an angel; an evil spirit;—*jamdūt*, *s. m.* An angel of death.

DUTAHÍ ਦੁਤਹੀ *s. f.* A coarse cloth  
used to spread on bed or worn by villagers in winter.

DUTAKK ਦੁਟੱਕ *s. m.* Cutting into two  
pieces:—*dutakk hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be separated or divided into two pieces:—*dutakk karná*, *v. a.* To cut into two, to separate, to disjoin:—*dutakk jawáb dená*, *v. a.* To give a short or decisive answer, to settle a matter with a word, to cut the matter short, to give a flat denial.

DUTAR ਦੁਤਰ *s. m.* The ocean of this world.

DUTARÁ ਦੁਤਾਰਾ *s. m.* A two-stringed  
musical instrument.

DUTARFÍ ਦੁਤਰਫੀ *a., s. m.* Having  
two sides, two-sided; two sides.

DUTERÁ ਦੁਤੇਰਾ *s. m.* Animosity, ill-feelings.

DÚTÍ ਦੁਤੀ }  
DÚTÍÁ ਦੁਤੀਆ } *s. m.* See *Dát*.

DUTKÁR ਦੁਤਕਾਰ } *s. m.* Reproof,  
DUTKÁRÍ ਦੁਤਕਾਰੀ } rebuke, snubbing, a curse; *i. q.* *Dudkár*.

DUTKÁRNÁ ਦੁਤਕਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To rebuke, to reprove, to snub, to drive away (a dog); *i. q.* *Durkárnd*.

DUTT ਦੁੱਤ *s. m.* A compound letter; reproof; a messenger; a go-between.

DUWÁLÍ ਦੁਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* The strap of a turner's lathe, a strap.

## E—(ੲ)

E ੲ *pron.* This, these;—*inter.* O! (used in addressing one).

ECH PECH ਏਚ ਪੇਚ *s. m.* Complication, convolution; difficulty; deceit.

ED ਏਡ *s. f.* The heel;—*ed lāuṛī*, *v. a.* To strike a horse's sides with one's heels, to spur a horse;—*a.* See *Aiḍ*.

EDĀ ਏਡਾ } *a.* See *Aiḍḍā*.  
EDDĀ ਏਡਾ }

EDHAR ਏਧਰ *ad.* See *Aiḍhar*.

EDON ਏਓਂ } *ad.* Hence, from this,  
EDUN ਏਊਂ } from this time. See *Aiḍon*.

EGILBĪR ਏਗਿਲਬੀਰ *s. m.* *Datisca cannabina*. See *Darinkhari*.

EH ਏਹ *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ikh*. This, he, she, it, they, these.

EHĀ ਏਹਾ } *pron.* Such like, this, the  
EHĪ ਏਹੀ } same, this very one, these  
EHO ਏਹੋ } very ones.  
EĪ ਏਈ }

EIJHĀN ਏਜ਼ਾਂ *ad.* (*M.*) Of this kind, like this, such as this:—*eijhān kam kaken kīte*. Has any one done such a deed as this?

EILAN ਏਲਨ } *s. m.* A small tree  
EILĀUR ਏਲੌਰ } (*Andromeda ovali-*

*folia*) abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The seeds and young leaves are poisonous to cattle, and to goats in the spring months only. The wood is soft and weak, and used for fuel and charcoal only.

EIN ਏਇਨ *s. m.* A fine tall nettle (*Urtica heterophylla*) with immense leaves and a vigorous sting, which is not uncommon in many places of the Panjab Himalaya. Its stems are often employed for making twine and ropes by the dry process, but they perish quickly from wet.

EK ਏਕ *a.* See *Ikh*.

EKĀ ਏਕਾ *s. m.* The figure (1), a unit:—*ekā ekā*, *ad.* Suddenly, all at once, quickly.

EKĀDSHĪ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
EKĀDSĪ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ } from the San-  
EKĀTSĪ ਏਕਾਤਸ਼ੀ } skrit word *Ekāda-*  
*shī*. The eleventh day of lunar month, on which the Hindús generally keep fast; *i. q.* *Akādsh*, *Akātsh*.

EKĀGAR ਏਕਾਗਰ *a.* Attentive, absorbed in meditation, concentrated (mind):—*ekāgar chitt*, *s. m.* A concentrated mind; *i. q.* *Akāgar*.

EKALBĪR ਏਕਲਬੀਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Verbascum Thapsus*) not uncommon in the plains. It is eaten by camels and goats. In Bissahir the root is given as a febrifuge.

EKAM ਏਕਮ *s. f.* The first day of the Hindú fortnight.

EKAMKĀR ਏਕਮਕਾਰ } Corrupted  
EKANKĀR ਏਕੰਕਾਰ } from the San-

skrit word *Oṅkār*. The mystic name of God. It is used at the beginning of prayers and holy recitations, and also at the beginning of writing and respectful salutations; *i. q.* *Oṅkār*.

EKĀNT ਏਕਾਂਤ *a., s. m.* Secluded, retired, private, lonely, solitary, single; seclusion, retirement, isolation, solitude, loneliness; *c. w.* *hobaiṭhāḍ*, *rahināḍ*; *i. q.* *Akānt*.

EKKĀ ਏਕਾ *s. m.* Union, agreement, combination.

ELAL ਏਲਲ *s. m.* See *Eilan*.

ELCHĪ ਏਲਚੀ *s. m.* An envoy, delegate, ambassador.

ELON ਏਲੌਂ *s. f.* A vegetable eaten by poor people.

ELÚÁ ਏਲੂਆ *s. m.* Aloes.

ELWÁ ਏਲਵਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Alse perfoliata*) occasionally cultivated by *fagirs* throughout the Panjab plains. The pulp of the leaves (after removing their skin) is eaten by poor people and in famines. It is also applied to boils, and is used in veterinary medicine.

ENÁ ਏਨਾ } *a.* See *Ainā*.  
ENÁN ਏਨਾਂ }

ENDRÁ ਏਂਦਰਾ *s. m.* A fine large climber (*Hiptage Madablota*) with handsome flowers found at low elevations in the hills up to near the Indus.

ENDWÍ ਏਂਡਵੀ *s. f.* A hoop-shaped mat or cushion, made of cord or cloth, and placed on the crown of the head, by those who carry burdens, especially by those who carry vessels of water on their heads; a circular mat placed under a *hukkd*; *i. q.* *Unná, Inná*.

ERAN ਏਰਨ } *s. m.* See *Eilan*.  
ERNÁ ਏਰਨਾ }

ERNÁ ਏਰਨਾ } *s. m.* A  
ERNÁ GOHÁ ਏਰਨਾਗੋਹਾ } cake of cow-  
dung as found in its natural state.

ESAR ਏਸਰ *s. m.* A species (*Rubus rotundifolius*) with yellow fruit.

ETHE ਏਥੇ *ad.* Here.

ETIBÁR ਏਤਿਬਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Etebár*. Confidence, trust, belief, faith; respect, character, regard, consideration:—*etibár jándé rahíná, v. a.* To lose one's credit; *c. w. karná, rakkhá*:—*be etibár, a.* Uncredible, unreliable. See *be-atbár* in *Atbár*:—*banne sawáqarí dá jhejá, etibár kare kehjá*. Who can believe that the neighbours will continue to fight; *i. q.* *Atbár, Itbár*.

ETIBÁRÍ ਏਤਿਬਾਰੀ *a.* Trustworthy, credible, confidential, responsible:—*be*

*etibárí, a.* Having no confidence or trust, having no belief or faith.

ETNÁ ਏਤਨਾ *a.* See *Ainā*.

ETTÁ ਏੱਤਾ *a.* So much, this much; so many:—*Sáwā badí ekádsht, Jeth Rohní ho, ettá samá prekhya man báckhat phal ho*. Understand that the more the star *Rohní* shows 11th dark half of *Sáwā*, the more there will be produce to delight your heart; *i. q.* *Ainā*.

## F—(ਫ)

FACHCH ਫੱਚ *a.* Very old, very weak.

FÁG ਫਾਗ *s. f.* The fruit of the *Phagwárí* tree; dim. of the month *Phaggā*.

FÁGÚ ਫਾਗੂ } *s. m.* This fruit  
FÁGÚRÍ ਫਾਗੂਰੀ } (*Ficus carica, Ficus caricoides*) is not uncommonly cultivated in gardens in the Panjab plains. The fruit is eaten by the people; *i. q.* *Phagwárí*.

FAHAM ਫਹਮ *s. m.* (A.) Sense, understanding, intelligence.

FAIDÁ ਫੈਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fáedah*. Advantage, benefit, interest; outturn, yield; value; service, use; moral, inference, result;—*ad.* Worthless, in vain, uselessly:—*faidedár, a.* Good, advantageous:—*Jeth dí dhupp fádedár, Sáwā dí dhupp sútte ár*. The sun in *Jeth* does good to the crops, the sun in *Sáwā* parches and burns them up:—*befaidá, a.* Worthless, unserviceable, unavailing, unadvisable; needless, absurd. See *Birthá, Bekár* in *Be*.

FAIJ ਫੈਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fais*. Plenty, abundance, profit, kindness, generosity, liberality, bounty, charity:—*faij bakhsh, faij mánd, a.* Kind, generous liberal, bountiful.

FAIL ਫੈਲ *s. m.* Corruption of the English word *Fire*. Discharge, volley; time or turn for the discharge of *semen*:—*fail upháund, v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with.

**FAILSÚF** फैलसुफ *s. m.* A boaster, a fop; an artful person, an impostor; an extravagant person.

**FAILSÚFÍ** फैलसुफी *s. f.* A boast, deception, cheating; extravagance.

**FAIN** फेन *s. f.* Foam, froth, scum.

**FAINT** फेन्ट *s. f.* The lap; a belt, a waistband.

**FAINTÁ** फेन्टा *s. f.* A small turban.

**FAIR** फेर *s. f.* Corruption of the English word Fire. Fire, discharge, volley:—*fair karné, v. a.* To fire, to discharge, to shoot.

**FAISLÁ** फैसला *s. m.* Adjudication, arbitration, judicial determination, disposal of a case, decision, judgment; settlement, adjustment of an account; determination, arrangement:—*akhír faislá, s. m.* Final decision or judgment; *c. w. honé, karné; i. q. Phaislá.*

**FAJAL** फजल *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fazal*. Bounty, grace:—*fajal karné, v. a.* To show mercy, to be bountiful:—*fajal Maulá, mihar Alláh.* Grace of the Almighty Father and mercy of God be with you. A cry of Muhammadan *faqirs* when they go to beg from house to house.

**FÁJAL** फजल *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fázil*. Accomplished, proficient, perfect; an accomplished person, a scholar.

**FAJAR** फजर *s. f.* Morning:—*waddí fajar, s. m.* Early in the morning.

**FAJÍHAT** फजीहत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fazíhat*. Disgrace, ignominy, infamy; quarrel; *c. w. honé, karné.*

**FAKÍR** फकीर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Faqír*. Poor or penni-

less; a beggar; a mendicant, a devotee, a *faqír*:—*fakír dost, s. m.* A friend of *faqirs*.

**FAKÍRÍ** फकीरी *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *faqírí*. Poverty, beggary; the life or state of a *faqír*;—*a.* Of or relating to a *faqír*.

**FAKÍRŪ** फकीरु *s. f.* The female relating to *faqír*.

**FÁKKÁ** फक्का *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fáqah*. Abstinence from food, starvation.

**FÁL** फाल *s. m. (P.)* An omén, an augury, a presage, bibliomancy, a divination:—*fál páuqá, v. a.* To cause events to be foretold.

**FALAK** फलक *s. m.* Sky; the highest authority, a great helper.

**FALÁN** फलान *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fuláq*. *Membrum virile, penis; pudendum* (abusive):—*faláq thok, s. m.* The generative organs of both sexes.

**FALÁNÁ** फलाना *s. m.* } Such a one,  
**FALÁNÍ** फलानी *s. f.* } a certain  
**FALÁNNÁ** फलान्ना *s. m.* } person;  
**FALÁNNÍ** फलान्नी *s. f.* } such (a person, place, or thing.)

**FALÁSBÁ** फलामबा } *s. m.* A com-  
**FALÁSFÁ** फलामफा } pound of dif-  
ferent medicines pounded together and sold by native grocers.

**FALASSÚ** फलसु *s. m.* See *Dúdfaras*.

**FÁLSÁ** फालसा *s. m.* The name of a tree bearing a stone fruit, also a sub-acid fruit (*Grewia Asiatica*.)

**FALSH** फलस *s. m.* See *Dúdfaras*.

✱ **FALTU** फलतु *a.* Spare, surplus, extra; an unemployed person.

**FALUDDA** फलुदा *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Falūdah*. A preparation of rice much eaten by people; a kind of flummery made of *nishdā*.

**FALUHA** फलुहा *s. m.* The fruit of the *Fālsā* tree. Also see *Phalūhā*.

**FALUS** फलुस } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**FANUS** फनुस } from the Persian word *Fānūs*. A glass shade.

**FANA** फना *a., s. m.* Passed away, departed, extinct, dead; destruction, death:—*fanā hojānā*, *v. n.* To be destroyed, to be ruined; to pass away, to perish, to vanish; to die, to expire.

**FAND** फंद *s. m.* See *Phand*.

**FANI** फानी *a.* Transitory, fleeting; mortal, perishable.

**FARAHUNA** फराहुना *v. a.* To throttle, to ensnare; to hang, to suspend, to let down by a rope.

**FARAK** फरक *s. m.* Corrupted form the Arabic word *Farq*. Distance; difference; defect, vice:—*farak āwānā*, *farak ājānā*, *v. n.* To deteriorate, to go back:—*fark honā*, *v. n.* To be different, to differ:—*dilān wichh fark āwānā*, *v. a.* To have a misunderstanding:—*farak karnd*, *v. a.* To separate; to discriminate; to change, to vary:—*farak kaddhānā*, *v. a.* To find out or make out the difference:—*farak nāl, ad.* Apart, at a distance:—*farak painā*, *v. n.* To differ, to be discordant; to have a misunderstanding.

**FARAKI** फराकी *s. f.* A circingle, a girth.

**FARAKKA** फरक्का *s. m.* Clearing up of the sky, shining out of the sun on a rainy day; drying of the ground, clothes

after rain; a drill for boring iron:—*farakkā honā*, *laggānā*, *v. n.* To become dry; *i. q.* *Pharkā*.

**FARANG** फरंग *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Frank. Europe, France, England.

**FARANGGAN** फरंगण *s. f.* } A Euro-  
**FARANGGI** फरंगी *s. m.* } pean,  
an English man or woman.

**FARANSISI** फरंसीसी *s. m.* A French.

**FARANT** फरंट *a.* Corrupted from the English word Front. Rebellious, opposing; angry, affronted.

**FARAS** फरस } *s. m.* A pavement, any  
**FARSH** फरश } cloth spread out on the  
ground, a carpet; a tree (*Populus Alba*);  
*c. w.* *honā*, *karnd*.

**FARAS** फरस } *s. m.* One who  
**FARASH** फराश } pitches tents,  
spreads carpets, carries an umbrella; a fine tree (*Tamarix orientalis*):—*fardsh khānā*, *s. m.* A room where carpets, tents are kept.

**FARASGIRI** फरसगीरी } *s. f.* The  
**FARASHGIRI** फराशगीरी } business  
**FARASI** फरामी } of a  
**FARASHI** फराशी } *Fardsh*.

**FARASIUN** फरामिऊन *s. m.* The leaves of a species (*Salvia lanata*.)

**FARAST** फरमस्त *s. m.* The name of a tree (*Populus nigra*), which is commonly planted in Kashmir and on the Chenab and the Sutlej. It is occasionally seen in the plains. The celebrated *poplar avenue* close to Srinagar is probably one of the finest things of its kind in the world. It is perfectly straight, a row of trees on



each side of a level road more than a mile long. Its bark is officinal in the plains, an *ark* being extracted from it, which is considered depurative; i. q. *Sufaidā*.

**FARÁṬĀ** ਫਰਾਟਾ *s. m.* The sound of anything rushing or fluttering in the air, a rush, a puff.

**FARAUN** ਫਰੌਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Firāwṣ*. Pharaoh; a proud, arrogant person, a despot.

**FARD** ਫਰਦ *s. m.* A single one, a unit; one (of a pair of shawls); a bit; roll:—*fard lagḡuṣṭ*, *v. a.* To frame charge under the Indian Penal Code:—*fard lagḡuṣṭ*, *v. n.* The framing of the charge under the I. P. Code.

**FAREB** ਫਰੇਬ } *s. m.* Fraud, de-  
**FARFEJ** ਫਰਫੇਜ } ception.

**FAREBAN** ਫਰੇਬਣ *f.* } *a. Fra-*  
**FAREBĪ** ਫਰੇਬੀ *m.* } *du lent,*  
**FARFEJAN** ਫਰਫੇਜਣ *f.* } *dishonest,*  
**FARFEJĪ** ਫਰਫੇਜੀ *m.* } *collusive.*

**FARIĀD** ਫਰਿਆਦਿ *s. f.* Corrupted from Persian word *Faryād*. A complaint, suit, charge; a cry for help; *c. w. karṇā*. See *Dohā*.

**FARIĀDAN** ਫਰਿਆਦਣ *s. f.* } A com-  
**FARIĀDĪ** ਫਰਿਆਦੀ *s. m.* } plai-  
nant.

**FARĪD** ਫਰੀਦ *s. m.* A Muhammadan saint:—*farīd būṭī*, *s. f.* A medicinal herb (*Cocculus villosus*, *Farsetiā Edgeworthii*.)

**FARIST** ਫਰਿਸਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Fehrist*. A list, a table.

**FARISTĀ** ਫਰਿਸਤਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**FARISHTĀ** ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ } from the Persian  
word *Farishtah*. An angel; a servant

(dialect of the Simla hills):—*suekḡ banaj*, *farishtā khett*. Making a bargain by means of a messenger, is (like getting your) field cultivated by a servant.

**FARJAND** ਫਰਜੰਦ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Farzand*. A son.

**FĀRKHATĪ** ਫਾਰਖਤੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fārkhatī*. A deed of release or discharge, a written acquittance, a deed of dissolution of partnership.

**FARMĀ** ਫਰਮਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word *Form*. Forms, proof sheet.

**FARMĀIS** ਫਰਮਾਇਸ } *s. f.* Corrup-  
**FARMĀISH** ਫਰਮਾਇਸ } tion of the  
Persian word *Farmāyash*. Order or commission (for goods), a requisition; recommendation:—*farmāish lāuḡṭ*, *v. a.* To make recommendation:—*farmāish lagḡṭ*, *v. a.* To be recommended.

**FARMĀN** ਫਰਮਾਣ *s. m.* A mandate, an edict, a charter.

**FARMĀNĀ** ਫਰਮਾਨਾ } *v. a.* To  
**FARMĀUNĀ** ਫਰਮਾਉਣਾ } instruct, to  
tell, to desire, to require, to bespeak (a superior.)

**FAROĪ** ਫਰੋਈ *s. m.* (*M.*) Miscellaneous fines:—*farōi karāwā*, *s. m.* A fine levied by the watchman engaged to watch the crop while ripening on cattle trespassing.

**FARRĀṬṬĀ** ਫਰਾਟਾ *s. m.* The sound of anything rushing or fluttering in the air, a rush, a puff; i. q. *Fardāṭ*.

**FARRĪ** ਫਰੀ *s. m.* A tree (*Grewia elastica*) found in Salt Range, Swalik tract and below Kangra. Its timber is said to be very strong and elastic. The fruit is eaten.

**FARSÍ** **ਫਰਸੀ** } *a.* Belonging to a  
**FARSHÍ** **ਫਰਸ਼ੀ** } floor or a carpet :  
 —*farshí salám, s. m.* A very low bow, a  
 protracted *salám*.

**FÁRSÍ** **ਫਾਰਸੀ** *s. m.* The Persian language :—*parhe Fársí weche tel eh wekho karmán de khel.* (If any one) learns the Persian language and sells oil; behold the mysteries of fate.—Prov. used in contempt of those who being scholars of the Persian language engage themselves in shop-keeping.

**FARW** **ਫਰਵ** *s. m.* A grass (*Digitalia sanguinalis*.) See *Khabbhal*.

**FARWÁ** **ਫਰਵਾ** *s. m.* A tree like fir tree (*Tamarix orientalis*.)

**FASÁD** **ਫਸਾਦ** *s. f.* Outbreak, dissension, ferment; intrigue :—*fasád dí jar, fasád dá mál, s. f. m. lit.* Matter or cause of dispute; a fomentor of disturbance. See *Danggd*.

**FASÁDÍ** **ਫਸਾਦੀ** *a.* Mischievous, vicious; factious. See *Danggd*.

**FASAL** **ਫਸਲ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Fasl*. Season, harvest, reaping season, crops :—*jamín wáhiyán, fasal gáhiyán, ján náhiyán.* Ploughing (is good) for the land, threshing for the corn, washing for the body.

**FASALÍ** **ਫਸਲੀ** } *a.* Belonging to the  
**FASLÍ** **ਫਸਲੀ** } harvest, or season :  
 —*faslí baferá, s. m. lit.* A partridge of harvest; a man coming at a time to serve his own selfish ends, mercenary.

**FAST** **ਫਸਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Fasad*. Opening a vein, bleeding :—*fast kholgá, v. a.* To bleed :—*fast khuláungá, khulwáungá, v. a.* To cause to be bled.

**FÁTÁ** **ਫਾਤਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**FÁTÍÁ** **ਫਾਤਿਆ** } the Arabic word

*Fátiah*. The opening *Súrat* or chapter of the *Qurán* being read for the benefit of dying Muhammadans ;—*fátíd dengá, v. n.* To make offerings to saints with prayers :—*fátíd parhád, v. n.* To read prayers over the dead.

**FATÁ** **ਫਤਾ** } *s. m.* Victory, success :  
**FATAH** **ਫਤਹ** } —*himmat agge fatah naj-dík.* Success is not far from enterprize, i.e., success is due to enterprize; *c. w. honí, karní.*

**FATOKAR** **ਫਤੋਕਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A plant which grows in the hot weather. Its leaves are used by bald persons as the hair restorer, and are also good for boils.

**FATWÁ** **ਫਤਵਾ** *s. m.* The written verdict of the Muhammadan Law officer of a court, according to the *Shard*; *c. w. dengá.*

**FAUJ** **ਫੌਜ** *s. m.* A troop, an army :—*faujdar, s. m. lit.* A commander of the Military Force under the Muhammadan Government; a criminal judge or magistrate; an elephant driver :—*faujdarí, s. f.* The office or rank of a commander of an army; the office of a criminal judge, the criminal court; a criminal case, a criminal offence; violence, injury :—*fauj dári karní, v. a.* To commit an assault or criminal offence :—*faujdarí wichch phasád, v. n.* To be prosecuted criminally :—*fauj wichch bhartí honá, v. n.* To be enlisted :—*faujdarí adálat, s. f.* The criminal court.

**FAUJÍ** **ਫੌਜੀ** *s. m.* Military; military officer or man.

**FAUR** **ਫੌਰ** *s. m.* Boasting; deceit, falsehood.

**FAUT** **ਫੌਤ** *s. m.* Death :—*faut honá, v. n.* To die, to part with this life.

**FAUTÍNÁMÁ** **ਫੌਤੀਨਾਮਾ** *s. m.* A document reporting the death of the incumbent and the name of the heir; a certificate of death.

FÍ **ਫੀ** *s. m.* Flaw, defect, fault; *c. w.* *kaddhūt, nikkalūt.*

FIJŪL **ਫਿਜੂਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word. *Fusūl.* Worthless, useless, absurd, nonsense.

FIKÁ **ਫਿਕਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Fiqah.* The Muhammadan ecclesiastical law.

FIKAR **ਫਿਕਰ** *s. m.* Care, anxiety, thought, reflection, consideration; solicitude :—*befikar, a.* Without forethought; a thoughtless, heedless, careless person :—*befikrī, s. f.* Thoughtlessness, freedom from anxiety, carelessness.

FÍM **ਫੀਮ** *s. f.* See *Afím.*

FINDAK **ਫਿੰਦਕ** *s. n.* A small tree (*Corylus Colurna*) common in some parts of the banks of rivers in the Panjab Himalaya. The nuts are small, but fairly good, are largely eaten by the people. The nuts are common in drug seller's shops being considered tonic.

FIRÁK **ਫਿਰਾਕ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Firdq.* Separation; anxiety, care.

FIRAUN **ਫਰੌਣ** *s. m.* See *Faraún.*

FISÁUNÍ **ਫਿਸਾਉਣੀ** *s. m.* A shrub (*Hamiltonia suaveolens*) which is common at places in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its wood is very small, but in Chamba it is said to be used for making gun-powder charcoal.

❖ FÍTÁ **ਫੀਤਾ** } *s. m.* Tape, ribbon.  
❖ FÍTAH **ਫੀਤਹ** }

FITRASŪLIŪN **ਫਿਤਰਸੁਲਿਊਣ** *s. m.* A plant (*Prangos pabularia*) found in Kashmir or Ladakh. Its root if rubbed on itch cures the disease. It is an official, and used an aphrodisiac.

FUÁRÁ **ਫੁਆਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fawwárah.* A fountain.

FURMÁN **ਫੁਰਮਾਣ** *s. m.* See *Farmán.*

FURSAD **ਫੁਰਸਦ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fursat.* Leisure, recovery; power, position; good condition after poverty; *c. w. denī, milnī.*

## G—(ਗ, ਘ)

GÁ **ਗਾ** *fut.* The sign of the future tense; will, shall.

GÁB **ਗਾਬ** *s. m.* A tree (*Diospyros embryopteris.*) Its bark is said to be used in intermittent fevers.

GÁBÁ **ਗਾਬਾ** *s. m.* } (*M.*) The calf  
GÁBÍ **ਗਾਬੀ** *s. f.* } of a cow while suckling.

GABAJ **ਗਬਜ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gazab.* Splendid, dazzling, beautiful, unique; harmful;—*s. m.* Wrath, anger; a calamity; *c. w. karnd.*

GABÁRÁ **ਗਬਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gubárah.* A balloon, a fire-balloon; a bomb; a mortar.

GABAR CHAUTH **ਗਬਰ ਚੌਥ** } *s. f.*  
GABAR GANJ **ਗਬਰ ਗੰਜ** } Confusion; mess.

GÁBAR GAUNJÁ **ਗਬਰ ਗੌਂਜਾ** *s. m.* Vague random speaking, indefinite unmeaning language.

GABBAR **ਗੱਬਰ** *a.* Rich, prosperous; proud, haughty.

GABBH **ਗੱਭ** *s. m.* A foetus, pregnancy :—*gabbh chha jāṇḍ, v. a.* To suffer abortion; *i. q. Garbh.*

GABBHÁ गब्हा *s. m.* The midst; *vulva*, *pudendum muliere*;—(M.) A young calf.

GABBHAN गब्घन *a.* Pregnant (applied generally to animals.)

GABBHE गब्हे *ad.* In the midst; in *vulva*.

GÁBH गॉब् *s. m.* Pregnancy, a foetus.

GABBHRÚ गब्भरु } *s. m.* A young  
GABBRÚ गब्बरु } man; a young  
husband, a husband.

GABHLÁ गबल्ला *a.* The second of three, in the middle place, medial.

GABHRED गबरेड }  
GABHREDÁ गबरेडा }  
GABHRETÁ गबरेटा } *s. m.* A young  
GABHROT गबरेट } man; a young  
GABHROTÁ गबरेटा } husband.  
GABHRÚ गब्भरु }  
GABHRÚT गब्भरुट }

GABJÍ गबजी *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Gazabí*. An opposer, a firebrand.

GÁCH गॉच् *s. f.* A piece of earth digging round a young tree for planting it in another place; a kind of cloth.

GÁCHÁ गॉचा *s. m.* (M.) The cluster of leaves at the top of a date-palm. Inside the *Gáchá* is the terminal cabbage-like cluster of edible leaves called *Garí*.

GÁCHANÍ गॉचनी *s. f.* A kind of yellow clay used for plastering a wooden slate on which the Persian Alphabet is written as a practice by beginners.

GACHCH गॉच् *s. m.* Cement, mortar made with lime, plaster, old mortar, mud; a bite; anger, wrath:—*gachch charhád*, *v. n.* To be enraged; to insist:—*gachch honád*, *v. n.* To be drunk:—*gachch karnád*, *láungád*, *v. a.* To plaster, to cause to adhere, to attach, to stuff together, to fill (canvass with embroidery):—*gachch mánád*, *v. n.* To bite; to lessen anger:—*gachch pachch*, *a.* Coming together confusedly (as a mob), crowded, stuffed together, close, thick.

GACHCHAL गॉचल *s. f.* A bread, a bit of bread (in contempt).

GÁCHÍ गॉची *s. f.* Biting, a bite, taking a portion of a thing by biting; a cake of anything such as soap; a piece of earth as much is dug at one time round a young tree for planting it in another place.

GÁD गॉद *s. m.* Sediment.

GADÁ गॉदा *s. m.* A beggar; begging; *c. v. karní*.

GADÁ गॉदा } *s. m.* (M.) A he-ass; an  
GADÁ गॉडा } armful of grass, straw,

wood; an itch of sheep. Sheep are washed with a decoction of *ukhón* leaves and *sajjí*; sweet oil or *sajjí* mixed with cow-dung is rubbed over them:—*gadá chhor tambele badhe, gháh ghendí ghorí*. The ass is tied in the stable; the mare fetches fodder for it, i.e., wise men work hard and fools sit idle.—Prov.; i. q. *Gadah*.

GADAN गॉदन् *v. n.* (M.) To mix, as curds with water; to plant, to sow. In the sense of to sow it is used in the north of Multan, and *raháwan* and *ráhan* in the south.

GÁDAR गॉदर *s. f.* White and red wheat mixed together.

GADÁUNÁ गॉदौना } *v. a.* To drive  
GADÁWAN गॉदावन् } in, to bury,  
to set, to fix; to cause to be set, buried.

**GADD गॉद** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *God*. The lap; a blister:—*gadd chapāṇḍ* or *uṭhāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To raise a blister:—*gadd chapṇḍ*, *uṭhṇḍ*, *v. n.* To rise (a blister):—*gadd lāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To apply (a blister):—*gadd pāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To put presents (sweetmeat, or money) in the lap of a bride or any other woman at the time of marriage or other joyful occasion.

**GADD गॉड** *s. f.* A cart:—*gadd wadd*, *a.* Poured together, confused, promiscuous.

**GADDĀ गॉडा** *s. m.* A large cart; a handful of small sticks of *pitchhi* used for kindling fire, especially in Lahore.

**GADDĀ गॉदा** *s. m.* Date-palm, date tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*); *i. q.* *Khajūr*.

**GADDAN गॉदण** *s. f.* A female of *Gaddi* caste.

**GADDAR गॉदर** } *a.* Half ripe  
**GADDARĀ गॉदरा** } (fruit.)

**GADDAN गॉदण** *s. m. pl.* Asses:—*gaddan khote dene*, *v. a.* (lit. To give asses); to abuse one:—*gaddan kharṭ*, *s. f.* (lit. taken by asses.) An abuse (to a woman):—*gaddan gāhi dā*, *a.* Plentiful, many; cheap; easily to be got.

**GADDHĪ गॉयी** *s. f. (M.)* The seat of the driver of an ox in an oil-press; *i. q.* *Gādhī*, *Gāphī*.

**GADDĪ गॉडी** } *s. f.* A cushion, a pad, a  
**GADDĪ गॉडी** } seat, a throne, the seat of

a leading *faqir* or *sādhī* (*mahant*), a seat of shop-keepers where they sell things; a pad used at the time of the menses; a caste of *Khatris* who generally live in mountains, typical man of remoter hills, a Hindu shepherd;—*s. f. (K.)* A sheep; man's load of rice in straw:—*gaddī te baiṭhāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To ascend the throne:—*gaddī te baiṭhāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To instal a king:

—*gaddī ton utārṇḍ*, *v. a.* To dethrone:—*gaddī mīṭhrā bhold*, *mānge ṭop deṇḍā chold*. The *gaddī* is an awkward friend, ask him for a cap and he gives you a coat:—*gaddī sāngar*, *s. m.* This plant (*Chenopodium*, *sp.*) is cultivated in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Ravi. The leaves are eaten as a pot-herb on the Sutlej, but the plant is chiefly cultivated for its grain, which is considered better than buckwheat.

**GADDĪ गॉडी** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**GADDĪ गॉडी** } Sanskrit word *Gantari*.

A cart, a carriage, a wheeled conveyance; a train, a railway train:—*gaddībēṇ*, *gaddīwēṇ*, *s. m.* A coachman:—*gaddī chālāṇḍ*, *chālāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To drive a cart:—*gaddī chhutṭṭṭ*, *v. n.* To start (a train):—*dāk gaddī*, *s. f.* Mail train:—*gaddī hakṭṭṭ*, *v. n.* To drive a cart:—*gaddī kṭṭṭ jāṇḍ*, *kṭṭṭṭ*, *v. n.* To be cut off (a carriage of a train):—*gaddī jotṭṭ*, *v. n.* To yoke horses or bullocks to a conveyance:—*māl gaddī*, *s. f.* Goods train.

**GADDNĀ गॉदणा** *v. n.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gart*. To fix, to pitch, to set; to sow, to plant; to bury, to inter, to lay in grave, to drive down:—*Present participle*: *gaddē*; *Future*: *gaddē gā*; *Past participle*: *gaddīd*:—*gaddē Maghar Poh bī pūrā nā ho*. If sown in *Maghar* or *Poh*, even the seed sown will not be (obtained) full.

**GADDO गॉदे** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**GADDON गॉदे** } the Sanskrit word

*Gardabh*. An ass:—*gaddon dāṇḍ*, *gaddon dhāṇḍ*, *s. m.* A kind of boil on the back and neck, carbuncle:—*gaddon khurṭṭ*, *s. f.* Asses' rubbing their sides together, rubbing together like asses; rendering mutual favours, doing a favour with the hope of getting as much again, showing kindness from selfish motives; *c. w. karnī*.

**GADELĀ गदेला** *s. m.* A thick quilt or mattress stuffed with cotton, a thick bedding, a cushion.

GADERWÁ ਗਦੇਰਵਾ *s. m.* See *Dhaul dhák* in *Dhaul*.

GAD GAD ਗਦ ਗਦ *ad.* Very, a great deal:—*gad gad parsan hongá, v. n.* To be very happy.

GADHÁ ਗਧਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gardhab*. An ass, a donkey; *met.* a fool, a stupid, simpleton:—*Aráki nún sainat gadhe nún soṭṭá.* A hint is enough to an *Aráki* horse, but a stick for a donkey, i. e., a hint is enough for a wise man and a corporal punishment for a fool.

GÁDHÁ ਗਾਧਾ *s. m. (M.)* The driving-beam of a sugar-press to which the bullocks are yoked.

GADHÍ ਗਧੀ *s. f.* A she-ass; a worm:—*gadhi chungghá, v. n. (lit.)* to suck the milk of a she-ass). To smoke, (a word of contempt used by *Nihangs* towards those who smoke):—*barí khetí kamádtí, gadhi lagge tán howe barbádtí.* Sugarcane is a great crop, if *gadhi* attacks it, it is ruined.

GÁDHÍ ਗਾਧੀ } *s. f. (M.)* The long  
GÁDHÍ ਗਾਧੀ } board on which  
the driver of a Persian-wheel sits and to which the oxen are yoked:—*khúh teḍe dí kóí gádhí ukánhdí; wisar ná wásim, Gámaná yúr, teḍí báñh siráñdí.* Your well has a driving-board of tamarisk wood, *Gáman* love, I will not forget how your arm was my pillow.—Song; i. q. *Gáphí.*

GADHÚN ਗਧੂਨ *s. m. (M.)* An ass.

GÁDÍ ਗਾਦੀ *s. f.* A seat, a throne; i. q. *Gáphí, Gádtí.*

GADÍ GANDOLÍ ਗਦੀ ਗੰਦੋਲੀ *s. f. (K.)* Luffa.

GADÍNH ਗਡੀਂਹ *s. f. (M.)* A she-ass.

GADÍRÁ ਗਡੀਰਾ }  
GADÍRAH ਗਡੀਰਹ } *s. m.* A gocart.  
GADÍRNÁ ਗਡੀਰਨਾ }

GADKÁ ਗਦਕਾ *s. m.* A wooden sword used in fencing; i. q. *Gatká.*

GÁDKÚJÍ ਗਾਦਕੂਜੀ *s. m.* A moderate sized tree (*Pyrus variolosa*), occasionally found in most parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The timber is tolerably strong, and is used for implements, and walking-sticks. The fruit is harsh and bitter until half rotten, like a medlar, when it is eatable.

GADṬÁ ਗਡਣਾ *v. a.* To be set, to be firmly fixed, to be rendered firm, to be drawn down, to be buried. See *Gaddṭá.*

GADRÁ ਗਦਰਾ } *a.* Of various colours  
GADRÚ ਗਦਰੂ } (cattle, horse);  
—*s. m. (M.)* A kind of snake covered with spots.

GADÚD ਗਦੁਦ *s. f.* A hard lump formed in the flesh, a glandular swelling; *met.* a worthless fellow.

GADÚDAN ਗਦੁਦਣ *s. f.* } A person  
GADÚDÍ ਗਦੁਦੀ *s. m.* } who has a  
glandular swelling; *met.* a worthless person, one of seditious temper.

GADWÁ ਗਡਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gadák*. A drinking vessel made of brass; i. q. *Garwá.*

GADWÁÍ ਗਡਵੈਈ *s. m.* A servant in personal attendance who hands his master the *gadwá* to drink out of, and renders a variety of services; i. q. *Garwáí.*

GADWÁÍ ਗਡਵਾਈ *s. f.* Compensation for fixing, settling.

**GADWASSAL ਗਦਵੱਸਲ** *s. m.* A slender-leaved species (*Allium rubellum*) which is common in the N. W. Panjab including the Salt Range, and in the Siwalik tract, east to near the Sutlej. In most places the root is eaten raw or cooked.

**GADWÍ ਗਡਵੀ** *s. f.* Dim. of *Gadhá*; *i. q.* *Gadhí*.

**GAF ਗਫ** *a.* Thick, close-woven, stout.

**GÁFAL ਗਾਫਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qáfil*. Careless, indifferent, negligent, remiss.

**GÁFALÁ ਗਾਫਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qáflah*. A caravan, a body of travellers, traders.

**GÁFALÍ ਗਾਫਲੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qaflat*. Carelessness, negligence, remissness.

**GAGAN ਗਗਣ** *s. m.* The sky, the firmament, the heavens; upper part of the head in the language of the *Jogís*:—*gagan damámmá*, *s. m.* (lit. the drum of the heavenly thunder.) A large kettle-drum, especially of *Pír Nagádhá*. See *Damámmá*.

**GÁGAR ਗਾਗਰ** *s. f. m.* A metallic

**GÁGARÍ ਗਾਗਰੀ** *s. f.* water vessel:—*gá-garkand*, *s. m.* A very spinous plant (*Astragalus multiceps*) with yellow flowers, somewhat resembling gorse. It is at times eaten by cattle, and in the Salt Range the calyces, which have a sweetish pleasant taste, are eaten; on the Chenab the seeds are given for colic.

**GÁGARÍ ਗਾਗਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of vegetable, an esculent root.

**GAGARPUNÁ ਗਗਰਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* The business of a leecher.

**GAGGÁ ਗੱਗਾ** *s. m.* The 8th letter (ਗ) of the *Gurmukhí* alphabet.

**GAGGÚ ਗੱਗੂ** *s. m.* A kind of cake.

**GÁGHIR ਗਾਘਿਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A metal water-pitcher in use among Hindus:—*sir te gághir, mede dhák te ghará; raham ná áyo, Gámaná yár, keph wele dá khará*. A *gághir* on my head and a *ghará* on my hip, *Gáman* love, have you no pity? What a time I have been waiting.—Song.

**GÁGLÁ ਗਾਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grass.

**GÁGLÍ ਗਾਗਲੀ** *s. m.* A plant (*Arum Colocasia*, *Dolichos juniflorus*) which is very commonly cultivated in the plains by people for its root, which they are fond of. Its leaves likewise are at times eaten; *i. q.* *Kachálá*.

**GAGRÁ ਗਗੜਾ** *s. m.* } A low caste  
**GAGRAN ਗਗੜਣ** *s. f.* } of Muham-  
**GAGRÍ ਗਗੜੀ** *s. f.* } madans, a leecher.

**GAGREPUNÁ ਗਗਰੇਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* The business of a leecher.

**GÁH ਗਾਹ** } *s. m.* Threshing grain  
**GAHÁ ਗਾਹਾ** } with oxen, treading out corn:—*gáh áuná, v. n. lit.* To see places and come back; to visit many places:—*gáh láiná, gáh páuná, v. a.* To thresh (grain) with oxen:—*kar wáh táin láin gáh*. Plough and you will thresh:—*ráh rahay te gáh gahay*. When roads remain (untravelling), then threshing (grain) is done.—Prov. spoken of the intense heat of the sun.

**GAHÁ ਗਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* Taking a thing  
**GÁHÁ ਗਾਹਾ** } forcibly as compen-

sation for what is due, seizing and holding under restraint persons or property belonging to a debtor, in order to compel payment; detaining the person or property of any one on account of a debt due from a third person (generally practised by people in the Sikh reign); *i. q.* *Gahá*; *c. w.* *Karná*.

GAHÁÍ ਗਹਾਈ *s. f.* Threshing, treading out corn; wages for threshing.

GÁHAK ਗਾਹਕ *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
GÁHAKNÍ ਗਾਹਕਣੀ *s. f.* } ed from  
the Sanskrit word *Gardhak*. A purchaser; a seeker.

GÁHAKÍ ਗਾਹਕੀ *s. f.* Sale, purchasing, transaction, demand.

GAHAL ਗਹਲ *s. m. (M.)* A fool, a stupid person; *pl. gahlen*:—*sau sidnen dí hikká matt, gahlen dí épo épté*. A hundred wise men have the same opinion, but fools have every one his own.

GÁHAN ਗਾਹਣ *s. m.* A ford, fording:—*gáhan langhnd, v. n.* To ford.

GÁHAR ਗਾਹੜ *s. m.* A collection of people, a crowd, a mass, thickness:—*gáhar machní, paingt*. The coming together of a crowd:—*gáhar wichch honnd, v. n.* To be surrounded by a collection of people.

GÁHAR ਗਾਹਰ *s. m. (K.)* The sides of the high Himalaya as seen from the upper limits of forests down to the grazing ground about the highest villages; a sheep run.

GAHÁU ਗਾਹਉ *s. m.* Threshing; *i. q.* *Gáh, Gahá*.

GAHÁUNÁ ਗਾਹਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be trodden (grain) with oxen, to thresh with oxen.

GÁHDÍ ਗਾਹਦੀ } *s. f.* The seat occu-  
GÁHDÍ ਗਾਹਡੀ } pied by a driver of  
oxen, when drawing water from a well, turning a sugar-mill.

GAHERÁ ਗਹੇਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The driver of bullocks treading out corn in the threshing-floor.

GAHI ਗਹਿ *s. f.* The handle or hilt of a sword, a handle, a clutch;—*s. m. (K.)* A recess, or shelf in a wall; *i. q.* *Alá*:—*gahi ke marná, v. a.* To die after fighting hardly.

GAHIÁ ਗਹਿਆ *s. m.* See *Gahá*.

GAHIMÁ GAHIM ਗਹਿਮਾ ਗਹਿਮ }  
GAHIMO GAHIM ਗਹਿਮੋ ਗਹਿਮ }  
*s. m.* A crowd, a stir, bustle, commotion.

GAHIN ਗਹਿਣ *s. m.* Seizure, laying hold of; an eclipse; *i. q.* *Garahin*.

GAHINÁ ਗਹਿਣਾ *s. m.* Jewels, ornaments; a pawn, a pledge;—*v. a.* To take, to seize, to lay hold of, to grasp:—*gahinse páunnd, v. a.* To mortgage, to pawn.

GAHIR ਗਹਿਰ *s. f.* Dust, darkness, cloudiness, haziness; dimness (in the eyes.)

GAHIRÁ ਗਹਿਰਾ *a.* Dark, dusty; deep, of a deep colour, rolled, turbid, muddy, misty, hazy; inflamed or red (as the eyes or the mind.)

GAHIRÁU ਗਹਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* Depth, deepness, roundness, darkness, haziness.

GAHIRÁUNÁ ਗਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To become deep and muddy; to be dusty.

GÁHLÁ ਗਾਹਲਾ *s. m.* A bunch of cotton (as it bursts from the pod, or comes loose and light from the hand of the cleaner.)

GÁHLAR ਗਾਹਲੜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kálká*. A squirrel; a large species of lizard that has a habit of inflating its cheeks; *met.* spoken also of a man whose face is not very fat and full; *i. q.* *Gálhar*.

GAHMÁ GAHAM ਗਹਮਾ ਗਹਮ *s. m.*  
See *Gahimá Gahim*.



GAHṆĀ गहना *s. m.* See *Gahṇā*.

GAHṆĀ गहना *v. a.* To thresh, to tread out, (grain), to tread under foot; to travel about in (a country); to try, to prove.

GAHRĀ गहरा *a., s. m.* Thick; close, dense; intimate; a coarse Indian cloth; *i. q.* *Gārhā*.

GAHŪ गहू *s. m.* One that treads out (grain) with oxen; one that seizes.

GAĪ गाई *s. f.* A cow; *i. q.* *Gāī*.

GAIB गैब *s. m.* Absence, invisibility, concealment;—*a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gāib*. Concealed, hidden, invisible, lost, mysterious.

GAIBĀ गैबा *s. m.* } One whose  
GAIBAN गैबान *s. f.* } parentage is  
GAIBĪ गैबी *s. m.* } not known;  
one who works wonders by secret means:—*gaibī goldā, s. m. lit.* A concealed shot; one whose father is not known, an illegitimate son.

GAĪGAWĀTĪ गयीगावडी *a.* Lost and gone, stolen.

GAĪK गाईक *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gāyak*. A singer, songster.

GAĪKARNĪ गयीकरनी *v. a.* To overlook, to pass over (a fault); to fail to do, to neglect.

GAIL गैल *s. f.* Accompanying, following;—*prep.* With, along with, after;—*ad.* In company with:—*gail chhuḍāyī, v. n.* To get rid of company:—*gail gujārī, s. f.* Getting rid of company, (spoken in the west.)

GAĪLĀ गाईला *s. m.* A great gain, a great advantage, profit, use.

GAĪN गाईन *s. m.* Music, song; a female singer.

GAĪN गाईनी *s. f.* A cow; *i. q.* *Gāī, Gāī*.

GAINĀ गैना *s. m.* } A species of small  
GAINĪ गैनी *s. f.* } cattle; a dwarf.

GAINDĀ गैन्डा *s. m.* } A rhinoceros;  
GAINDĪ गैन्डी *s. f.* } the marigold  
(*Tagetes erecta*) of which strings of flowers are often hung up at shrines.

GAINDHLĀ गैन्धला *a. (Pot.)* Turbid, muddy, defiled; *i. q.* *Gahīrā, Gaṇḍhlā*.

GAIR गैर *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gair*. Other, foreign, strange; precarious, bad; a foreigner, stranger:—*gair hājar, a.* Absent:—*gair hājarī, s. f.* Absence, non-attendance, non-appearance.

GAIRAT गैरत *s. f.* Shame, modesty, bashfulness; a nice sense of honour, jealousy.

GAIRATAN गैरतन *f.* } *a.* Modest,  
GAIRATĪ गैरती *m.* } having a nice  
sense of honour, jealous.

GAITARĪ गैतरी *s. f.* Corrupted  
GAITRĪ गैत्री *s. f.* } from the Sanskrit word *Gāyatrī*. A sacred verse from the Vedas repeated as a prayer by Brahmins with the rosary.

GAJ गज *s. m.* An elephant; (corruption of the Persian word *Gaz*); a yard, a yard measure; an iron bar, a ramrod, a rammer; the bow of a fiddle:—*gajchālī, s. f.* The gait of an elephant, a lubberly gait:—*gajdān, s. m.* The gift of an elephant, *gaj dand, gaj dant, s. m.* Ivory:—*gaj gāh, s. f.* A fly brush or whisk made of the tail of the Thibetan ox, or other animal:

—*gaj gamantí*, *s. f.* A woman who walks like an elephant with a stately step:—*gaj karná, pherná*, *v. a.* To measure (cloth); to ram or clean (a gun), to clean the stem of a *huqqá*:—*lambarí gaj*, *s. m.* The Government yard of 36 inches:—*gajmotí*, *s. m.* A large pearl fabled to come out of the head of the white elephant:—*gajpál*, *s. m.* The keeper of an elephant:—*gajpat, gajpath*, *s. m.* The owner of an elephant; a *Rájá*:—*gajráj*, *s. m.* The king of elephants (fabled among the Hindus); a first-rate elephant, a very fine large elephant:—*gajrelá*, *s. m.* A dish made of carrots.

**GAJÁ गज** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gaddí*. Begging, living on charity; *c. w. karní*.

**GAJÁ गज** *s. f.* Corrupted form the Arabic word *Qazá*. Food, aliment, diet.

**GAJAB गजब** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazab*. Anger, wrath; calamity; a wonderful act:—*gajab karná, marná*, *v. a.* To inflict judgment; to persecute, to injure; to perform a great feat; *i. q. Gabaj*.

**GAJABÍ गजबी** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazbí*. A great transgressor, one who perpetrates extraordinary crimes, one who performs wonderful feats.

**GAJÁÍ गजायी** *s. m.* A bracelet, a bracelet made of lac; *i. q. Gajrá*.

**GAJAL गजल** *s. f.* Striking of a bell more than is necessary: it is done when striking 8, 12, and 4 o'clock; an order:—*gajal weldá*, *s. m.* Early in the morning, 4 A. M.

**GAJAN गजट** *v. n. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gajan*. To roar, to thunder.

**GAJÁNÁ गजाना** } *prep.* With the  
**GAJÁNE गजाने** } measure of yards.

**GÁJAR गजर** *s. f. pl. gájará*.<sup>1</sup> A carrot (*Daucus carota*) cultivated extensively for the root in many parts of the Panjab plains, and towards the west often given to horses, as a strengthening diet. In villages and even in towns men, women and children eat it with great relish. The seeds are officinal, being considered aphrodisiac, and also given in uterine pains:—*pahárl gájar*, *s. f. Eryngium planum*:—*márl gájar*, *s. f. lit.* A radish and a carrot; *met.* a worthless stuff.

**GAJÁUNÁ गजाउना** *v. a.* To cause to roar, to cause to thunder; to speak, to sound; to advance greatly, to exalt a person:—*fatah gajáuná*, *v. a.* To sound victory; to bid adieu; to say good bye; a Sikh term exchanged at the time of meeting or departing of two men.

**GÁJÍ गजी** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qází*. A brave man; a Muhammadan who is victorious over infidels, hence a title of such a Muhammadan:—*gájl mard*, *s. m. lit.* A hero; *met.* a horse:—*mare táh sahíd, mare táh gájl*. A martyr if killed, a *gájl* if he kills.

**GÁJJÁ BÁJJÁ गाना बाँना** *s. m.* Instrumental music, the sound of several musical instruments together.

**GAJJAK गजक** *s. m.* A sweetmeat made of sesamum, *gur* or sugar;—(M.) Vermicelli of *chandá* flour fried in oil or *ghoe*.

**GAJJANÁ गजना** } *v. a.* To roar, to  
**GAJJNÁ गजना** } thunder. *Present*  
*participle*: *gajjá*; *Future*: *gajjégá*;  
*Past participle*: *gajjá*:—*jehre gajjde hám*  
*uh warhde nahín*. Those (clouds) which  
thunder do not rain.—Prov. used of those  
persons who brag and do not do any practical work.

**GAJPIPAL गजपीपल** *s. m.* A tree (*Abies Smithiana*) found in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The timber is soft and light, often with much sapwood, and the fibres are frequently

twisted. Its fruit (*Plantago major*) is officinal in the Panjab and is considered in the Hindi system to be stimulant, warm and tonic.

**GAJRÁ ਗਜਰਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn on the wrist made of gold, silver or of flowers, a kind of bracelet.

**GAKAR ਗਕਰ** } *s. f. (M.)* A fruit-  
**GAKAT ਗਕਟ** } stone; *i. q.* *Gīṭak*,  
*Gaṭak*.

**GÁKHŇÁ ਗਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To bear, to suffer; to experience, to try, to examine, to become used to; to become agreeable (medicine.)

**GAKKHAR ਗੱਖੜ** *s. m.* The name of a subordinate caste of *Rājput*s, now mostly Muhammadans.

**GAKKHÍ ਗੱਖੀ** *s. f.* Embracing, clenching; *c. w.* *ghattí*; *i. q.* *Galakhí*.

**GÁKRÁ ਗਾਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum gracilipes*) found Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range, and as far east as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten; in others it is said to be collected by *Hakims* to be applied in otitis. Its leaves are also officinal.

**GAL ਗਲ** *s. m.* The neck, the throat; (*K.*) goiter, a plant (*Pennisetum Italicum*); *i. q.* *Kangai*:—*gal dá hár*, *s. m. lit.* A necklace, a child who always clings to his mother's skirt; an encumbrance:—*gal dá hár honá*, *v. n.* To pursue one persistently:—*gal galáwán paigá*, *v. n. lit.* To fasten a halter in the neck; to be yoked together; to incur responsibility, or a debt or liability:—*galghoṭá*, *s. m.* Any thing drawn so tight around the neck as to choke; the sensation of choking;—*a.* Choky (spoken of that by taking which the sensation of choking is produced):—*gal ghoṭá áwá*, *v. n.* To squeeze the throat, to throttle, to choke:—*gal ghuffá*, *v. n.* See *galá ghuffá* in *Galá*:—*gal khol*, *s. m.* See *galá-khorí* in *Galá*:—*gal náí laggá*, *mílná*, *v. n.*

To embrace:—*gal náí láwá*, *v. a.* To embrace one; to protect, to help, to take care—*gal paigá*, *v. a.* To hang upon the neck of any one, to persist in a demand; to be obligatory or incumbent; to be ready to fight:—*gal pallá múnh wichh gháh laigá*, *v. n. lit.* To put an end of the piece of a cloth in one's neck and take (a bit of) grass in the mouth; to become most humble:—*gal piá dhol wájáwá*, *v. n. lit.* To play on the drum in the neck; to do a work which becomes obligatory to fulfil a promise:—*gal waḍḍhí*, *v. a.* To cut one's throat; to defraud, to bear hard upon, to oppress:—*gal waḍḥáwá*, *v. a.* To cause to cut one's throat; to be cheated.

**GÁL ਗਾਲ** *s. f.* Abuse, vituperation; melting;—*gál deví*, *kaḍḍhí*, *v. a.* To abuse:—*gál duppar*, *s. f.* Abuse and accusation:—*gál kháṭí*, *v. a.* To receive or suffer abuse:—*gál uláhmá*, *s. f.* Abuse and reproach:—*khúh piá thál ná mihṇá ná gál*. The platter has fallen into the well what is the use of accusation or abuse, *i. e.*, no good crying over spilt milk.—Prov.

**GÁLÁ ਗਾਲਾ** *s. m.* The throat, the neck; a passage through a hedge; hail; as much grain as is poured at one time in a hand-mill to grind:—*galá band*, *s. m.* A neck band, a neck cloth, a cravat; *i. q.* *Guláband*:—*galá ghuffá*, *v. n.* To choke, to throttle, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath:—*galá khorí*, *s. f.* A rope round the neck of an animal, a throat halter:—*gale wichh chhurí pherí*, *v. a.* To kill, to slaughter, to torment, to harass:—*gale laggá*, *mílná*, *v. n.* See *gal laggá* in *Gal*.

**GÁLÁ ਗਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A mouthful for an animal what is taken at a snatch; a calamity, a judgment;—(*M.*) An allowance, a share, a feed:—*ek gálá páṇí*, *s. m.* One allowance or share of water from canal:—*ek gálá ghál*, *s. m.* One feed of grass for one ox:—*gálá shé*, *gálá sherí*, *gálá sadí*, *s. m.* A calamity, a judgment.

**GALÁF ਗਲਾਫੀ** *s. f.* Melting; wages for melting.

GALÁKAR गालाकर *s. m.* A talkative person.

GALAKHRÍ गालखरी *s. f.* Embracing, clenching; *c. w. páuqí, ghattí.*

GÁLÁNÁ गालना *m.* } *v. a.* To melt, to  
GÁLÁNÍ गालनी *f.* } dissolve; to destroy, to annihilate; to boil; to cook; to spoil, to rot; to cause to sink (the wall of a well); to sell in great quantities.

GÁLÁNÁ गालना *v. a.* The same as *Gálaná*;—*v. n. (K.)* To speak, to say.

GALÁPH गालाफ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Galáf*. A cover, a sheath, a case, a pillow-case, a quilt-case.

GALÁPHÍ गालाफी *a.* Having a cover or coating (spoken particularly of a mud wall with an outer surface of kiln-burnt bricks); flabby (the eyelids).

GÁLARÍ गालरी } *s. m.* A  
GÁLARÚ गालरू } talkative  
GÁLARYÁ गालरया } person.

GÁLAR TORÍ गालर टोरी *s. f.* A plant (*Trichosanthes anguina*) which is cultivated extensively throughout the plains for its fruit, cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

GALÁS गालाम *s. m.* See *Gílás*.

GALÁU गालाउ *s. m.* Melting, dissolving.

GALÁUNÁ गालाउना *v. a.* To melt, to dissolve. See *Gálaná, Gáláná.*

GALÁWÁN गालावां *s. m.* A neck halter for cattle.

GALE गाले *s. m. pl.* Hail stones; *i. q. Gará*; the same as *Gálá*.

GALEÍ गालेयी *s. f. (M.)* A kind of lizard. If it touch the hand before a person makes butter, the yield will be abundant.

GALEN गालेन *s. m. (K.)* Any place where rocks lie in masses one over the other; a marine, (*Gaddí*).

GALEPHNÁ गालेफना *v. a.* To cover *chand*, almond, and some sweetmeats with crystalized sugar.

GALGAL गालगाल *s. f.* A species of lime or lemon, a citron used largely in preparing pickles (*achár*).

GALGANĐHÁ गालगंधा *s. m.* A stile, a passage through a hedge or wall.

GALGITTÍ गालगिती *s. f.* Putting a shawl over the shoulders and fastening close round the neck; *c. w. márná*; *i. q. Giltí*.

GÁLH गालु *s. f. (M.)* A word, a matter, talk; an abuse:—*khar wí jáqí, hikk gálh akhdín; maríní samjhende, Ránjho yár, sáqíán díln táín*. Stand, my friend, let me say a word to you; may your advisers die, *Ránjho* love, you have burnt my heart.—Song:—*gálhín denden, ihá nahín changái; tełí yárl dī, Gámaná yár, changí rádhí main chái*. You give abuse, this is not right; of your love, friend *Gáman*, I have reaped a good (ironically) crop.—Song.

GÁLHÁ गालुहा *s. m.* Cotton cleansed from the particles of the leaf, which are frequently mixed with it; *i. q. Gáhlá*;—*a. (M.)* Mad, foolish:—*gálhá gálh kare, síndán kíás kare*. The fool talks, the wise thinks.—Prov.

GÁLHAR गालुहार *s. m.* A squirrel; *i. q. Gáhlar*.

GÁLÍ गाली *s. f.* Abuse, abusive language. See *Gál*.

**GALÍ ਗਲੀ** *s. f.* A hole, a perforation, a leak; a narrow street, a lane, an alley:—*galí galí, ad.* In every lane:—*galí káché, s. m.* Lanes and alleys:—*galíán wichch takrán márnán, v. n.* To wander from lane to lane.

**GALÍCHÁ ਗਲੀਚਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gálíchah*. A rug, a carpet, tapestry.

**GALÍM ਗਲੀਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qaním*. An adversary, an enemy, an assailant.

**GALÍTHÍ ਗਲੀਠੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* The portion between two joints of the finger, the same of sugar-cane and grain stalk.

**GALL ਗੱਲ** *s. f.* A word, a saying, a thing:—*gall káhdí, gall ká, ad.* In short:—*gall bát, gall kaith, gall kathá, s. f.* Conversation.

**GALLÁ ਗੱਲਾ** *s. m.* A herd (of horses, camels, asses); grain; a tree (*Cupressus torulosa*). See *Deodér*.

**GALLAT ਗੱਲਤ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Galat*. Not right, wrong, erroneous, inaccurate, incorrect.

**GALLH ਗੱਲੁ** *s. f.* The cheek.

**GALLHÍ ਗੱਲ੍ਹੀ** *s. f.* The side of a shore along the fore quarter.

**GALLHÚ ਗੱਲ੍ਹੁ** *s. m.* A man with fat cheeks.

**GALLÍ ਗੱਲੀ** *s. m.* A tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*). See *Khajúr*.

**GALMÁ ਗਲਮਾ** } *s. m.* The nape  
**GALWÁN ਗਲਵਾਂ** } of a *Kurtá*.

**GÁLNÁ ਗਾਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Gálaná*.

**GALNÁ ਗਲਣਾ** *s. m.* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth;—*v. n.* To melt, to dissolve; to be boiled, to be cooked; to rot, to spoil to waste away; to mortify; to sink (as well), to settle down; to be washed; to be thrown away, to be sold in great quantities.

**GALO ਗਲੋ** *s. f.* A creeping plant (*Menispermum glabrum*) used medicinally, especially in cases of fevers.

**GALOKARÍ ਗਲੋਕਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Glakhrí, Gakkhí*.

**GALOKHUR ਗਲੋਖੁਰ** *s. m. f. (Pot.)* A talkative person; *i. q. Gálarí*.

**GALOLÁ ਗਲੋਲਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* Grain:—*Chetar de jholle, fíndán wichch galole*. Wind in *Chetar*, a *fínd* (will hold) your grain, *i. e.*, grain will be scanty.

**GALOT ਗਲੋਤ** *s. m.* A plant (*Ceropegia esculenta*.) Its tubers and acid leaves are used as a vegetable in Multan.

**GALOTAR ਗਲੋਤ੍ਰ** *s. m. f. (M.)* A great talker.

**GALTANÍ ਗਲਤਨੀ** } *s. f. (M.)* The  
**GALTANÍ ਗਲਤਣੀ** } wood placed round the hole in which the verticle wheel of a well revolves, to prevent clay and dirt getting into the wheel; the throat latch of a bridle, also a part of the headstall; the tie of a *chapkan* at the neck; also see *Galwaddí*.

**GÁLÚ ਗਾਲੂ** *s. m.* A melter, a destroyer.

**GALÚLÍ ਗਲੂਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A handful, washing the mouth after eating *c. w. karní*; *i. q. Chulá, Chulí*.

**GALWADDÍ ਗਲਵੱਦੀ** *s. m. (M.)* Throat latch keeping blinkers well over the eyes.

**GALWÁÍ ਗਲਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Melting; wages paid for melting.

**GALWÁUNÁ ਗਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be melted, to cause to be dissolved. See *Gálaná*.

**GALWÍNA ਗਲਵੀਣਾ** *s. m.* See *Galmá*.

**GAM ਗਮ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Gam*. Sorrow, grief; anxiety, concern, sympathy; mildew; mustiness:—*gam khorá*, *a.*, *s. m. lit.* Devouring sorrow, consoling, sympathising; patient, meek; one who feels sympathy for another:—*gam karnd*, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sorry:—*gam kháqd*, *v. a.* To suffer grief; to grieve, to be sorry; to be mildewed, to be musty, to be decayed; to feel or show sympathy for another; to endure, to be patient, to have patience; to let pass (a fault).

**GÁM ਗਮ** *s. f.* A horse's pace.

**GAMAN ਗਮਣ** *s. m.* Going, walking; sexual intercourse.

**GAMBHÍR ਗੰਮਭੀਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gabhír*. Grave, sedate, solemn, serious, thoughtful; meek; deep, profound;—*s. m.* An ulcer; a great boil on the back or neck:—*gam-bhírtá*, *gam-bhírtá*, *s. f.* Seriousness, gravity; depth, profundity.

**GÁMCHÍ ਗਮਚੀ** *s. f.* The slender part of a horse's leg from the ankle upwards.

**GAMHEL ਗਮੇਲ** *s. m.* (Pot.) A pigeon house; *i. q.* *Khuḍḍá*.

**GAMÍ ਗਮੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted, from the Arabic word *Gamí*. Sorrow, grief, lamentation; mourning, death, demise:—*gamí hogí*, *v. n.* To happen (a death):—*shádi gamí*, *s. f.* The marriage and death.

**GAMJÁ ਗਮਜਾ** *s. m.* Noise, vain talk; *c. w.* *márdá*.

**GAMLÁ ਗਮਲਾ** *s. m.* An earthen or wooden circular small tub for keeping flowers or rosy plants.

**GAMMAT ਗੱਮਤ** *s. f.* Meeting, agreement; friendship; use, profit.

**GAMMATÁ ਗੱਮਤਾ** *s. f.* Entrance, audience; power of mind, quickness of apprehension.

**GAMMATAN ਗੱਮਤਣ** *s. f.* } A friend,  
**GAMMATÍ ਗੱਮਤੀ** *s. m.* } a com-  
panion, an acquaintance.

**GAMRHORÍ ਗਮਰੁੜੀ** *s. f.* A thick skin or scale; a knot in cloth.

**GAMRÚR ਗਮਰੂਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Magrúr*. Proud, arrogant, self-conceited.

**GAMRÚRÍ ਗਮਰੂਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Magrúrí*. Pride, arrogance, self-conceit.

**GÁN ਗਾਂ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Go*. A cow:—*gán choi kujre, ná ghar wasse ná ujje*. The cow when milked fills a pot, the house does not prosper on it, or becomes waste (from its loss).

**GAN ਗਣ** *s. m.* A troop, a multitude, a class, a flock, a tribe, a body of *Shird's* attendants; a kind of angels; an elephant; eight varieties of trisyllabic feet in prosody;—(M.) A handle (used of rakes, mattocks);—(K.) A shrub (*Carissa diffusa*) which is common along the Siwalik tract and up to the Indus, and in the eastern Panjab extends into the plains to the south of Delhi and Amballa. The small flowers vary from white to pinkish and have a fine scent, which about April perfumes the air around. Goats and sheep eat the leaves. The cut bushes are employed for fences, and the wood is used for combs, in turning, and as fuel:—*gan patí*, *s. m.* The name of *Gagesh* or *Gages*.

**GĀṆ गाढ** *s. m. (M.)* A small embanked field within an embanked field. A *gāṇ* is made when there is not sufficient water to irrigate a land.

**GĀNĀN गानां** *s. m. (M.)* a string of coloured cords or of goat's hair, with large cowries and iron ring attached, tied round the wrist at marriages; a string of three cords—red, green and yellow—which is bound by the *mirdā* on the right wrist of the bridegroom and bride at weddings to keep off *jins*.

**GĀNB गांघ** *s. f. (M.)* A potbelly:—*dp nā mēnde te gānb țare dnde*. There is no room for himself, yet he shoves his potbelly in.—Prov.

**GĀND गीद** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gandh*. Stink, filth, dirt; ordure:—*gānd baknd*, *v. a.* To use filthy language:—*gānd khilānd*, *v. a. lit.* To scatter about filth; to make one's self infamous by bad conduct:—*gānd pānd*, *v. n. lit.* To scatter about filth, to be infamous by bad company; to do hard work:—*gānd puṇḍ*, *s. f.* Filthy language, vile conduct, uncleanness, filthiness:—*mirchā gānd*, *s. m.* The root of the *kharuī* (*Cymbopogon Iwarancusa*).

**GĀND गींड** *s. m.* A circular frame work on which the wall of a well is built, a well curb; the circle enclosing mill stones to keep the meal from being scattered, the circular vessel, or tray in which *gur* is poured to cool;—*a.* Thick.

**GĀND गांड** *s. f.* The anus:—*gānd gulāmī*, *s. f. lit.* The slavery of the anus; *met.* mean flattery, mean service:—*gānd mardūṇī*, *v. a.* To act the catamite:—*gānd mārnī*, *v. a.* To commit sodomy. See *Buṇḍ*.

**GĀNDĀ गीडा** *s. m.* A string with knots, worn on the neck, as a charm; the tinsel and embroidery worked on shoes; the number four (generally spoken of money, as four cowries, four pice.)

**GĀNDĀ गीदा** } *a.* Stinking, fetid;  
**GĀNDAH गीदह** } filthy, dirty; ob-

scene, indecent; ill-tempered; bad;—*s. m. (M.)* A dam of earth-work thrown across a canal or hill stream:—*gāndā barojā*, *gāndā farojā*, *s. m.* The gum that exudes from the pine tree (*Pinus longifolia*); the resin of the *Boswellia thurifera*:—*gāndā būṭī*, *s. f.* A common field weed (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*):—*garbā gāndā*, *s. m.* The root of *Nim*, (*Saccharum sara*):—*gāndā kamm*, *s. m.* Dirty work:—*gāndā karnā*, *v. a.* To foul, to dirty; to pollute, to defile; to stain, to disgrace.

**GĀNDAGĪ गीदगी** } *s. f.* Filth,  
**GĀNDAKĪ गीदकी** } ordure, stink.

**GĀNDAK गीदक** *s. f.* See *Gāndhak*.

**GĀNDAL गांडल** *s. m.* Black stripes on the back.

**GĀNDAL गीदल** *s. f.* The stalk of a plant which has run to seed; a field-weed (*Avena fatua*) common in cereal crops throughout the Panjab plains:—*kawār gāndal*, *s. f.* A plant (*Aloe perfoliata*) used medicinally and eaten as a vegetable:—*sarō dī gāndal*, *s. f.* The stalk of the mustard which is cooked as a vegetable:—*sod gāndal*, *s. f.* A plant (*Asparagus Punjabensis*) which has slender acicular leaves and is common in parts of the plains of the Panjab, and east to the Sutlej; *i. q.* *Chāphī saroch*.

**GĀNDALŪ गांडलू** *s. m.* A common shrub (*Bergera Konigii*) which is large enough for fuel only. Its leaves are applied to blows.

**GĀNDĀLŪN गांडालून** *s. f.* See *Donā*.

**GĀNDAMGŪNDŪ गीदमगूंदू** *s. m.* A plant (*Lycopus Europæus*) which is official as a cooling drug; *i. q.* *Jalnim*.

**GANDĀSĀ ਗੰਡਾਸਾ** *s. m.* A sort of axe, a pole axe, a chopper for cutting fodder.

**GANDAURĀ ਗੰਦੌਰਾ** *s. m.* A cake made of solid sugar distributed among one's relatives and Brahmins at a marriage and other joyful occasions.

**GANDELI ਗੰਦੇਲੀ** *s. f.* *Vitis Indica*. See *Dākh*.

**GANDERĀ ਗੰਦੇਰਾ** *s. m.* A small shrub (*Rhazya stricta*) which grows abundantly in many places Trans-Indus, and occurs in the Salt Range at low elevations. The dried branches are used as fuel. The leaves are given as food to goats after steeping in water for some days. They are also bruised and given with milk to children for eruptions, and an infusion of them is stated to be good for sore-throat.

**GANDERE ਗੰਦੇਰੇ** *s. m.* A plant (*Nerium odorum*) which is commonly cultivated in gardens for its flowers, and grows wild in the plains Trans-Indus. The stalks are in some places said to make *hukkā* tubes. The leaves are considered poisonous, but are said to be eaten by goats:—*tarikh gāndere, s. m.* A small tree (*Rhododendron arboreum*) common at many places in the Panjab Himalaya, and also found in Trans-Indus. The gorgeous flush of crimson flowers adorns some of the hill stations about March. The flowers have a sweet-sour taste, and are said to make a good sub-acid jelly.

**GANDERĪ ਗੰਡੇਰੀ** *s. f.* A segment or cutting of sugar-cane; the spaces between the ties sometimes made in a roll of cloth before dyeing:—*gānderī dār, a.* Dyed clouded by knotting (yarn, cloth.)

**GANDH ਗੰਢ** *s. f. m.* A knot, a tie; a joint; a hardened or enlarged gland; a bundle, bale of goods; a sub-division of the *Arorās*; a knot in the corner of a garment in which money is secured, and which serves as a pocket; a piece, a patch, a splice:—*akkh dā annhā te*

*gandh dā pūrā*. Blind and rich (a rich fool for a customer):—*gandh bhejī, ghallī, v. a.* To send a knotted thread to the guests expected at a wedding to intimate the time of the ceremony; in like manner to announce a fair or other assembly (a practice of *faqirs*):—*gandh dā pūrā, s. m.* A rich, wealthy person:—*gandh kuttī, waddhī, v. n.* To have one's pocket to be picked:—*gandh laīdā, v. n.* To win or draw over, to bring over to one's side:—*gandh lāūdā, v. n.* To patch, to splice:—*gandh pūnī, v. n.* To knot a thread; to appoint a day for wedding:—*gandh tupp, s. m.* Patching, mending:—*gandh tupp karnā, v. a.* To sew, to patch together, to splice:—*gandhon khālī Rab de sawālī*. Empty pockets, and you come to petition God.—Prov. used of the avarice of shrine-keepers.

**GANDH ਗੰਧ** *s. m.* Odour, smell, perfume, flavor:—*gandhrāj, s. m.* The name of a sweet smelling flower:—*gandh sār, s. f.* A kind of brimstone.

**GANDHĀ ਗੰਧਾ** *s. m.* An onion;—(M.) an impervious dam which raises the water-level, but does not stop the flow completely.

**GĀNDHĀ ਗਾਂਧਾ** *s. m.* One who patches or splices (a shoe), a mender;—(Pot.) a beam, a large pole.

**GANDHĀĪ ਗੰਧਾਈ** *s. f.* Compensation for mending, patching.

**GANDHAK ਗੰਧਕ** *s. f.* Brimstone, sulphur:—*gandhak dā tel, tejāb, s. m.* Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid.

**GANDHĀL ਗੰਧਾਲ** *a.* Large, extensive.

**GĀNDHAN ਗਾਂਧਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a perfume seller; a female of *Gāndhī* caste.

**GANDHĀR ਗੰਧਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gāndhār*. The third note in the octave, one of the seventh note of the gamut; a *rāg* or musical mode;—*a.* Large, extensive.



**GANDHARB** ਗੰਧਰਬ *s. m.* A celestial musician, a musician or singer in Indra's court, a sort of demi-god supposed to inhabit Indra's heaven; a great singer.

**GANDHĀUNĀ** ਗੰਧਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined, tied or pieced.

**GANDHEJĀNĀ** ਗੰਢੇਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To become rich. See *Gaṇḍhāṇḍā*.

**GANDHERĪ** ਗੰਢੇਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A segment or cutting of a sugar-cane; *i. q.* *Gaṇḍēṛī*.

**GANDHĪ** ਗੰਢੀ *s. f.* Any small root used medicinally, or as a spice; a head of garlic, a clove of garlic; a piece of turmeric; a bundle, a corner of a garment in which money is secured, pocket: —*gaṇḍhī chhorā*, *s. m.* A pick-pocket.

**GANDHĪ** ਗੰਧੀ } *s. m.* One who sells  
**GĀNDHĪ** ਗਾਂਧੀ } essences and perfumes.

**GANDHĪLĀ** ਗੰਧੀਲਾ *s. m.* } The  
**GANDHĪLAN** ਗੰਧੀਲਣ *s. f.* } name of a very low caste, a species of the gypsy tribe.

**GANDHLĀ** ਗੰਧਲਾ *a.* Turbid, muddy, defiled; cool (spoken of friendship).

**GANDHLĀUNĀ** ਗੰਧਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be turbid, to be defiled.

**GANDHNĀ** ਗੰਢਣਾ *v. n.* To thread, to string, to fasten, to join by tying, to patch, to splice, to stitch together; to round, to paste, to knot; to bring one on one's side some how and other.

**GANDHŪLĪ** ਗੰਧੂਲੀ *s. f.* A herb (*Gynandropsis pentaphylla*) with white flowers, occurs throughout the Province in the plains. It is used as a vegetable.

**GANDHŪLKĀN** ਗੰਧੂਲਕਾਂ *s. f.* Twilight.

**GANDHWĀĪ** ਗੰਢਵਾਈ *s. f.* The act of tying, patching; compensation for mending, patching.

**GANDHWĀUNĀ** ਗੰਢਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined, patched.

**GANDĪ** ਗੰਦੀ *a.* Dim. of *Gaṇḍā*; —(*M.*) A *kachchā* dam thrown across a stream: —*gaṇḍī būṭī*, *s. f.* A herb (*Glinus lotoides*) not uncommon wild in the eastern and central Panjab plains. It is officinal, and is given in the Panjab as a purgative in diseases of the abdomen under the name of *jakhmī haiyāt*.

**GANDĪ** ਗੰਡੀ *s. m. (M.)* See *Gaṇḍhī*: —*gaṇḍī chhēr*, *s. m.* A pick-pocket.

**GANDĪĀ** ਗੰਡੀਆ *s. m.* See *Gaṇḍā*.

**GANDĪĀL** ਗੰਦਿਆਲ *s. f.* A herb (*Gouffeia holosteoides*) used as a vegetable in Chamba.

**GANDLĀ** ਗੰਦਲਾ } *s. f.* A common  
**GĀNDLĀ** ਗਾਂਦਲਾ } shrub (*Bergera Konigii*) found in the hills. It is large enough for fuels only. Its leaves are applied to blows; *i. q.* *Gāṇḍalū*.

**GĀNDŌ** ਗਾਂਡੋ *s. f.* A female sodomite.

**GANDŌĀ** ਗੰਡੋਆ *s. m.* An earth worm seen in rainy seasons, when dried used medicinally for impotence.

**GANDOLĪ** ਗੰਦੋਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* A tattered quilt; a kind of squash.

**GANDORĀ** ਗੰਦੋੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* Dates that are green and hard; *i. q.* *Dokā*.

**GANDRAF** ਗੰਦਰਫ *s. f. (M.)* Brimstone. See *Gaṇḍhak*.

**GĀNDŪ** ਗਾਂਡੂ } *s. m.* A sodomite,  
**GANDYĀ** ਗੰਡਯਾ } a catamite.

GANER गटेर *s. m.* (*Avena fatua*.) See *Gandal*.

GANES गटेम } *s. m.* A Hindu deity,  
GANESH गटेस } represented with

an elephant's head, supposed to be the son of Shiva; an elephant; the share of a commercial enterprize;—(*M.*) The share of the harvest which is given to the Brahmins. It is given from the harvest by both Muhammadans and Hindus. It is separated off first from the heap of grain before the division begins. The amount depends on the liberality of the cultivator. Under Diwan Sawan Mal *Ganesh* was a State institution. In the case of indigo, after deducting the Government share, two and a half seers were levied on every twenty-five maunds of the cultivator's share. This cess was called *Ganesh*, and was credited to Government, who paid the Brahmins. If from an increase in the quantity of indigo the *Ganesh* exceeded the amount of the stipends, the surplus was carried to the profit of Government, by whom likewise any deficiency was made good:—*Ganesh chayth*, *s. f.* A Hindu festival observed in the honour of *Ganesh* in *Poh* or *Mágh* (December or January):—*gobar Ganesh*, *s. m. lit.* An image of *Ganesh* made of cow-dung; a fat dullard; an arrant fool:—*Ganesh pájád*, *s. m.* The worship of *Ganesh* (the worship of *Ganesh* is done in the commencement of every Hindu ceremony and good work.

GANG गंगा } *s. f.* The river Gan-  
GANGÁ गंगा } ges; the goddess:

—*Gangá ashndán karná, nahdúgá, v. n.* To bathe in the Ganges; to bathe in the water of the Ganges; to be freed from any responsibility or liability:—*Gangá báś*, *s. m.* Living on the banks of the Ganges:—*Gangá báśí*, *s. m.* One who lives on the banks of the Ganges, a pilgrim to the Ganges:—*Gangá jal*, *s. m.* Ganges water, the holy water; *met.* wine (used by wine drinkers):—*Gangá jalí*, *s. f.* A vessel in which the Ganges water is kept:—*Gangá jalí*

*chukhúí, uphándúí, Gangá dí saunh khéúí, v. n.* To swear on the water of the Ganges:—*Gangá Jamúí*, *s. m. lit.* Ganges and Jamna; silver and gold gilt on the same article, commingled in such a way that both appear distinct, a like mixture of other metals; mixed or compounded of two different things:—*Gangá játrá*, *s. m.* Pilgrimage to the Ganges:—*Gangá játrí*, *s. f.* A pilgrim to the Ganges:—*mát Gangá*, *s. m. f.* The holy mother Ganges:—*Gangá nár*, *s. m.* Ganges water:—*Gangá pár*, *ad.* Beyond the Ganges:—*Gangá ságar*, *s. m.* A jug:—*Gangá tír*, *s. m.* The bank of the Ganges.

GANGÁCHÁ गंगाचा *s. m. (M.)* A noise.

GÁNGAT गंगाड *s. m. (M.)* A large pawn.

GANGAUTÍ गंगौटी *s. f.* A kind of earth obtained from the Ganges used for marking the forehead.

GANGER गंगेर *s. m. f.* The name of a tree and a herb (*Grewia betulæfolia*; *Sageretia Brandrethiana*, *Ehretia aspera*; *Lycium Europæum*.)

GANGHLÁ गंगला *a.* Dirty, muddy (water.)

GÁNHÁN गान्हां *s. m. (M.)* A jewel, an ornament; a pledge, pawn, mortgage:—*sir gánhán*, *s. m.* Pledging of the person to a creditor, is common. A debtor engages to work as a farm-servant for a creditor till the debt is liquidated. He receives only his diet; the other customary wages of farm-servants are credited to the debt:—*gánhen rakkh te gánhen páwe, wáðe málik dí rann sáðwe.* She pawns her property to wear jewels, that she may be called the wife of a great *málik*.

GANÍ गनी *s. f.* The slender climber (*Oxystelma esculenta*) not uncommon in the arid tracts of the Central and Southern Panjab. The fruit is eaten.

GĀNĪ ਗਾਨੀ } *s. f.* Small beads strung  
GĀNĪN ਗਾਨੀਂ } in a cord tied round

the neck of boys and men; a string of coloured cords or of goat's hair, with large cowries attached, tied round the necks of horses, bullocks and donkeys as an ornament:—*gore dānd gal ghattān gānīdā; kaḥḥān poḥhī, Gāman yār, chaḥhīd wanjān Jihānīdā*. I will bind *gānīdā* on the red bullock's neck; I will train him for riding, *Gāman* love, and ride to *Jihānīdā*.—Song.

GĀNĪRĀ ਗਾਨੀਰਾ *s. m.* See *Gāḥdere*.

GĀNJ ਗੀਜ *s. m.* A heap, a pile; a treasure; a market; a granary, an emporium for grain; a scald head, baldness; *Tinea capitis*.

GĀNJĀ ਗਾਂਜਾ *s. m.* A preparation of hemp smoked like tobacco and producing intoxication.

GĀNJFĀ ਗੀਜਫਾ *s. m.* A pack of cards, a game of cards.

GĀNJJĀ ਗੀਜਾ *a.* Bald, scald headed.

GĀNLĀHĀ ਗਨਲਾਹਾ *s. m. (K.)* A small chopper with long handle used to cut up the sugar-cane into lengths.

GANN ਗੱਨ } *s. m.* A segment or cut-  
GANN ਗੀਨ } ing of a large fish or  
snake; a crease or wrinkle of fat in the abdomen.

GANNĀ ਗੱਨਾ } *s. m.* Sugar-cane (*Sac-*  
GANNĀ ਗੀਨਾ } *charum officinarum*).

GĀNNĀ ਗਾਨਾ *s. m.* The wrist; a painful swelling or sprain of the wrist; a coloured thread tied at the wrist of the bride and bridegroom:—*gānnā bannhūd, v. a.* To fasten a coloured thread round the wrist at marriages:—*gānnā paṇḍ*. The occurring of a sprain in the wrist; *i. q.* *Gāudā*.

GANNĪ ਗੱਨੀ *s. f.* A small piece of fish, a small wrinkle in the flesh of the abdomen; an enlarged eyelash:—*gannī bhārī hoṇī*. A swelling of the eyelash.

GAO ਗਾਉ *s. f. (K.)* A cow.

GĀNS ਗਾਂਸ *s. m.* A mode of singing.

GANṬHĪĀ ਗੀਠੀਆ *s. m.* Rheumatism; onion.

GANWĀR ਗੀਵਾਰ } *s. m.* } A coun-  
GANWĀRNĪ ਗੀਵਾਰਣੀ *s. f.* } try re-  
sident, a clown, an ignorant person, a rustic:—*gaṇwār puṇḍ, s. m.* Clownish-  
ness, ignorance, rusticity.

GANWĀRĪ ਗੀਵਾਰੀ } *a.* Rustic, of  
GANWĀRŪ ਗੀਵਾਰੂ } or belonging  
to the country (or villages), pertaining  
to a clown, rude.

GANWĀUNĀ ਗੀਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Gawāuṇḍ*.

GAP ਗਪ } *s. f. (M.)* A quag-  
GAPIN ਗਪਿਨ } mire, a quicksand;  
*i. q.* *Khubbhaṇ*.

GAPAK LAINĀ ਗਪਕਲੈਣਾ *v. a.* To make away with, to take away, to swallow up (as property.)

GAPAL ਗਪਲ *s. m. (M.)* A piece:—*gapale jhāp, s. m. f. (lit. a piece-snatcher.)* A greedy person.

GAPAN ਗਪਨ *v. n. (M.)* To be bogged, to sink in a quicksand.

GAPP ਗੱਪ *s. f.* Idle talk, vain boasting:—*gapp shapp, gapp sarapp, s. f.* Tattle, gossip; a false report, a shave:—*gapp mārnī, v. n.* To boast.

GAPPAN गॉपण *s. f.* }  
 GAPPÍ गॉपी *s. m.* } A boaster.

GAPPHĀ गॉहा *s. m.* A mouthful, a morsel; a portion, a share; a present; money realized (whether by fair or unfair means):—*gapphá dená, v. a.* To give a portion:—*gapphá lagg jānā, v. n.* To be acquired without labour:—*gapphá láunā, v. a.* To eat a morsel:—*gapphe mārā, v. a.* To eat or consume what belongs to another.

GĀR गार *s. f.* Mud, mud bringing out from a well;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gār*. A cavern, a cave, a pit;—(K.) A scar or slip of the part of a hill side.

GAR गज *s. m.* A large boil with hardness and inflammation, an abscess; *c. w.* *uṭṭhā, ubbhārā;*—(Pot.) A piece of radish:—*gar bar, s. m.* Confusion, disorder:—*gar bar jhānjā, s. m.* Uncertainty, speaking at random; wrangling, disputing, quarrelling:—*gar gajj, s. m.* Noise caused by the beating of drums, the rolling of carriage wheels, the falling of hail stones; confused noise, clamour, thunder:—*gar gajjī, s. m.* One that makes a clamour or uproar:—*gar garā, s. m.* A rumbling noise, confusion, fright, bustle:—*gar gar karnā, v. n.* To thunder, to roar:—*gar gillhī, s. f.* Joyful songs and dancing; *c. w.* *pānū:*—*garpankh, gar pankhī, s. m.* A bird famed among the Hindus called *Garar*.

GARĀ गारा *s. m.* A heap. See *Gaphā*.

GARĀ गज *s. m.* Hail, hailstones (used chiefly in the plural);—*a.* Very cold (water).

GĀRĀ गारा *s. m.* Mud used for mortar; potter's clay kneaded.

GĀRĀ गारा } *a.* Of deteriorated caste;  
 GARAH गाराह } shameless;—*s. m.* A low caste man, a barber, also see *Gārā*.

GARACH GARACH गरच गरच *s. m.* The noise made by a person walking in mud and water; the noise made by champing food; *c. w.* *karnā, khānā*.

GĀRAD गारद *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Guard. Watch, ward, a guard room.

GARĀH गाराह *s. m.* } Food scooped  
 GARĀHĪ गाराही *s. f.* } up with the

fingers and thus conveyed to the mouth, a mouthful, a morsel:—*akkh pharakkaṇā mile, mūṇh wichch rahe garāh; lakkh lānat us suthrā, jo dam dā kare wisāh.* Not getting an opportunity to wink the eye and a morsel remains in the mouth; 0 *Suthrā!* thousand of curses be upon him, who has confidence in the life.—Prov. used to express the transitory nature of life.

GARAHAKRĀ गरारकरा *s. m.* (K.) The ruins of a home where no wall remains standing.

GARAHAN गरारण } *s. m.* A n  
 GARAHIN गरारिण } eclipse; seizing, taking, acceptance:—*garahan karnā, v. a.* To accept, to admit, to agree to; to receive; to hold, to catch, to seize:—*pānū garahan karnā, v. a.* To drink water.

GARAHĀNĀ गराराना *s. m.* (K.) The place where a house stood (before ruins.)

GARAHĪ गरारि *s. m.* A planet, applied also to the sun and the moon:—*khoṭā garahī dūnā, v. n.* To come under the influence of an evil star:—*naun garahī, s. m.* Nine planets.

GARAHNE JĀNĀ गरारणेजा *v. n.* To be under the influence of an eclipse. (Hindus consider those eatable things to be defiled, which remain under the influence of an eclipse); to be eclipse-struck, *i. e.*, deformed by the influence of an eclipse while yet in the womb, (an event which is supposed to result from

the pregnant mother being engaged in any thing but worship during the eclipse, or the parents having indulged in sexual intercourse during the eclipse; whatever the mother does during eclipse, the same signs are produced upon the body of her offspring):—*garahṇīd hoiḍ*, *a.* Eclipse-struck.

**GARAJ ਗਰਜ** *s. f.* Thunder;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garaz*. Design, view, wish, intention, business; meaning, need, occasion, use, want, interestedness, selfishness:—*be garaj*, *a.* Disinterested, having no concern with:—*be garajī*, *s. f.* Disinterestedness:—*garaj kaḍḍhṇī*, *v. a. n.* To have one's ends served; to be successful:—*garaj karnī*, *v. a.* To sell or dispose off, to sell cheap (used by shop-keepers); to get one's object:—*garaj ki*, *ad.* In short, in a word:—*garaj rakkhṇī*, *v. n.* To be interested in, to occupy or concern oneself with.

**GARAJNÁ ਗਰਜਨਾ** *v. n.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Garjan*. To thunder, to roar; *i. q.* *Gajjṇḍ*.

**GARAKHÁ ਗਰਖਾ** *s. f. (K.)* Thunder.

**GARAL ਗਰਲ** *s. f.* Poison, the venom of serpents.

**GARAM ਗਰਮ** *a.* See *Garm*.

**GARÁM ਗਰਾਮ** } *s. m.* A village, a town.  
**GARÁN ਗਰਾਂ** }

**GARÁNÍ ਗਰਾਨੀ** *s. f.* Indigestion; scarcity, dearth, dearness, a rise in price.

**GARANTH ਗਰੰਥ** *s. m.* A book, a code, a religious book; the Sikh scripture; the name of the two sacred books of the Sikhs:—*Adi Garanth*, *s. m.* The first scripture of the Sikhs written by Guru Nanak and other *Gurús* and some *bhagats*, and compiled by Guru Arjan, the fifth *Gurú* of the Sikhs:—*Dasam Garanth* or *Dasam Páidsháhí dá Garanth*, *s. m.* The second scripture of the Sikhs, which has reference to Guru Gobind Singh.

**GARANTHAN ਗਰੰਥਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Garanthí*.

**GARANTHÍ ਗਰੰਥੀ** *s. m. lit.* One whose business it is to read and expound the *Ganth*; one who is in charge of the Sikh scripture in any religious place; one who reads the *Ganth Sáhí*; one who sits by the *Ganth Sáhí* without reading and expounding.

**GARÁNURÁ ਗਰਾਂਉਰਾ** *s. m.* Cont. of *Grán*.

**GARÁP ਗਰਾਪ** *s. f. (M.)* Of an age to bear young (used of cattle); *i. q.* *Gapháp*.

**GARAPP ਗਰਾਪ** *s. f.* The noise made by champing food, or by thrusting any thing in (as food in the mouth); rapidity:—*garapp karke*, *ad.* Without resistance or opposition; immediately:—*garapp karke já warṇḍ*, *v. n.* To enter without resistance, to enter immediately:—*garapp sarapp*, *s. f.* Boasting, telling marvellous tales about one's self; *c. w.* *mární*.

**GARAR ਗਰਰ** *s. m.* The name of a bird; in Hindu mythology, the regent of birds, the bird and vehicle of Vishnu, *Ardea argala*:—*Garar* or *Garar Purán*, *s. m.* A *Purán* read after a Hindu's death; *c. w.* *wáchnḍ*:—*garar paunḥk*, *garar paunḥkṇī*, *s. m.* The name of a bird; *i. q.* *Garpaunḥk* in *Gar*.

**GARÁR ਗਰਾਰ** *s. m. f.* } A drunk-  
**GARÁRAN ਗਰਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } *a r d*,  
**GARÁRÍ ਗਰਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } *o n e*  
much addicted to intoxication.

**GARÁRÁ ਗਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A sack (for holding the walls of a tent); rinsing the mouth, gargling; a kind of native pantaloons, trousers with loose legs (worn generally by Muhammadans):—*garáre dár*, *s. m.* Trousers with loose legs:—*garárá karnḍ*, *v. n.* To gargle, to rinse the mouth.

GARARÁ गररा } *s. m. (M.) Pie-*  
GARARÁ गररा } bald (applied to  
horses.

GARÁS गरराम *s. m.* A mouthful, a morsel:—*gaú garás, s. m.* A morsel of bread kept by Hindus for a cow before their taking meal; *i. q. Garáh.*

GARASNÁ गररमन *v. a.* To catch, to find, to hold, to get one into trouble by pressing a claim which can not easily be met; to compel one, to press hard, to bear hard upon; to eclipse.

GARAUH गररौह *s. m.* The influence of the planets or of *naungrahis*; calamity, misfortune; *c w. áurá; i. q. Grahi.*

GARÁUN गररौन *s. m.* See *Gardn.*

GARAUNDÁ गररौँदा *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; *i. q. Garaudá.*

GARÁYÁN गरररररर *s. m.* A villager.

GARB गरर } *s. m.* Corrupted  
GARBH गररभ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Garab*. Pregnancy, a foetus, embryo, the womb; pride, vanity:—*garb, garbh karná, v. n.* To be proud:—*garb, garbh páť honá, v. m.* To miscarry:—*garb, garbh páť karná, v. n.* To cause to procure abortion:—*garb, garbh rahiná, thahirná, v. n.* To conceive:—*garbh, garb want, garbh, garb wantí, a.* Pregnant (applied to women).

GARBÁ गररबा *s. f. (M.)* Manured land:—*garbá garádá, s. m.* The root of *Munj* or *Sar*.

GARBAN गररबन *s. f.* } A proud  
GARBHAN गररबन *s. f.* } person;—*a.*  
GARBHANÍ गररबनी *s. f.* } P r o u d,  
GARBÍ गररबी *s. m.* } arrogant;  
pregnant.

GARBARNÁ गररबरन *v. n. (Pot.)*

To lighten:—*Present participle: garbará;* *Future: garbaregá; Past participle: garbaríá:—ná gajje ná garbare, ná Uttar pachchham wá; dánd baletá kharch kar bi ná gáthri pá.* When it thunders not, nor lightens, and there is neither a west nor an east wind, sell bullock, yoke and plough, bind not up your seed to sow.

GARBHÍ गररबी *s. f.* A kind ofingham, a cloth made of cotton and silk or wool.

GARD गररद *s. f.* Dust:—*gard uddáti, v. a.* To raise the dust:—*gard uddáti, v. n.* To fly about (dust):—*garde jágá, v. n.* To be dirty (clothes.)

GARDÁ गररदा *s. m.* Dust; the dust or powder of *chars*, or of corn; a petticoat of silk or cloth. See *Gard*.

GARDAN गररदन } *s. f.* The neck:  
GARDAN गररदन } —*gardan jhuká-*

*uñí or níwín karní, v. n.* To bow one's head; to yield, to submit:—*gardan te bhár honá, v. n.* To have burden on the neck; to be under obligation:—*gardan te khún charhú, v. n.* To be guilty of the sin of shedding blood:—*gardan te sawár honá, v. n. lit.* To sit on one's head; to extort, to compel.

GARDÁNAK गररदानक *s. f.* A socket in which a door turns as on a hinge; the handle by which the cloth beam of a loom is turned.

GARDANÍ गररदनी *s. f.* A horse's blanket or cloth reaching from the head to the tail.

GARDÁN LAINÁ गररदानलैना *v. n.* To entangle, to involve; to implicate one in a case.

GARDAS गररदस } *s. f.* Whirl, re-  
GARDASH गररदस } volution, vicissitude, adverse fortune:—*gardash de din, s. m.* Adverse fortune, evil days.

GARDAUR ਗਰਦੌਰ } *s. m.* A  
 GARDÁWAR ਗਰਦਾਵਰ } superin-  
 tendent of *Paṭwáris*.

GARDAURÍ ਗਰਦੌਰੀ } *s. f.*  
 GARDÁWARÍ ਗਰਦਾਵਰੀ } Writing  
 the amount of produce of every field in  
 a village on a book by a *Paṭwári* twice  
 a year; the business of superintending  
 the *Paṭwáris*.

GARDHAB ਗਰਧਬ } *s. m.* An ass;  
 GARDHAP ਗਰਧਪ } *i. q.* *Gadhá*.

GARDNALÍ ਗਰਦਨਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* The  
*Ambaltás* tree (*Carthartocarpus fistutla*).  
 The seeds are used as a purgative.

GARE ਗਰੇ *s. m. pl. (M.)* Hailstones;  
*i. q.* *Gale*.

GAREH ਗਰੇਹ *s. m. (K.)* Evil in-  
 fluence or bad luck; *i. q.* *Garahi*.

GARELÚ ਗਰੇਲੂ *s. m. (K.)* A climbing  
 species (*Ficus reticulata*) found in the  
 Panjab Sawalik tract and Himalaya up  
 to the Indus. It is eaten by goats.

GARENṬ ਗਰੇਂਟ *s. m. (K.)* A glacier.

GARGARÁ ਗਰਗਰਾ *a.* Coarse, thick  
 (cloth.)

GÁRḤ ਗਾੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* Thickness, a collec-  
 tion, a crowd, a mass.

GARH ਗੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* A fort, a castle, hence  
 an affix to the names of many towns;  
 —(*Pot.*) The part of a carrot, turnip,  
 radish, &c., where the top and root join:  
 —*garh páuṇḍ*, *v. a.* To build a fort; to  
 copulate with (spoken of cattle.)

GARHÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਾ *s. m.* A pit, a ditch, a  
 cavern, any deep place, a chasm, an  
 abyss.

GÁRḤÁ ਗਾੜ੍ਹਾ *a.* Thick, close, dense;  
 —*s. m.* A thick kind of cotton cloth.

GARHÁÍ ਗੜ੍ਹਾਈ *s. f.* Wages paid for  
 the copulation of buffaloes, to the man in  
 charge of them, who is called *máhi*.

GARHAK ਗੜ੍ਹਕ *s. f.* } Thunder-  
 GARHAKÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਕਾ *s. m.* } ing, roar-  
 ing, rumbling, loud speaking, any loud  
 noise; *i. q.* *Garhkaḍ*.

GARHAKNÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਕਣਾ *v. n.* To thun-  
 der, to roar, to speak loud, to make a  
 loud noise; *i. q.* *Garhkaṇḍ*.

GARHÁP ਗੜ੍ਹਾਪ *s. f.* Puberty (spoken  
 of buffaloes and cows), female buffalo  
 and cow 3 to 5 years old; *i. q.* *Garáp*.

GARHÁU ਗੜ੍ਹਾਉ *s. m.* Copulation of  
 cattle.

GARHÁUNÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Garhṇá*. To bring a cow or female buffa-  
 lo to the bull.

GARHBAR ਗੜ੍ਹਬਰ *s. f.* The sound  
 of boiling water; rumbling of the bowels;  
*c. w. karná*.

GARHBARÁHAṬ ਗੜ੍ਹਬਰਾਹਟ *s. f.* }  
 GARHBARÁṬ ਗੜ੍ਹਬਰਾਟ *s. m.* }  
 The sound of boiling water; rumbling of  
 the bowels; alarm, fright, confusion,  
 bustle.

GARHÍ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* A small fort, a cas-  
 tle; an affix to the names of some villages  
 as *Sháhí dí Garhí*; Present participle of  
*Garhṇá*:—*garhí jáuḍ*, *v. n.* To be copu-  
 lated with (spoken of female buffaloes  
 and cows.)

GÁRḤÍ ਗਾੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* A kind of cloth (the  
 same as *dhotí*); also the name of an  
 esculent root; the seat on which the  
 driver of a Persian wheel sits; *i. q.*  
*Gáḍhí*;—*a.* Thick, close, dense; inti-  
 mate:—*garhí yáṛí*, *s. f.* Close friendship.

**GARHKÁ ਗੜਕਾ** *s. m.* Thundering, roaring, loud speaking; boiling of water (when something is being cooked.)

**GARHKANÁ ਗੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To thunder, to roar, to speak loud; to make a loud noise; to boil (water), to rumble.

**GARHKÁUNÁ ਗੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to roar. Caus. of *Gurhkaná*.

**GARHKÚ ਗੜਕੂ** *s. m.* One who speaks loud, a thunderer, one that roars.

**GARHNÁ ਗੜੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To copulate with (spoken of a bull or a male buffalo.)

**GARHNÁ ਗਰੁਨਾ** *s. m.* A small bundle of hemp (*sar*.)

**GARHNE JÁNÁ ਗਰੁਨੇਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Garahne jáná*.

**GARÍ ਗਰੀ** *s. f.* The kernel of a cocoanut, the kernel of a walnut.

**GÁRÍ ਗਾਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A snare of horse-hair for catching birds:—*ishk tede dí gal píyum gárá*. The snare of your love has fallen on my neck.—Song.

**GÁRÍ ਗਾੜੀ** *s. f.* A carriage. See *Gaddí*

**GARÍB ਗਰੀਬ** *a. pl. garibán*. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garib*. Poor, destitute; gentle, humble, meek, mild; —*garib gurbá*, *s. m.* Poor men, paupers:—*garib már*, *s. f.* Oppression of the poor; misfortune:—*garib nawáj*, *s. m.* Cherisher of the poor (commonly addressed by peons and menial servants to their masters especially to Europeans, or by subordinates to their superiors):—*garib honá*, *v. n.* To be poor, to be reduced to poverty; —*garibán roje rakke dí wádde áe*. When poor men fast the day just lengthens out, *i. e.*, they can not afford to feast well before and after the day's fast. —Prov. used of those poor men who

begin to do any work but difficulties come in the way.

**GARÍBANÍ ਗਰੀਬਣੀ** *s. f.* A poor woman, a meek and gentle female.

**GARÍBÍ ਗਰੀਬੀ** *s. f.* Poverty, penury, want; mildness, meekness:—*garibí áusí*, *v. n.* To be reduced to poverty.

**GARINDÁ ਗਰਿੰਡਾ** *s. m. (K.)* A shrub. See *Gar*.

**GARIRÁ ਗਰਿੜਾ** } *s. m. pl. Garirén*.

**GARÍRÁ ਗਰੀੜਾ** } An arched hut made of grass or branches with an arched roof:—*kothe wále máy karendén, garirén wálen dá wí Allah*. Those who live in houses are proud; but there is a God even of those who live in huts. —Prov.

**GARISNÁ ਗਰਿਸਨਾ** } *v. a.* To seize,  
**GARISNÁ ਗਰਿਸਣਾ** } to catch, to hold. See *Garasná*.

**GARIST ਗਰਿਸਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Garhasth*. The married state, having a family, the condition of a secular (not a monk); cohabitation:—*garist karná*, *v. a.* To cohabit, to have sexual intercourse with (one's own wife), to take a wife.

**GARISTAN ਗਰਿਸਤਣ** *s. f.* A married woman, a woman that has a family; a respectable woman.

**GARISTÍ ਗਿ੍ਸਤੀ** *s. m.* A married man, a man that has a family, a householder, a secular (not a monk) person.

**GARJ ਗਰਜ** *s. f.* See *Garaj*.

**GARJÁNÁ ਗਰਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To mould, to rot, to decay, to spoil, to become good for nothing.



**GARJÍ ਗਰਜੀ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garzī*. Selfish, self-seeking:—*algarjī*, *a.* Selfish, careless, indifferent.

**GARK ਗਰਕ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garq*. Drowned, immersed, sunk; absorbed, given up to, occupied with; reserved; *c. v.* *hoṛḍ*:—*gark jḍḍ*, *v. n.* See *Garkḍ*.

**GARKNÁ ਗਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To drown, to immerse, to sink; to absorb, to occupy with;—*s. m.* (*M.*) To be out of breath, to pant (it is often used for cattle and birds); *i. q.* *Gharakḍ*.

**GARM ਗਰਮ** *a.* Warm, hot, glowing, burning:—*garmá garm*, *a.* Hot and hot; new, fresh:—*garm hoṛḍ*, *v. n.* To be hot; to become heated or excited:—*garm karná*, *v. a.* To warm, to heat:—*garm kapre*, *s. m.* Warm or winter clothes.—*garm majáj*, *s. f.* A hot temper:—*garm masálah*, *s. m.* Hot spices:—*garm sard*, *a.* Hot and cold; the ups and downs of life.

**GARMAHLÁ ਗਰਮਹਲਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden roller for crushing clods.

**GARMÁÍ ਗਰਮਾਈ** *s. f.* Heat, warmth; a stimulant:—*garmáí dūṛṛṛ*, *v. n.* To be hot (a thing); to be excited (with lust.)

**GARMÁLÁ ਗਰਮਾਲਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Plaster made of mud and straw or chaff; also the instrument by which the plaster is stretched on the wall or roof; *i. q.* *Kahigul*, *Kḥḍḍ*.

**GARMÍ ਗਰਮੀ** *s. f.* Heat, warmth, hot weather; sweat, perspiration; the venereal disease (syphilis):—*garmí dūṛṛṛ*, *v. n.* To perspire:—*garmí hoṛḍ*, *hojḍḍ*, *v. n.* To suffer from heat; to have syphilis:—*garmí lagḡḡ*, *v. n.* To suffer from heat:—*garmí painṛṛ*, *v. n.* To be hot.

**GARNÁ ਗਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To mould, to rot,

to decay, to spoil; *i. q.* *Garjḍḍ*;—*s. m.* A kind of thorn tree:—*hiṛṇ garná*, *s. m.* A tree (*Capparis horrida*) found in the plains of the Panjab. The wood is only used for fuel. In the Southern Panjab and Sindh the fruit is made into pickle, and in the latter the leaves are applied as a counter-irritant.

**GARNÁDHEJÁNÁ ਗਰਨਾਧੇਜਾਨਾ }  
GARNÁDHṆÁ ਗਰਨਾਧਣਾ }**

*v. n.* To be born with a natural defect from the supposed influence of an eclipse; *i. q.* *Garahane jḍḍ*.

**GARNÁUNÁ ਗਰਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To thunder.

**GAROÍ ਗਰੋਈ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A worm.

**GARRÁ ਗਰਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A village.

**GAṚUMBHÁ ਗੜੰਭਾ }  
GAṚUNBHÁ ਗੜੰਭਾ }** *s. m.* Green mangoes

cooked with sugar or *gur* in a particular way.

**GAṚÚṆ ਗੜੂਣ** *s. f.* The sound of firing gun or thundering clouds.

**GAṚWÁ ਗੜਵਾ** *s. m.* } A metallic

**GAṚWÍ ਗੜਵੀ** *s. f.* } vessel for drinking water; *i. q.* *Gaḍwá*.

**GARWÁNAK ਗਰਵਾਨਕ** *s. m.* (*M.*)

A bird which lives on the bank of rivers and in sandy deserts.

**GAS ਗਸ** } *s. f.* A faint, swoon,

**GASH ਗਸ਼** } stupor:—*gash dūṛṛṛ*, *khḍḍ*,  
*v. a.* To faint, to go off in a swoon.

**GAS ਗਸ** } *s. f.* (*M.*) A soil,

**GASÁR ਗਸਾਰ** } which consists of loam with a considerable admixture of sand, and is of a soft brown colour.

GĀSĀ ਗਾਸਾ } *s. m.* Great gain ;  
 GĀSHĀ ਗਾਸ਼ਾ } opportunity, occasion ;  
*c. w. lagghā, lāghā.*

GĀSH ਗਾਸ਼ *s. m. (K.)* Heavy rain.

GASHT ਗਸਤ } *s. f.* Present  
 GAST ਗਸਤ } participle of the  
 Persian verb *Gashtan*. Surrounding, going round (especially of guards patrolling); the beat or round of a patrol, or watch; walk, walking:—*gasht phirnd, v. n.* To patrol, to go the rounds.

GASHTĪ ਗਸ਼ਤੀ } *s. f., a.* A woman who  
 GASTĪ ਗਸਤੀ } gads about, a woman of bad character; wicked.

GASĪ ਗਸੀ } *s. f.* Fainting; *c. w.*  
 GASHĪ ਗਸ਼ੀ } *duḡt, paigṭ.*

GASRĀ ਗਸਰਾ *s. f.* Loaming soil, medium loam:—*nidīn, gasrā, jāṭ nidīn, ṭibbā, rakkar bahut nimānī; kālī kallar, khaśmān, khāṇī, roht, retlī āp gānī.* *Nidīn* and *gasrā* (medium loam) are a good sort. *ṭibbā* (sand) and *rakkar* are very bad. *Kālī* (black clay) and *kallar* (salt soil) destroy their owners. *Roht* and *retlī* (light loam) are pleasing.

GASSĀ ਗੱਸਾ *s. m.* A lump of *gur*.

GASTĀNGAR ਗਸਤਾਂਗਰ *s. m.*  
 GASTĀNGARNĪ ਗਸਤਾਂਗਰਨੀ *s. f.*  
 GASTĀNGARŪ ਗਸਤਾਂਗਰੂ *s. m.*  
 A rustic, a clown.

GAT ਗਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gatī*. Appearance, state, manner, motion; case, predicament, plight; an air, a tune, a mode of dancing; the stroke of a drummer, style of playing on a drum (*tablā*); funeral rites; salvation; bringing into use; (*K.*) a bundle of anything wrapped in a cloth:—*gat bajduṭ,*

*v. a.* To play an air, to play on a drum (*tablā*):—*gat bajṭī, wajṭī, v. n.* To be played (a tune or air on a drum):—*gat banduṭī, v. n.* To bring into use; *met.* to beat one, to take revenge, to injure one:—*gat bharṭī, v. n.* To dance to music:—*gat hoṭī, v. n.* To be saved, to get salvation; to be performed (funeral rites); to come into use, to be made use of:—*gat kār, gat kārī, gat kārīd, s. m.* A player on a musical instrument of the drum kind, as a tambourine; a dancer:—*gat kārī, s. m.* The business of a *gat kār*:—*gat karmī, v. a.* To save; to perform the funeral rites, to procure the salvation of a deceased relative by meritorious works; to bring into use; to kill a miserable creature (is said to send him straight to heaven); to free from calamity or misery:—*gat laiṭī, v. n.* To dance without singing or dancing preliminary to singing:—*shāh biḡ pat nahīn, gurū biḡ gat nahīn.* No credit without a banker, no salvation without a *gurū*.—Prov.

GATṬ ਗਟ *s. m. (M.)* A log of wood, especially a log tied round an animal's neck to prevent it from straying; a log used for lining the interior of a well:—*gaṭṭ dā khū, s. m.* A well lined with logs:—*gaṭṭ gaṭṭ karke pī jāṇṭ, v. n.* To drink without taking breath.

GĀṬĀ ਗਾਟਾ *a.* Short and thick; dwarf-fish;—*s. m. (M.)* The nape of the neck; a staff for playing *chhej*; *i. q. Gāṭṭā.*

GATAK ਗਟਕ *s. f. (M.)* A fruit-stone; *i. q. Giṭak.*

GATĀRĀ ਗਤਾਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* A numerous class people who make livelihood by buying corn in villages and carrying it on their backs into towns and selling it.

GATH ਗਠ *s. f.* Cont. of *Gaṭh*. A pocket, a purse:—*gaṭh kaṭā, gaṭh kaṭrā, kaṭṭ, s. m.* A pick-pocket. See *Gaṭṭh*.

GATHĀĪ ਗਠਾਈ *s. f.* Compensation for joining and mending.

**GATHAR गथर** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of camels. It is a swelling containing matter on the inside of the hind legs. It lasts a month or so. The cause is not known. It is rarely fatal and may occur at any time. Besides branding, the remedy is to give a hot drink of boiled camel's milk and turmeric every evening, for a week.

**GATHAUNÁ गठाउना** *v. a.* To attach, to tie, to join; to cause to be joined.

**GATHILÁ गठीला** *a.* Knotty, having joints as the bamboo, compact, firm, solid, adhering, closely attached.

**GATHNÁ गठना** *v. n.* To be joined together, to become compact and firm (the joints or flesh of a man, horse), to be tied, to be united in the bonds of friendship; to collude; to have an engagement with another for illicit intercourse, to have such intercourse; to become rich.

**GÁTHRÁ गाथरा** *s. m. (M.)* Inner vertical piece of wood connecting the upper and lower cross-bars of a yoke.

**GATHRÍ गठरी** } *s. f.* A bundle, a  
**GATHRÍ गठरी** } parcel, a pocket  
(when filled); the total of any thing, amount:—*gathrí honí, v. n.* To double up oneself:—*gathrí karní, v. a.* To get together; *met.* to double up one's opponent in wrestling; *c. w.* *bannhí.*

**GATHWÁÍ गठवायी** *s. f.* The price of mending, joining.

**GATHWÁUNÁ गठवाउना** *v. n.* To cause to be joined or mended.

**GATHYÁ गठया** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gañhíś*. Rheumatism, gout, stiffness and pain in the joints; *i. q.* *Gañhíś*:—*gathýá báu, wá, s. f.* Rheumatism.

**GATÍ गती** } *s. f.* State, condition;  
**GATI गति** } salvation; *i. q.* *Gat.*

**GÁṬÍ गाटी** *s. f.* A pebble.

**GATÍÁ गतीआ** *s. m.* A player on a tambourine or drum.

**GATKÁ गतका** *s. m.* A wooden sword used in fencing; *c. w.* *khedá*:—*gatke báj, s. m.* A fencer:—*gatke báj, s. f.* Fencing.

**GÁTRÁ गातरा** *s. m.* A sword belt, a scabbard, a sheath:—*tahwár gátre páuś, karní, v. a.* To sheath a sword.

**GÁTRÍ गातरी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gáyatrí*. See *Gaitrí*.

**GATṬ गट** *s. m.* A collection of people; a cluster; a tassel; a stopper, a cork:—*gatt bannhíś, v. a.* To be crowded closely together:—*gatt patṭ, a.* Coming together confusedly, crowded, close, thick.

**GATṬÁ गट्टा** *s. m.* A stopper, a cork, a plug; the padding round the pipe where it enters the *hukká* bottom:—*gattá bannhíś, v. n.* To adjust the *gattá* of a *hukká*.

**GATTÁ गट्टा** *s. m.* Cover of a book; —(K.) A sheaf (of corn); a faggot (of wood); a truss (of hay);—(M.) The pin in bullock's yoke, by which his neck is confined; *i. q.* *Arú*.

**GÁṬṬÁ गाट्टा** *s. m.* The neck, the throat.

**GATTAH गट्टह** *s. m. (M.)* A small dam thrown across an irrigation channel.

**GATTAK गट्टक** } *a.* Suitable,  
**GATTAKDÁ गट्टकदा** } of good stature, middle sized.

**GATTH ਗੱਠ** *s. m. f.* A piece, a patch, a joining, a splicing; a knot; a bundle of money; the root of turmeric; a clove of garlic; a knotted thread used to announce the date of a wedding; fixing the day for a wedding:—*gaṭṭh denī, v. n.* To knot:—*gaṭṭh katarī, v. n.* To pick a pocket:—*gaṭṭh pāunī, v. a.* To fix the day for a wedding:—*gaṭṭh tupp, s. f.* See *gaṇḍh tupp* in *Gaṇḍh*; *i. q.* *Gaṇḍh*.

**GATTHÁ ਗੱਠਾ** *s. f.* A bundle (of grass and fuel), a package; an onion.

**GATTHAL ਗੱਠਲ** *a.* Knotty; temporary, not real.

**GATTHAR ਗੱਠੜ** *s. m.* A large bundle, a bale.

**GATTHÍ ਗੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A clove of garlic, a piece of a root (as ginger, turmeric.)

**GATTHNÁ ਗੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To tie, to twist together, to join, to stitch, to mend.

**GATTHNÍ ਗੱਠਣੀ** *s. f.* Joining:—*gaṭṭhṇī karnī, v. a.* To join, to splice; to make friends:—*gaṭṭhṇī láunī, v. a.* To join threads (as weavers do.)

**GATTLÁ ਗੱਤਲਾ** *s. m.* A lump of clotted blood:—*gattle karne, v. n.* To cut to pieces, to kill, to slaughter.

**GAU ਗਊ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Go*. A cow; *met.* a meek person:—*gaú ddū, s. m.* The gift of a cow:—*gaú hattī, s. f.* Slaughtering of a cow:—*gaú jawáṇī, s. f. lit.* To feed a cow, (a Hindu ceremony performed in behalf of a deceased relative, which consists in feeding two seers of gram to a cow, on the anniversary of his death. This is continued for three years, and then gives way to the ceremony called *sardāh*):—*kām dhair gaú, s. f.* See in *Kām*.

**GAUGÁ ਗੋਗਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Gaugd*. Uproar, clamour, noise.

**GAUGÁÍ ਗੋਗਾਈ** *s. m.* One who makes an uproar, a noisy person.

**GAUH ਗੋਹ** *s. m.* Perseverance; attention, care, regard:—*gauh karke, ad.* Perseveringly, attentively, carefully.

**GAUHAR ਗੋਹਰ** *s. m.* A pearl; nature, descent.

**GAUN ਗੋਂ** *s. m.* Purpose, intention, design, will; selfishness, self-interest; need:—*gaungir, gaungiran, gaungirni, gaungirā, s. m. a.*, A selfish person; selfish:—*gaun karnā, kadhāunā, launā, nikāṇā, v. a.* To serve one's own ends:—*gaun nikāṇā, v. n.* To be served (one's purposes):—*gaun bhundāwe jaun bhāwē gille hog*. Self-interest causes the barley to be parched, though they may be green.—Prov. used of those who are ready to do every mean thing for the purpose of serving their selfish ends, or getting their self-interests fulfilled.

**GAUN ਗੋਣ** *s. f.* A song; (corrupted from the English word Gown) a gown.

**GAUNÁ ਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To sing, to chant:—*gaunā bajāunā, s. m.* Singing and playing, music and song.

**GAUNCHÍ ਗੋਂਚੀ** *s. f.* Vanishing, disappearing, leaving off; showing one's self for a moment and then suddenly disappearing, absence; *c. w.* *mārnī, láunī, i. q.* *Guchchī, Ghusdī*.

**GAUNÍ ਗੋਣੀ** *s. f.* A shoe:—*gaunīmār, s. m.* A caste of people whose women, wandering away from home, pretend to be widows, and having induced persons of wealth to marry them, watch their opportunity to seize and carry off valuable property; a man of this caste:—*gaunī-mārnī, s. f.* A female of that caste:—*gaunī mārnā, v. n.* To beat with a shoe.

**GAUNS ਗੋਂਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gaus*. A title given to Muhammadan saints, or devotees, who

are supposed to have great sanctity ;—*a.* Good, blessed, righteous, favoured of God.

GAUR गौर *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gaur*. Attendance on, attention to, thought, consideration, meditation, reflection :—*gaur karní, v. a.* To think about, to attend to.

GAUR गौर *s. m.* The inhabitant of *Gaur*; a caste of Brahmins derived from the country of *Gaur*, a caste of Brahmins that had their origin from the country of *Gaur*; the name of a musical mode.

GAURÁ गौरा *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gaur*. Thoughtful, serious, meditative, patient, forbearing; heavy (hence great);—*s. m. f.* A Hindu ceremony in the worship of *Párbatí*, which consists in planting barley in an earthen vessel and watering it till it has sprung up, then throwing it into a pool :—*gaurá bhárá, a.* Thoughtful and great :—*niven so gaurá ho.* (Nanak says) He, who humiliates himself, becometh thoughtful and great.

GAURÁ गौरा } *s. f.* A name of  
GAURÍ गौरी } *Párbatí*, the god-  
GAURJÁ गौरजा } dess *Párbatí*, the  
GAURJÁN गौरजान } wife of *Mahádeo* :  
—*Gaurí puttar, s. m.* The son of *Gaurí* (*Párbatí*), *i. e.*, *Ganesh*,—*Gaurí Shankar, Mahesh, s. f.* A name of *Mahádeo*.

GAURÍ गौरी *s. f.* The name of a musical mode sung at mid-day.

GÁWÁ गावा *a., s. m. (M.)* Relating to cows, (from *gau*); a cow :—*gáwá mál, s. m.* Property consisting of cows.

GAWÁH गवाह *s. m.* A witness :—*gawáh bandúgá, v. a.* To name a person as a witness :—*gawáh dená, v. a.* To produce a witness :—*gawáh karná, v. n.* To make one a witness :—*gawáh mudat, s. m.* A witness for the prosecution :—*gawáh muddaláh, s. m.* A witness for the defence :—*jhúthe gawáh bandúge, v. a.* To produce false witnesses.

GAWÁHÍ गवाही *s. f.* Deposition, evidence, testimony; permission :—*gawáhí bhará, dená, v. a.* To depose, to give evidence :—*merá dil gawáhí nahín dená.* My conscience does not allow me, or believe it so.

GAWÁÍYÁ गवायीया *s. m.* A singer; *i. g.* *Gawayyá.*

GAWÁL गवाल } *s. m.* One who  
GAWÁLÁ गवाला } draws cattle to pasture or who keeps cows :—*gawál dáká s. f. (K.)* A shrub (*Ribes leptostachyum*) :—*gawál kakrí, s. m. (K.)* A tree (*Bryonia umbellata*) found commonly in the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit is eaten, and on the Sutlej it is said to be given for spermatorrhea.

GAWALLÍ गवल्ली *s. f. (Pot.)* Chewing the cud; *i. q.* *Jugálí, Ugálí.*

GÁWANÁ गावठा *v. a.* See *Gáungá.*

GAWÁNDH गवांढ *s. m.* Neighbourhood, vicinity.

GAWÁNDHAN गवांढण } *s. f.* A  
GAWÁNDHÍ गवांढी } *s. m.* neigh-  
GAWÁNDHÚ गवांढु } *s. m.* bour :  
—*ghulí wá ghul pái tán dhándhú; menhen tehe, Gámana yár, asákín dené gawáñdhú.* The wind is blowing, it is blowing strong, *Gáman* love, my neighbour is making insinuations about you.—Song.

GAWÁR गवार } *s. m.* A country  
GAWÁRNÍ गवारनी } *s. f.* resident, a clown, an ignorant person, a rustic; *i. q.* *Ganwár* :—*gawárpuná, s. m.* Clownishness, ignorance, rusticity; *i. q.* *Ganwár.*

GAWÁRÍ गवारी } *a.* Rustic. See  
GAWÁRÚ गवारु } *Ganwárí.*

GAWÁÚ गवाउ *s. m.* A squanderer, a loser.

**GAWAUNÁ ਗਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to sing; to lose, to waste, to damage:—*māñh Wasákh wasáwe. páki fasal gawáwe.* If it rain in *Baisákh* the ripe crops will be damaged.

**GAWAYYÁ ਗਵੱਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Gawatyá*.

**GAWER ਗਵੇਰ** *s. f. (M.)* Searching for stolen property.

**GAWERAN ਗਵੇਰਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To search for stolen property.

**GAWERÚ ਗਵੇਰੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A searcher for stolen property.

**GAWIÁN ਗਵੀਆਂ** *s. m. Arum colocasia; i. q. Jimínkañd.*

**GAYÁ ਗਯਾ** *s. f.* A famous place of pilgrimage in Behar:—*gayá karáuní, v. n.* To perform religious ceremonies (at *Gayá*) for a deceased relative to get salvation or heaven for him.

**GÁYAK ਗਾਯਕ** *s. m.* A singer, a musician; *i. q. Gáik.*

**GÁYAN ਗਾਯਣ** *s. f.* A female singer.

**GAYÁN ਗਯਾਣ** *s. m.* Knowledge, especially divine knowledge:—*gayáñ charchá, s. m.* Religious discourse:—*gayáñ godrí, s. f. lit.* The rags of divine knowledge; a place or assembly where religious discourse is held;—*gayáñ hoñd, v. n.* To get religious knowledge:—*gayáñ wáy, s. m.* See *Gayáñ*:—*gayáñ indarí, s. f.* The senses.

**GAYÁNAN ਗਯਾਨਣ** *s. f.* } *a. One*  
**GAYÁNÍ ਗਯਾਣੀ** *s. m.* } possessing  
divine knowledge, a sage; intelligent, wise, sagacious, judicious.

**GÁYATRÍ ਗਾਯਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A sacred verse from the Vedas repeated mentally; *i. q. Gáitri.*

**GEDÁ ਗੇਡਾ** *s. m.* } *pl. Gedáñ.* A  
**GEDÍ ਗੇਡੀ** *s. f.* } stick used by  
boys in a certain play:—*gedíñ khexnía, v. a.* To play the game of *gedí*.

**GEGAM ਗੇਗਮ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word *Gingham*. *Gingham*.

**GEGLÁ ਗੇਗਲਾ** *s. m.* } *a. Slovenly in*  
**GEGLÍ ਗੇਗਲੀ** *s. f.* } manner and  
speech, slothful; a sloven, a slattern, a trollop.

**GEJH ਗੇਝ** *s. f.* Habit, custom.

**GEKRÁ ਗੇਕੜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An unripe ber; *i. q. Lillh.*

**GELÍ ਗੇਲੀ** *s. f.* } A short (or  
**GELRÁ ਗੇਲਰਾ** *s. m.* } large) thick  
**GELRÍ ਗੇਲਰੀ** *s. f.* } piece of timber.

**GENÁ ਗੇਨਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A shovelled duck.

**GEND ਗੇਂਦ** *s. f.* A ball:—*gend ballá, s. f. m.* Bat and ball, cricket:—*gend ballá khexd, v. a.* To play cricket:—*gend ghar, s. m.* A racket court.

**GENDÁ ਗੇਂਦਾ** *s. m.* A marigold (*Tegetes erecta*); also a term applied to a small dog; *i. q. Gaináñd.*

**GENDÍ ਗੇਂਦੀ** *s. f.* Fem. of *gendá* (viz. as applied to a small dog.)

**GENTÍ ਗੇਣਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gñt*. Calculation, estimation; care, anxiety, consideration.

**GER ਗੇਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A first ploughing.

**GER ਗੇੜ** *s. f.* A turn, a round, a course, a circuit.

GERÁ ਗੇਰਾ } s. m. (M.) A male  
GERÍ ਗੇਰੀ } dove.

GERÁ ਗੇੜਾ s. m. A turn, a round, a course, a circuit:—*gerá deḡá, lājáḡá, lāwá, mārná, v. n.* To go a round, to make a circuit, to fulfil a course; to come in a place after travelling many places.

GERÍ ਗੇਰੀ s. f. } A kind of earth or  
GERÚ ਗੇਰੂ s. m. } ochre of a reddish orange colour, (when the colour is somewhat light, it is called *gerí*, otherwise *gerá*.)

GERNÁ ਗੇਰਣਾ v. a. To cause to fall; —(M.) See *Girná*.

GERNÁ ਗੇੜਨਾ v. a. To turn, to cause to revolve (a wheel.)

GERÚÁ ਗੇਰੂਆ a. Of the colour of *gerá*.

GERWÍ ਗੇਰਵੀ s. m. Cloth dyed with *gerá* (worn by *faqírs*);—a. Reddish, orange coloured, of the colour of *gerá*.

GES ਗੇਸ s. f. (M.) A female kid from the time she leaves off suckling till fit to bear young.

GEYÁR ਗੇਯਾਰ s. f. A tree (*Cedrus deodara*.) See *Díár*.

GHÁ ਘਾ s. m. A sore, a wound; grass.

GHÁBAR JÁNÁ ਘਾਬਰਜਾਣਾ } v. n.

GHÁBARNÁ ਘਾਬਰਣਾ } To be troubled, to be perplexed, to be confused, to be confounded.

GHÁBRÁ ਘਾਬਰਾ a. Troubled, confused, confounded.

GHABRÁDENÁ ਘਾਬਰਾਦੇਣਾ v. a. To trouble, to confuse, to confound.

GHABRÁHAT ਘਾਬਰਾਹਟ } s. f. Trou-  
GHABRÁT ਘਾਬਰਾਟ } ble, confusion, perplexity.

GHABRÁUNÁ ਘਾਬਰਾਉਣਾ v. n. a. To be troubled, to be confused, to be confounded, to be perplexed; to confuse, to confound.

GHACHÁPÍCH ਘਚਾਪੀਚ s. m. f. Rushing and crowding together, the state of mixing too freely; the state of having sexual intercourse with, the state of cohabitation.

GHACHCH GHACHCH ਘੱਚ ਘੱਚ s. m. A noise caused by walking in mud and water; speaking fast and indistinctly; a little sound of friction at the time of cohabitation:—*ghachch ghachch karná, mārná, v. n.* To make a noise like that caused by walking in mud and water; to speak fast and indistinctly.

GHACHOL ਘਚੋਲ s. m. Confusion or erroneous account:—*ghachol deḡá, v. n.* See *Ghacholná*.

GHACHOLNÁ ਘਚੋਲਨਾ v. a. To make dusty or muddy (water).

GHADÁÍ ਘਡਾਈ s. f. Compensation for taking out anything; compensation for stitching; the clearings of a field or a well.

GHADÁUNÁ ਘਡਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to be cast out, expelled, taken or drawn out; to cause to be stitched.

GHÁG ਘਾਗ } a. Aged, experienced,  
GHÁGH ਘਾਘ } wise, cunning, shrewd.

GHÁGÁ ਘਾਗਾ s. m. Shrewdness, cunningness, deceit, fraud:—*gháge hárd, s. m.*

A man of experience, a shrewd fellow, a fraudulent person; a cheat, a rogue.

**GHAGG ਘੱਗ** *s. f. pl. ghaggāṁ*. A hole, a hollow, a cavity, a cavern caused by water; the palate:—*ghaggāṁ bahi, baiṣh jāntāṁ, mil jāntāṁ*, *v. n.* To become hoarse.

**GHAGGĀ ਘੱਗਾ** *s. m.* The name of the 12th Gurmukhi letter (ਘ);—*a.* Hoarse, hollow.

**GHAGGARĀ ਘੱਗਰਾ** *s. m.* } A petticoat:  
**GHAGGARĪ ਘੱਗਰੀ** *s. f.* } —*ghaggari*  
*bhukāṁṁ*, *v. n.* To wander hither and thither, or from house to house (wearing a petticoat).

**GHĀGHRĀ ਘਾਘਰਾ** } *s. m. lit.* A skirt:  
**GHĀGRĀ ਘਾਗਰਾ** } —*ghāgrā pal-ṭāṁ*, *s. f.* Kilted soldiers, Highland Regiments.

**GHAGREL ਘਗਰੇਲ** *s. f.* A woman who wears a petticoat; also a woman who is not a prostitute.

**GHĀH ਘਾਹ** *s. m.* Grass, hay:—*ghāh patṭā, patṭhā*, *s. m.* Grass and leaves, fodder:—*ghāh wadāṁṁ*, *v. a.* To cut grass; *met.* to do any thing hastily and carelessly.

**GHĀHAN ਘਾਹਣ** *s. f.* A female grass-cutter.

**GHĀHĪ ਘਾਹੀ** } *s. m.* A grass-cutter:  
**GHĀĪ ਘਾਈ** } —*ghāhī pāṭhī*, *s. m.* A man who brings grass and leaves for cattle.

**GHĀĪ ਘਾਈ** *s. f.* A strip of cloth worn by boys between the legs attached to the same cloth about the loins; a feint; pretence, stratagem, decoy; spying, ambush; opportunity; *c. w. deṁṁ, lāṁṁ*.

**GHAIL ਘੇਲ** } *a.* Wounded  
**GHĀIL ਘਾਇਲ** } pained at heart;  
smitten with love; *c. w. karṁṁ*.

**GHĀL ਘਾਲ** *s. f. m.* Labour; (*M.*) the land-revenue; also see *Hangāl*:—*khāṭṭ gāl, s. f.* See *Khāṭṭ*:—*ghāl mel, s. m.* Union, agreement, reconciliation; mixture; a jumble, confusion; doubt, deception, delusion:—*bār chāwan wele chāṁṁ ghāl, ghāl bharan wele ṭorā*. At harvest-time quite well, at revenue-paying time deaf.—Prov.

**GHĀLĀ MĀLĀ ਘਾਲਾ ਮਾਲਾ** *s. m.* Consultation, counsel (for helping one another), secret arrangement, mixing up, confusion:—*jāṭ jāṭāṁ de ṣāle, karde ghāl māle*. *Jāṭ* are brothers-in-law of one another and keep their own counsel or private arrangement (combine to help one another).

**GHĀLANĀ ਘਾਲਣਾ** } *v. a.* To pass  
**GHĀLANĀ ਘਾਲਨਾ** } or spend  
(time); to melt.

**GHĀLĀUNĀ ਘਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be sent, to cause to be remitted, forwarded, despatched.

**GHĀLIĀR ਘਲਿਆਰ** *s. f.* Firmness, stability, standing fast, patience, good will; *i. q. Kalihār*; *c. w. hoṁṁ*.

**GHĀLIĀRNĀ ਘਲਿਆਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To cause to stop or stand fast; to cause to pitch.

**GHALKHOR ਘਲਖੋਰ** *s. m. (Pot.)* An unsocial, selfish person, one who lives alone, one who eats alone; *i. q. Kal-khorā, Akalkhorā* in *Akall*.

**GHALLNĀ ਘੱਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To send, to remit, to transmit, to forward, to despatch. *Present participle*: *ghalle*; *Future*: *ghallēṁ*; *Past participle*: *ghallī*:—*sadde de Nānakā ghalle uph jāṁṁ*. Oh Nanak! (we) came (when we were) sent for, and (we) will go (when we will be) called for.—Saying of Guru Nanak is used to express the feelings or spirit of resignation, or obedience to the laws of God, or to the order of a superior.



GHALLÚGHÁRÁ ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ *s. m.*

Great destruction, loss of life, ruin; name of the battle which was fought near Barnala between the Sikhs and the Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durani in which the former sustained a loss of many thousands slain.

GHÁLNÁ ਘਾਲਨਾ *v. a.* See *Ghālanā*.

GHALÚÁ ਘਲੂਆ *s. f. (K.)* A dip or depression in a ridge.

GHAMÁGHAM ਘਮਾਘਮ *s. f.* The sound made by the successive alternate strokes of two pestles going in the same mortar, for beating out rice, any similar sound; the sound made by showers of rain;—*ad.* Successively, continuously, at once; openly, forcibly.

GHAMÁN ਘਮਾਨ } *s. m.* A land  
GHAMÁNUN ਘਮਾਨੁਨ } measure, con-  
GHAMÁUN ਘਮਾਨੁਨ } taining eight  
kandls.

GHAMAND ਘਮੰਡ *s. m.* Pride; hope, trust. See *Abhmāṇ*.

GHAMANDÍ ਘਮੰਡੀ *a.* Proud. See *Abhmāṇ*.

GHAMÁNÍ ਘਮਾਣੀ *s. f.* A sling; *i. q.* *Ghumāṇ*, *Gopd*.

GHAMÁR ਘਮਾਰ } *s. m.* The name  
GHAMÍÁR ਘਮਿਆਰ } of a caste; a  
GHAMYÁR ਘਮਯਾਰ } man of this

caste, a potter; the name of a small reptile or insect found in rainy seasons, a mud wasp; *i. q.* *Ghumár*, *Kamihár*.

GHAMÁRÍ ਘਮਾਰੀ } *s. f.* The wife  
GHAMÍÁRÍ ਘਮਿਆਰੀ } of a *Ghamár*.  
GHAMYÁRÍ ਘਮਯਾਰੀ }

GHAMMÁ GHAMM ਘੱਮਘੱਮ } *s. m. f.*  
GHAMM GHAMM ਘੱਮਘੱਮ }  
Stamping, trampling; *c. w.* *karná*, *márná*.

GHAMROL ਘਮਰੋਲ *s. f.* Coming together pell-mell, a crowd, a tumult; a fault, an error.

GHAMROŖÍ ਘਮਰੋੜੀ *s. f.* A skin or scab; a knot in cloth; *i. q.* *Gamrhorí*.

GHAMSÁ ਘਮਸਾ *s. f.* A mark, a stain, a scar, a brand; *c. w.* *lagg jāṇá*, *laggṇá*.

GHAMSÁN ਘਮਸਾਣ *s. m.* Tumult; confusion; battle, a close engagement of combatants:—*ghamsāṇ chaudē*, *s. f.* The same as *Ghamsāṇ*.

GHAN ਘਣ *s. m.* A blacksmith's sledge; a hole made in the ground in children's play; a quadrangular compartment of any figure; a bunch of the plantain fruit:—*ghan chāl*, *s. f.* The name of a play among children.

GHAN ਘਨ *s. m. pl.* A cloud, clouds:—*ghan chakkar*, *s. m. lit.* What revolves as a top; a blockhead, a fool:—*ghan chhatt*, *a.* Having clouds:—*ghanghor*, *ghan-gor*, *s. f.* Thunder, loud noise, roaring, heavy clouds, clouds spreading over the sky:—*ghan shām*, *ghan siām*, *s. m.* A dark cloud; a name of *Krishnā*:—*Sāwāṇ lāe sāwāṇ*, *baddal lāe ghangor*; *usko Sāwāṇ kīā kare, jiskā bald, nā bij, nā hor*. *Sāwāṇ* rain produces autumnal harvest called *Sāwāṇ*, and clouds produce thunder, &c. but what will *Sāwāṇ* do for him who has neither bullock nor seed, nor anything.

GHÁN ਘਾਣ *s. m.* A large mass or quantity of anything prepared at once (especially *gur*); a bundle of canes of sizes made up to be put in the sugar press at once; as much as is thrown at one time into a mill or a frying pan; a baking; material (as in a factory); abundance, profuseness; a profusion of blood-shed in battle, great slaughter; (*c. w.* *latthāṇ*):—*ghāṇ pṇṇā*, *v. a.* To throw into a frying pan:—*ghāṇ utarṇā*, *v. n.* To be taken out of a frying pan; *c. w.* *michnā*, *ubharṇā*.

GHANĀ ਘਣਾ } *s. m.* Thick,  
 GHANĀN ਘਨਾਂ } close; much,  
 GHANIĀN ਘਨਿਆਂ } many, more:

—*pakke fasal te dhuppān patā; hon ghanidā te sukhān gahin.* If sun shines on the ripe harvest, the harvest will increase and be easy for threshing.

GHANAMCHĪ ਘਨਮਚੀ *s. f. (Pot.)*  
 Wheat.

GHANAYYĀ ਘਨਯਯਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karakhan*. An epithet of Krishna; a handsome boy.

GHANḌ ਘੰਡ *s. m.* The seed of hemp and *Sanukṛd*; the protuberance on the front of a man's throat, Adam's apple; a worthless fellow, a rake;—*s. f. (M.)* An iron bell which is hung round the neck of buffaloes and cows; *i. q. Jagg.*

GHANḌĀ ਘੰਡਾ *s. m.* The name of a musical instrument said to attract deer by its sound:—*ghanḍā herḍ, ghanḍā rehḍ, s. m.* A mode of hunting with the use of the *Ghanḍā*, *i. e.*, to call deer together (fabled to have been formerly practised); needless or unreasonable trouble.

GHANḌĀRĀ ਘੰਡਾਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* The ruins of a house.

GHANḌĪ ਘੰਡੀ *s. f.* Adam's apple, the bony protuberance on the front of the throat; a disease of the throat; chaff:—*ghanḍī karnī, v. a.* To rub the throat for this disease:—*ghanḍī paigī, v. a.* To swell with pain (the throat):—*ghanḍī nikalī, phuṭṭī, v. a.* To reach puberty, to attain majority.

GHANḌOĪ ਘੰਡੋਈ *s. f.* A great but not a good needle.

GHANDOLĀ ਘੰਡੋਲਾ *s. m.* A tattered quilt.

GHANERĀ ਘਨੇਰਾ *a.* Much, many, plentiful.

GHANERĪ ਘਨੇਰੀ *s. f.* The shoulder.

GHANEYAR ਘਨੇਯਰ *a.* Rainy:—*jab ghaneyar tab ghāh; jit wāl pīḍ utē wāl rāh.* Whenever it is rainy then there is grass; wherever is a village there is a road.—Prov.

GHĀNGĀ ਘਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* The neck of the broken earthen bucket (*ṭīḍ*). It is often placed into an aqueduct to prevent damage from the fall of water into the field aqueduct.

GHĀNGĀLANĀ ਘਾਂਗਾਲਣਾ }  
 GHĀNGĀLNĀ ਘਾਂਗਾਲਨਾ }  
 GHĀNGĀL SATṬNĀ ਘਾਂਗਾਲਸੱਟਣਾ }  
*v. a.* To rinse.

GHĀNGĀR ਘਾਂਗਾਰ *a. m.* A slight cough.

GHĀNGĀRNĀ ਘਾਂਗਾਰਣਾ } *v. m.* To  
 GHĀNGŪRNĀ ਘਾਂਗੂਰਣਾ } cough  
 slightly, to clear the throat.

GHĀNGOTĀ ਘਾਂਗੋਟਾ } *s. m.* A play-  
 GHĀNGŪṬĀ ਘਾਂਗੂਟਾ } thing consist-  
 ing of a round thick piece of leather, with the circumference cut in notches and made to revolve on a cord.

GHĀNĪ ਘਾਣੀ *s. f.* Mortar; plaster (generally made of clay and *tūrī* mixed together); a mass or quantity of anything, the quantity of anything put into a frying pan at one time, a baking; the process of beating off the husk of rice, or other grains in a large mortar, the quantity of rice or other grains put into a mortar at once; the quantity of Indian corn or *jawār* put for beating off; the quantity of seeds put into an oil press at one time; the quantity of oil extracted from the

one time; a mode of dancing;  
oil press:—*ghāṇī kaḍḍhī*,  
tract oil from the quantity  
into an oil press at once:  
ī, v. a. To make a plaster;  
utarnī. See also *Ghāṇī*.

टा s. m. } Corrupted  
टी s. f. } from the San-

*Ghant*. A metallic plate for  
hour, a gong; an hour; *met.*  
irile (used as a term of abuse);  
-*ghaṇṭā ghar*, s. m. A clock  
-*ghāṇṭā Mahāddew*, s. m. *lit.*  
of *Mahāddewa*; *met. membrum*  
*lahāddew* (used as an abuse):  
-*ghaṇṭā* or *phaṇṭā*, v. n. a.  
ns are used as an abuse:  
-*ghaṇṭā*, v. a. To strike (a  
ock); also an abuse:—*ghaṇṭā*  
n. To be struck (the bell or

घंटील s. m. One who has  
ruck before him, as he goes;  
pompous character, a scamp.

घांउल s. f. See *Ghaul*.

घांउलट s. f. } A lazy  
घांउली s. m. } person.  
आंउली s. m. } See

घापा s. m. A crack; defi-  
ss:—*ghāpā mārnā*, v. a. To  
to gain by fraud or violence.

GHAPAL घापल घापल }  
GHAPP घप घप }

aking indistinctly on account of  
if teeth; c. u. *karnā*.

घापल s. m. One who  
adistinctly either on account of  
of teeth, or owing to some other

GHAR घर s. m. Corrupted from the

Sanskrit word *Garahi*. A house, a  
home, a dwelling, habitation, a room,  
a building; a family, dynasty; a hole,  
nest, den, sty; a case, a place (for razor,  
knife, &c.); native place or land; source,  
fountain; a compartment of any figure,  
box or drawer; a square place in which  
chess or *chaupai* is divided:—*ghar dūṇā*,  
v. n. To come into the house:—*ghar*  
*bandūṇā*, v. a. *lit.* To build a house;  
to manage a house well:—*ghar bār*, *ghar*  
*ghāṭī*, s. m. A family; household goods; a  
house and premises, a dwelling-place:  
—*ghar bāraṇ*, *ghar bārī*, s. f. m. A house-  
holder, a family person, husband and  
wife:—*gharōṇ bārōṇ* or *gharōṇ ghāṭōṇ*  
*jāṇā*, v. n. To become houseless:—*ghāḥ*  
*de kabbā de gharōṇ ghāṭōṇ jāa*. One, who  
falls into the clutches of a money-lender,  
becomes homeless:—*ghar barbbāḥ hōṇā*,  
v. n. To be ruined, (a house or family):  
—*ghar barbbāḥ karnā*, v. a. To bring down  
or reduce a house or family:—*ghar baiṭhe*  
*hōṇā* or *baiṭhā*, v. n. *lit.* To sit at home;  
to sit idle at home, to be unemployed:  
—*ghar bhar deṇā* or *bhārā*, v. a. To fill (a  
house), to bring wealth into the house  
from another place:—*ghar dā*, a. Of the  
house, belonging to the house; one's  
own:—*ghar dā dāmī*, s. m. A member of  
the household:—*ghar dā bānnāḥ bandūṇā*,  
*bānnhāḥ* or *bānnhāḥ bānnhāḥ*, v. n. To  
inhabit a house; to have a wife; to  
manage a house or property well:  
—*ghar dā bhetī*, s. m. One who knows the  
ins and outs of a house; a confidant:  
—*ghar dā bāḥāḥ dāḥ bānnē* or *pāḥē lāṇā*,  
v. n. a. *lit.* To pull down the door of  
a house or place to another side; to  
ruin a house; to squander money:—*ghar*  
*dā dhaṇḍā*, s. m. Household work;  
domestic affairs:—*ghar dā nāṇ phobā*,  
v. a. To bring disgrace on one's  
family:—*ghar dā nāṇ phubb jāṇā*, v. n. To  
be brought disgrace on one's family:  
—*ghar de log*, s. f. The family, the wife:  
—*ghar dī akal*, s. f. One's own sense:  
—*ghar dī gall*, s. f. An easy matter or  
task:—*ghar dī jugat*, s. f. Household  
economy:—*ghar dī jugat bānnhāḥ*, v. n.  
To introduce economy in a house, to  
manage a house economically:—*ghar dī*  
*jugat Kāshmir dī khattī*. Household  
economy brings an income like that of

Kashmir :—*ghar dt khett*, *s. f.* One's own field or property :—*gharon dená*, *v. a.* To give out of one's pocket :—*ghar gáldá*, *v. n.* See *ghar barbdá karná* :—*ghar ghar phirná*, *v. n.* To wander from house to house :—*ghar jamm*, *a.* A house-born (spoken of lower animals) :—*ghar karná*, *v. a.* To occupy, to dwell in ; to have a family ; to get a wife or husband :—*naghard*, *s. m. f.* A houseless person, one who has no fixed abode :—*ghar painá* or *wará*, *v. n.* To be kept in a man's house (as a mistress), to become a kept-mistress :—*ghar páundá*, *pá lainá*, *wáundá*, *v. a.* To keep a woman (as a mistress) :—*ghar phatáundá*, *v. a.* To cause to bring disunion among the members of a family :—*ghar phat jándá*, *phatná*, *v. a.* To disunite or separate spoken of the members of a family :—*ghar phák tandshá wekhná*, *v. n. lit.* To set one's house on fire and look on at the sport ; to waste one's property in idle pleasures :—*ghar puttá*, *putt sáttá*, *v. a.* To fall down a house, to ruin a house, to foment quarrel among the members, of a family :—*rel ghar*, *s. m.* A Railway Station :—*ghar ujár dená*, *sáttá*, *ujárná*, *v. a.* See *ghar wagárná* :—*ghar ujjárná*, *v. n.* To be ruined a house, to die (a wife) :—*gharwáldá*, *s. m.* The master of the house ; the husband :—*gharwáldá*, *s. f.* The mistress of the house, the wife :—*ghar wángún baithná*, *v. n.* To sit at one's ease :—*ghar wasáundá*, *v. n.* To take a wife, to marry. See *abád karná* :—*ghar wigárná*, *wagárná*, *wagársáttá*, *v. a.* To bring ruin on a house, to be a cause of creating disunion among the members of a family ; to squander the property of one's house :—*ghar wigar jándá*, *wigárná*, *v. n.* To be ruined (a house) ; to die, (a wife or husband, or any other worthy member of a family) :—*ghar dt addhí báhar dt sári nálon changgi hai*. Better one-half at home than the whole abroad :—*ghar dāne nahin ammán phan gāt*. No grain in the house and the mother going to grind.—Prov. used of a vain boaster.

**GHAR** **ਪਾਰ** *s. f.* Giddiness : headache ; a mist ; dust ; a pungent smell ; a gutter formed by a current of water.

**GHAR** **ਪਾੜ** *s. m.* The form and shape of jewels, or other metallic work ; the workmanship of a jeweller, brazier ; the level country at the foot of a mountain ; (also in this sense *Khār*.)

**GHARÁ** **ਪਾੜਾ** *s. m.* A large earthen vessel with a small mouth :—*gharā gharol*, *s. f. (M.)* A ceremony performed by women accompanied by bride at a well on the day of wedding.

**GHARAGGÁ** **ਪਾੜਗਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* The lid of a churn ; *i. q.* *Kur*.

**GHARÁÍ** **ਪਾੜਾਈ** *s. f.* The wages of a jeweller, or smith.

**GHARÁÍN** **ਪਾੜਾਈ** *s. f. (M.)* A mouthful ; *i. q.* *Lukmá*.

**GHARÁKACH** **ਪਾਰਾਕਚ** *s. f. (M.)* A system of collecting revenue from date trees by a summary appraisement ; a measurement made from the saddle.

**GHARAK JÁNÁ** **ਪਾਰਕਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.*  
**GHARAKNÁ** **ਪਾਰਕਣਾ** } To be  
 out of breath, to pant ; to be overcome, to be cast, to succumb.

**GHARÁLÁ** **ਪਾਰਲਾ** *s. m.* A leak in the roof of a house, where the water courses down the wall ; the stream thus rushing : a gully ; a stream of blood flowing from a wound ; *i. q.* *Gharl*.

**GHARAMM** **ਪਾੜਮ** *s. m.* The splashing sound of a heavy thing falling into water ; the sound of cannon or masonry ; *i. q.* *Gurumm*, *Ghurumm*.

**GHARAN** **ਪਾੜਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To fashion to make :—*lofe* or *pinádn ghar ná jōe*, *magghidān dō ustād*. He can't even mould a well pot and teaches how to make *magghí* (a pot of superior close-grained earthenware) ! *i. q.* *Gharnd*.

ਘਰਾਨਾ } *s. m.* A family  
ਘਰਾਣਾ } or tribe, a  
gh standing; *i. q.* *Khāṣṣṣ*.

ਘੜਾਪ } *s. f.* (M.) The  
ਘੜਾਪੀ } male sheep between  
f 6 months to 12 months, an

GHARAPP ਘੜੱਪ ਘੜੱਪ  
sound of walking forcibly.

ਘਰੜ *s. m.* Butter mixed  
r-milk (not yet fully separat-  
ure of grass and *mofh* fed  
shaving entirely (the head);  
ਘੜ.

ਘਰਰਾ *s. m.* (M.) A kind

ਘਾ ਘਰੜਨਾ *v. a.* See

ਘੜਤ } *s. f.* See *Ghār*,  
ਘੜਤ } *Banduṭ*.

ਘਰਟ *s. m.* A flour  
rned by water power; *i. q.*

ਘਰਟਣ *s. f.* The wife  
ler; *i. q.* *Ghurṭṭā*.

ਘਰਟੀਆ *s. m.* A mil-  
r *Ghurṭṭā*.

ਘੜਉਣ *s. f.* See *Ghārṭ*.

ਘੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
f. To cause to be manufactured  
, &c.)

GHARAUNCH ਘੜੌਚ *s. m.* } A  
GHARAUNCHĀ ਘੜੌਚਾ *s. m.* } water  
GHARAUNCHĪ ਘੜੌਚੀ *s. f.* } stand,  
GHARAUNJĪ ਘੜੌਜੀ *s. f.* } a  
GHARĀWANJ ਘੜਾਵੰਜ *s. f.* } stand  
for holding water; *i. q.* *Gharwanjī*.

GHARĀWAL ਘੜਾਵਲ *s. f.* (M.) *lit.*

Horse lands; plots among the *Mīākhels*  
and *Bābars* (in Dera Ismail Khan) for-  
merly held on condition of supplying  
horse-men for service in time of war.

GHARETHANĪ ਘੜੇਥਣੀ *s. f.* A water  
stand attached to a wall.

GHARĪ ਘੜੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Ghaṭi*. A space  
of 24 minutes; a brass vessel used  
for measuring time, which has a hole  
in the bottom, through which, when  
the vessel is placed on water, it fills  
and sinks in a space of 24 minutes;  
a watch, a clock; a kind of fire-work; an  
earthen vessel smaller than a *Ghārṭ*:  
—*gharṭ banduṭ*, *banduṭ*, *v. a.* To regu-  
late a watch:—*gharṭ bhar*, *ad.* In a  
moment:—*gharṭ bhar rahiṭ*, *v. n. lit.*  
To remain for a space of 24 minutes,  
or for a few minutes; to remain for a  
space of 24 minutes with a harlot:  
—*dhupp gharṭ*, *s. f.* A sun-dial:—*gharṭ*  
*gharṭ*, *gharṭ muṭ*, *ad.* Repeatedly,  
again and again, often:—*ret gharṭ*:  
—*s. f.* An hour glass:—*shubh gharṭ*, *s. f.*  
An auspicious moment.

GHARĪ ਘਾਰੀ *s. f.* A gutter formed by  
a current of water, a hollow place in the  
wall of a well; *c. w.* *hoṭī*, *mānī*.

GHARĪĀL ਘੜਿਆਲ *s. m.* A gong, a  
time-piece, a watch, a clock:—*s. f.*  
Firmness, stability, strength.

GHARĪĀLAN ਘੜਿਆਲਣ *s. f.* The  
wife of one who strikes the hour or a  
gong: a female gong striker.

GHARIALÍ ਘੜਿਆਲੀ } s. m.  
GHARIALÍ ਘੜਿਆਲੀਆ } One

whose business it is to strike the hour.

GHARIA MARHIA ਘੜਿਆ ਮਰਿਆ }  
GHARIA MURHIA ਘੜਿਆ ਮੁਰਿਆ }

ad. With reference to shape, dress and every thing; altogether, entirely, exactly, completely.

GHARKAB ਘਰਕਾਬ s. m. (M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garqab*. A flood, also see *Garkab*.

GHARKAUNA ਘਰਕਾਉਣਾ v. a. To put out of breath; to overcome, to prevail against one.

GHARL ਘਰਲ s. m. A cavity in the ground formed by the rushing of water, a clink, a chasm; c. w. *pai jaud*.

GHARLAUNA ਘਰਲਾਉਣਾ v. n. To become soft and in a favourable way for healing (a wound); to melt.

GHARMASS ਘੜਮੱਸ s. f. Tumult, noise; a crowd, a collection of people:—*gharmass chander*, s. f. The same as *Gharmass*.

GHARNA ਘੜਨਾ v. a. To malleate, to manufacture jewels and metallic vessels, to smooth and reduce to shape by cutting, planing and hammering, to fashion; to beat; to invent, to make up a story.

GHAROGA ਘਰੋਗਾ }  
GHAROGI ਘਰੋਗੀ } a. Made in  
GHAROGRU ਘਰੋਗਰੂ } one's own  
GHAROGU ਘਰੋਗੂ } house, home  
GHARORU ਘਰੋਰੂ } made, do-  
GHARORU ਘਰੋਰੂ } mestic  
GHAROTHU ਘਰੋਥੂ } (cloth, &c.)

GHAROKA ਘੜੋਕਾ s. m. (Pot.) Snaring; s. q. *Gharoká*.

GHAROR GUNDOLÍ ਘਰੋਰ ਗੁੰਦੋਲੀ  
s. m. A kind of grain (*Luffa pentandra*).

GHARORI ਘਰੋਰੀ s. f. The scrapings of a milk pot or *degchó*:—*peṭ gharori dā*, dā, a. lit. Of the scrapings of belly; a boy or girl after whom no child has been born.

GHARORNA ਘਰੋਰਨਾ v. a. To scrape, to clean, to scratch, to rub and scrub; met. to repeat a thing.

GHAROT ਘਰੋਟ s. m. A slender climber (*Oxystelma esculenta*) found in the arid tracts of the central and southern Panjab. The fruit is eaten.

GHARRA ਘਰੜਾ s. m. See *Ghararí*.

GHARRAR MADAN ਘਰਰ ਮਦਾਨ  
s. m. (M.) A small grass, with seeds shaped like a wood louse, inferior in quality.

GHART ਘੜਤ s. f. (H.) The form and fashion of jewels and other metallic work, the workmanship of a jeweller, brazier, blacksmith.

GHARU ਘੜੂ s. m. A worker in metals and wood; an artificer, a maker; a carpenter; one who has a good use of language.

GHARUND ਘਰੂੰਡ } s. m. A scratch  
GHARUNDH ਘਰੂੰਢ } with the nails of  
the hand.

GHARWAI ਘੜਵਾਈ } s. f. The  
GHARWAUN ਘੜਵਾਉਣ } wages of  
a jeweller.

GHARWANJJI ਘੜਵੰਜੀ s. f. A water stand, a stand for holding water pots; a square frame on which the *chópi* of milk or a *gharí* stand; s. q. *Gharwanjji*.

Ā ਘੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* Caus.  
To cause to be manufactured  
other things made of metals).

*s. f. (M.)* Good soil, but  
mixed with sand:—*ghas mat*,  
ne as *ghas*; but with an ad-  
vantage a superior soil.

*s. m.* Friction (See *Ghāsāt*);  
The graceful little fern  
*venustum* which is very com-  
mon parts of the Panjab Hima-  
Chamba it is pounded and  
bruises; *i. q. Parshushān*.

Ā ਘਸੋਂਡਣਾ *v. a.* See *Ghas-*

ਘਸਾਈ *s. f.* The act of rub-  
bensation for rubbing:—*-dand*  
*f. lit.* The rubbing of teeth;  
friction for talking too much.

Ā ਘਸੇਲਾ *a.* Susceptible of  
worn away by friction; dirty.

ĀSAL ਘਸਲਮਸਲ }  
ĀSAL ਘਸਲਮਸਲ } *s. m.*  
action, shuffling; want of exact-  
regard of accuracy and truth;  
*ml.*

ਘਸਣ *s. f. (M.)* A female  
grass-cutter, the wife of a grass-cutter;  
*ghāsān*.

ਘਸਰ *s. f.* Gentle friction,  
touching, a scratch, a mark made  
by rubbing;—*ghasar masar*, *s. f.* Delay,  
loitering; *c. v. karnā*.

ਘਸਰਨਾ *v. a.* To rub, to  
touch, to touch in passing.

ਘਸਾਉ *s. m.* Friction; a  
mark made by rubbing.

GHASĀŪ ਘਸਾਉ *s. m.* One who rubs;  
—*a.* Susceptible of being worn away by  
friction.

GHASĀUNĀ ਘਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To rub,  
to triturate, to grind; to cause to be worn  
away.

GHĀSĪ ਘਸੀ *s. f. (M.)* A grass-cutter;  
also see *Ghāsāt*.

GHASIĀRĀ ਘਸਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* A grass-  
cutter.

GHASIĀRAN ਘਸਿਆਰਣ } *s. f.* A  
GHASIĀRĪ ਘਸਿਆਰੀ } female  
grass-cutter, the wife of a grass-cutter.

GHASĪT ਘਸੀਟ *s. f.* Dragging; a  
mark made by any thing dragged:  
—*dhāh ghāsīt*, *s. f.* See *Dhāh*.

GHASĪTNĀ ਘਸੀਟਣਾ *v. a.* To drag  
along; to write, to scribble.

GHASĪTWĀUNĀ ਘਸੀਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be dragged.

GHASLADDNĀ ਘਸਲੱਡਣਾ *v. a.* To  
make dirty (a cloth) by rubbing it in the  
dust.

GHASMAILĀ ਘਸਮੇਲਾ *a.* A little  
dirty, soiled.

GHASMĀN ਘਸਮਾਣ *s. m.* Uproar,  
noise, clamour, tumult, turning up side  
down; battle, engagement; *i. q. Ghamsān*.

GHASNĀ ਘਸਣਾ *v. a. n.* To rub, to  
grind, to wear away by friction; to be  
rubbed, to be triturated, to wear away by  
friction.

GHASRĀUNĀ ਘਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to rub gently; to drag.

**GHASSÁ घासा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gharakh*. Rubbing, friction (especially in sexual intercourse):—*ghassá karná, v. a.* To perform anything with great haste:—*ghassá láuṇá, mārṇá, v. n.* To rub with great force; to cohabit with great force:—*ghassá lagṇá, v. n.* To have sexual intercourse with great force:—*útdá ghassá, s. m.* The son of a fool.

**GHÁSSÁ घासा** *s. m.* A strap connected with a saddle; friction, rubbing, abrasion.

**GHÁSSÍ घासी** *s. f.* Friction, the wearing away of any thing by friction, a mark, an impression made on the mind, the influence of example; *c. w. láuṇá, puṇá, páuṇá.*

**GHASSÚ घासु** *s. f., a.* Good soil, but light mixed with sand; easily to be ploughed:—*s. m.* Perverseness, wilfulness, negligence:—*ghassú karná, mārṇá, rahṇá, v. n.* To be perverse, to be wilfully careless and negligent:—*ghassú mār, a.* Perverse, wilfully negligent; *i. q. Ghusáí.*

**GHASWÁÍ घासवाही** *s. f.* Wages for grinding or rubbing

**GHASWÁUNÁ घासवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be rubbed or ground.

**GHATṬ गट** *s. f.* Clouds; the mind (religious term), heart, the soul, thought; also an earthen water vessel:—*ghatṭ ánuí, charṇá, v. n.* To be cloudy, gathering of clouds:—*ghatṭ wichch wassá, v. n.* To dwell in the heart.

**GHÁT गट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ghatt*. A landing place for boats, a quay, a wharf, a ford; a bathing place in a stream or on a tank; a place in a stream where washermen wash their clothes; a gorge through which a stream passes; deficiency, loss; a collection of gold and silver for jeweller's purposes; the form and shape of

jewels; the workmanship of a jeweller, brazier, blacksmith;—*s. f.* Roasted barley, pearl barley:—*ghar ghát, s. f.* See *ghar bár* in *Ghar*:—*wádh ghát, s. m.* See *ghatṭ waddh* in *Ghatt*.

**GHÁT गट** *s. f.* Mode, manner; ambush, lying in wait, waiting for opportunity; occasion;—*s. m.* Slaughter, killing; *c. w. karná*; in the former sense *c. w. láuṇá.*

**GHATÁ गटा** *s. m. f.* Cloudiness, gathering of clouds;—*(M.)* A ram. See *Atá ghatá*:—*ghatá charṇá, utṭhṇá, v. n.* To be cloudy:—*ghatá top, s. m.* Over-shadowing clouds; the cloth thrown over a carriage, *pálká*, or elephant's trappings as a protection from dust; a kind of tent.

**GHÁTAK गटकर** *s. m.* A murderer.

**GHÁTAN गटन** } *a.* Lurking; intent.  
**GHÁTÍ गटी** } See *Ghátí.*

**GHATÁU गटाउ** *s. m.* Diminution.

**GHATÁUNÁ गटाउना** *v. a.* To diminish, to lessen, to degrade, to subtract.

**GHÁTHÁ गठा** *s. m.* A blister; *i. q. Ghattá.*

**GHATÍ गटी** *s. f.* Deficiency; deficiency in life, death:—*ghatí dá koḥ dárá nahín.* There is no remedy of death.

**GHATNÁ गटना** *v. n.* To be diminished.

**GHATṬ गट** *a.* Deficient, few, less;—*ad.* In a small measure, little, seldom:—*ghatṭ hoṇá, v. n.* To fall, to decrease, to abate, to come short:—*ghatṭ karná, v. a.* To diminish, to decrease, to lessen; to deduct; to relax; to moderate, to modify; to contract, to circumscribe; to cut, to



cut down, to cut short; to reduce, to abridge, to curtail, to retrench;—*ghatt ná karná, v. a.* Not to be deficient in taking revenge, or to injure another:—*ghatt laggná, v. n.* To be scanty (fruit); to be spent less:—*ghatt lagduná, láuná, v. a.* To spend less:—*ghatt waddh, a.* Less or more:—*ghattwáhá, s. m.* One who gives light weight.

**GHATTA पटरा** *s. m.* Dust; a fool, a blockhead:—*ghattá chhá de phirná or chháuná, v. a. lit.* To sift dust; to wander about; to labour or exert one's self to no purpose; to beat the air:—*ghásse ghattá, s. m. lit.* The dust of *puendum mulieris*; a fool, a blockhead, an idiot person, (abusive language):—*sir te ghattá púná, v. a. lit.* To put dust on the head; *met.* to injure the reputation (of one's self or one's parents) by ill-conduct:—*ghattá udáuná, udáunde phirná, v. n. a. lit.* To throw dust; *met.* to wander about, to saunter idly; to disgrace, to defame;—*ghattá udáuná, v. n. lit.* To blow dust or dust storm; to be ruined; to be disgraced.

**GHATTA पतरा** *s. m.* Diminution, deficiency, scarcity, lack, want, loss, deficit; damages, compensation, injury; a passage through a hedge, a mountain pass;—*a. (M.)* Thick, closetogether, dense (used of trees and plants):—*ghattá áuná, honá, púná, sahíá, núná, v. a. n.* To incur or suffer a loss; to lose, to fall:—*ghattá bharná, v. n.* To make up a loss or damage:—*bahán chatrái te akal dá ghattá.* Extreme sharpness shows a want of sense:—*Sáwan wáhe te Katten raháe, Poh pílé, te ghattá mál ná chae.* He who ploughs in *Sáwan*, sows in *Katak* and waters in *Poh* will suffer no loss at all.—Prov.

**GHATTH पठ** *s. m. (Pot.)* Gathering together, collection, union; *i. q.* *Katth.*

**GHATTHÁ पठा** *s. m.* A hard place on the palm of the hand produced by attrition.

**GHATTÍ पटी** *s. f.* A low mountain peak or hill, a declivity of a mountain

or hill; a thick kind of cotton cloth, inferior to *báftá* (called also *gárhá.*)

**GHATTÍ पती** *s. m.* A murderer; one who lies in wait to deceive or ensnare, or to take one's life, a deceiver.

**GHATTÍMÁR पतीमार** *a.* Abundant, plenty; abundant but of little value cheap, low-priced.

**GHATTNÁ पतना** *v. a.* To throw, to cast, to pour, to drop, to put in; to wear, to put on; to entertain, to keep as a mistress (as *andar ghattná*); to beat, to beat one with shoes.

**GHATWÁHÁ पटवाहा** *s. m.* One who gives light weight; *i. q.* *ghattwáhá* in *Ghatt.*

**GHÁU पाउ** *s. m.* A sore, a wound; *i. q.* *Ghá.*

**GHÁÚ GHAPP पाउप** *a., s. m.* Deep (as a river or well); swallowing up every thing, greedy; a person who devours every thing that comes to hand, without sharing it with others; a spend-thrift.

**GHAUL पाउल** *s. f.* Relaxation, languor, laziness, negligence, tardiness, delay, dilatoriness; *c. w. karní*; *i. q.* *Ghānūl.*

GHAULAN	पोलट	<i>s. f.</i>	} <i>a.</i>
GHÁULAN	पाउलट	<i>s. f.</i>	
GHAULÍ	पोली	<i>s. m.</i>	
GHÁULÍ	पाउली	<i>s. m.</i>	
GHAULÍÁ	पोलीआ	<i>s. m.</i>	
GHÁULÍÁ	पाउलीआ	<i>s. m.</i>	

Lazy, dilatory, negligent; a lazy, slothful, tardy person.

**GHAUN** ਘੋਂ } *s. m.* A collection  
**GHAUNH** ਘੋਂਹ } of clouds; sultriness; grinding (especially of *dāl*):

—*ghaun karnā*, *v. a.* To grind (especially *dāl*):—*ghaun paigā*, *v. n.* To be dusty (the sky, the atmosphere); to be sultry; to be collected (clouds):—*ghaun pūṣā*, *v. a.* To grind or triturate for a long time.

**GHAUNĀ** ਘੋਣਾ *v. a.* To grind in a mortar or on a stone; to mash, to pulverize, to triturate, to rub;—*v. n.* To go about, to become familiar with a place or people by long residence, to reside with a view to such acquaintance; to gather (as clouds.)

**GHAUN GHAUN KARNĀ** ਘੋਂਘੋਂ ਕਰਨਾ  
**GHAUN GHAUN KARNĀ** ਘਉਂਘਉਂ

**ਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To cough hoarsely, to become hoarse.

**GHĀUN MĀUN** ਘਾਉਂ ਮਾਉਂ *a.* Agitated, perplexed, sick at heart, fell into a swoon.

**GHĀW** ਘਾਵ *s. m.* A sore, a wound;  
*i. q. Ghāu.*

**GHEĪ** ਘੋਈ *s. m.* One who sells *ghee*; the name of a caste of *Khattīs*.

**GHEO** ਘੋਉ *s. m.* Clarified butter (*ghee*)

**GHER** ਘੇਰ *s. f. (H.)* A circumference, border, enclosure; giddiness, vertigo; swoon, perplexity in heart;—*a.* Round, surrounding, enclosing; loose (as a robe), full:—*gher ghār ke kārṇā*, *v. n.* To surround and bring in; to bring one cunningly for a purpose; to deceive one:—*gher laigā*, *v. n.* See *Gherna*:—*gher pher*, *s. m.* See *Her pher*.

**GHERĀ** ਘੇਰਾ *s. m.* A circle, circumference; border, enclosure; a siege, a blockade; width, fulness (of a robe):—*gherā pūṣā*, *v. n.* To surround one; to lay siege to, to besiege.

**GHERNĀ** ਘੇਰਨਾ *v. n.* To surround, to enfold, to enclose; to besiege, to blockade to invest; to bring one deceitfully; to keep a mistress; to fill, to occupy.

**GHERNĪ** ਘੇਰਨੀ *s. f.* Dizziness, giddiness; the handle of a spinning wheel.

**GHEŚ** ਘੋਸ਼ } *s. f.* Perverseness.

**GHEŚAL** ਘੋਸ਼ਲ } obstinacy, crooked conduct, a neglect of duty through false pretences; *v. w. mārā, wāṭṭā*.

**GHEŚLĀ** ਘੋਸ਼ਲਾ *a.* Of a crooked disposition, perverse.

**GHETAL PANTHĪ** ਘੋਤਲਪੰਥੀ }  
**GHETAL PANTHĪĀ** ਘੋਤਲਪੰਥੀਆ }  
*s. m.* A man who has no religious guide, a bad man.

**GHETLĀ** ਘੋਤਲਾ *s. m.* A kind of shoe or slipper.

**GHEU** ਘੋਉ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**GHEŪ** ਘੋਊ } the Sanskrit word  
**GHĪ** ਘੀ } *Ghrit*. Clarified butter:

—*ghen khichī hōṇā*, *v. n. met.* To be close friends, to be hand and glove:—*ghen dā kuppā rūṭhā*, *v. n. lit.* To flow a keg of *ghee*; to lose much.

**GHEULĪ** ਘੋਉਲੀ *s. f.* A tow that gives rich milk, *i. e.*, whose milk yields much *ghee*.

**GHEUR** ਘੋਉਰ } *s. m.* A sweetmeat  
**GHEWAR** ਘੋਵਰ } made of flour, *ghī* and sugar; a kind of *jalebi*.

**GHĪĀ** ਘੀਆ } *s. m.* A large vegetable  
**GHĪYĀ** ਘੀਯਾ } table of the squash kind, a pumpkin, *Cucurbita lagenaria*:—*ghīā gundolī*, *ghīā torī*, *s. f.* A vegetable (*Luffa pentandra*):—*ghīā kasa*, *s. m.* An

implement for cutting and clearing pumpkins; the pumpkin which is cut and cleared by that implement:—*ghid kawdr*, *s. f.* A plant with a long, thick mucilaginous leaf used medicinally, a species of aloe; *i. q.* *Kawdr gasdal*.

GHĪĀN ਘੀਯਾ *s. f. pl.* See *Ghīdhā*.

GHICHCH MICHCH ਘਿੱਚ ਮਿੱਚ } *a.*  
GHICHCH PICHCH ਘਿੱਚ ਪਿੱਚ }

Mixed up, thick, muddy, confused, indistinct:—*ghichch michch bolā*, *v. a.* To speak indistinctly:—*ghichch michch, pichch bolā*, *v. n.* To be confused in mind:—*ghichch michch likhā*, *v. a.* To write indistinctly or illegibly.

GHIDDĀ ਘਿੱਟਾ *Past part.* (from *ghinā*.) Took, suffered.

GHĪH ਘੀਹ } *s. m.* Rubbing one's  
GHĪHĀN ਘੀਹਾਂ } body with the palm of the hand; rubbing any thing with the hand; rubbing one's body against that of another person, or against a tree, wall; rubbing forcibly, working together (as tobacco with molasses); kneading; *c. w.* *donān. lainān*.

GHĪLAN ਘੀਲਣ *v. n.* To drag along the ground.

GHIN ਘਿਣ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Ghṛīṣ*. Detestation, abhorrence, abomination:—*ghin dūgī*, *v. n.* To feel nausea, to be disgusted.

GHINĀDHĀ ਘਿਣਾਧਾ } *a.* Abominable,  
GHINĀHDĀ ਘਿਣਾਹਾ } able, loathsome, abhorred, disgusting.

GHINNANĀ ਘਿੰਨਣਾ *v. a.* To take, to suffer; to put in.

GHINĀUNĀ ਘਿਨਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be taken or suffered; to cause to be put in.

GHINĀUNĀ ਘਿਨਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To have a feeling of abhorrence, to be disgusted.

GHĪNGĀ ਘੀਂਗਾ } *a.* Delayed, sus-  
GHĪNGE ਘੀਂਗੇ } pended, unfinished:  
—*gall ghāngē pōwā*, *v. a.* To delay a matter.

GHĪRĀ ਘੀੜਾ *s. m.* See *Ghērā*.

GHIRARĀ ਘਿਰੜਾ *s. m.* A stroke, a blow; *c. w.* *deḡd*.

GHIRARNĀ ਘਿਰੜਨਾ *v. a.* To cut fearlessly (used generally in the plural form as *ghirar ke wāḡḡd*, to cut clean off at once); *i. q.* *Ghararnā*.

GHIRN ਘਿਰਨ *s. m. (M.)* An eclipse; seizure.

GHIRNĀ ਘਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be surrounded; to turn round or swim (the head); to be faint (the heart.)

GHIRTĪ ਘਿਰਟੀ *s. f.* The neck; *i. q.* *Ghīṭī*.

GHĪS ਘੀਸ *s. f.* A mammoth rat:—*ghā mdr*, *s. m.* A rat trap, an instrument for killing or catching rats.

GHĪSAN ਘੀਸਣ *a.* Stupid, sordid, slothful, indifferent.

GHISARNĀ ਘਿਸਰਨਾ *v. n.* To slip, to slide, to creep, to remove.

GHĪSĪ ਘੀਸੀ } *s. f.* Rubbing the  
GHĪSSĪ ਘੀਸੀ } podex on the ground after answering the call of nature (generally done by children); *c. w.* *karnā*:—*ghīṣ kaddhā*, *v. n. (M.)* To rub the nose on the ground.

GHISS CHĀHARNĪ ਘਿੱਸਚਾਹੜੀ }  
GHISS KARNĪ ਘਿੱਸਕਰਨੀ } *v. a.* To beat one severely.

GHITṬĪ ਘਿੱਟੀ *s. f.* The neck; *i. q.* *Ghitrī.*

GHOCHBIDDĪ ਘੋਚਬਿੱਦਿਆ *s. f.*  
Unnecessary and superfluous attention to any matter, examining a thing with a view to find faults, though there be none, hypercriticalness; *c. w.* *karnī.*

GHOCHNĀ ਘੋਚਣਾ *v. n.* To make superfluous examination; to be hypercritical.

GHOGĀ ਘੋਗਾ } *s. m.* A small  
GHOGHĀ ਘੋਘਾ } shell found generally on the bank of rivers.

GHOGAL KANNĀ ਘੋਗਲਕੱਨਾ *a.*  
Not knowing, entirely ignorant, foolish; pretending not to know.

GHOGAR ਘੋਗੜ } *s. m.* A bugbear,  
GHOGUR ਘੋਗੁੜ } a scarecrow; a corpulent person, a pot belly.

GHOGHUR ਘੋਘੂ *s. m.* (M.) A small fish of the siluridæ family (*Callichrous bimaculatus.*) It is very common in the rivers and *ghands*, and is good eating.

GHOKĀUNĀ ਘੋਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To repeat; to read (a book) distinctly; to whirl a thing.

GOKH ਘੋਖ *s. m.* Search, inquiry, spying, ascertaining, certain knowledge; *c. w.* *rakkhī.*

GHOKHAN ਘੋਖਣ *s. f.* } An inquirer,  
GHOKHĪ ਘੋਖੀ *s. m.* } er, a seeker,  
an emissary, a spy; an eavesdropper.

GHOKHNĀ ਘੋਖਣਾ *v. a.* To search, to seek, to spy, to ascertain; to repeat a lesson frequently with a view to learn it by heart.

GHOL ਘੋਲ *s. m.* Wrestling; contention, altercation, combat:—*ghol ghattī*, *ghol ghumḍī*, *s. f.* Consecration, self dedication, a promise of self sacrifice to the interests of another with a particular ceremony, (an expression of affection):—*ghol ghattḍ*, *v. n.* To promise self sacrifice for the interests of another; also see *gholanḍ*:—*ghol mathol*, *s. m.* The same as *Ghol*.

GHOLANĀ ਘੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To mix,  
GHOLNĀ ਘੋਲਨਾ } to stir, to dissolve, to melt.

GHOLĪ ਘੋਲੀ *s. f. m.* Consecration, dedicating, or sacrificing one's self, (professedly), as a mark of affection to the interests of another; a large strong monkey; *c. w.* *jḍḍ*.

GHOLUR ਘੋਲੂ *s. m.* A wrestler, a combatant, a quarrelsome person.

GHOLURĀ ਘੋਲੂਆ *s. m.* A mixture of solids in water (as flour, spoken when it has been too thin); *c. w.* *karnḍ*.

GHONĀ ਘੋਨਾ *v. a.* (K.) To mount, to ascend.

GHONMON ਘੋਨਮੋਨ } *a.* Having  
GHONNĀMONNĀ ਘੋਨਮੋਨਾ } the whole head shaved; wholly shaved (the head).

GHOPDENĀ ਘੋਪਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To thrust, to plunge (as a spear or dagger).

GHOPPĀ ਘੋੱਪਾ *s. m.* A kind of circular tent.

GHOR ਘੋਰ *s. m.* Dirt;—*a.* Dark, filthy, horrible:—*ghor bach*, *s. m.* A plant, (*Acorus calamus*) the root of which is officinal in the plains, being given for rheumatism and flatulence, and is also

used in veterinary medicine:—*ghor ghuṇḍe*, *s. f.* A play among boys :—*ghor nark*, *s. m.* Dark, dismal hell, hell:—*ghor sādhaṇḍ*, *v. n.* To live in a filthy state.

**GHORÁ** गोर s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ghotak*. A horse; the knight in chess :—*ghorā bhajāṇḍ*, *durāṇḍ*, or *ghore durāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To make a horse or horses gallop; *met.* to make every effort to defeat another :—*ghore te charṇḍ*, *v. n.* To mount a horse:—*ghore kann barabbar hoṇe*, *v. n. met.* To be spent as much as one's income may be.

**GHORAN** गोरन s. f. } A filthy per-  
**GHORÍ** गोरि s. m. } son, one who  
wears defiled garments.

**GHORARÚ** गोररु s. m. Difficulty of breathing; asthma; *c. w.* *challḍ*, *wajṇḍ*.

**GHORCHARHÁ** गोरचरहा s. m. A mounted servant, a trooper.

**GHOR DAUR** गोरदौर s. f. Horse racing, a race-course.

**GHORÍ** गोरि s. f. A mare; the bridge over which the strings of a violin are stretched; a wooden machine used in making vermicelli; wooden pincers used in circumcision; the hammer of a gun; a long wood laid on a well on which one end of the *párchhā* is placed and the other end on the other *ghorí*; a marriage song (generally used in the plural form as *ghorían*); *met.* a strong and wanton woman; a hump-backed man or woman :—*ghorí charṇḍ*, *v. n.* To mount a boy on a horse in a marriage procession, or after circumcision :—*ghorí tappṇḍ*, *v. n.* To play leap frog (by boys.)

**GHOR MÚNHÁ** गोरमुंहा a. Horse-faced; *met.* ugly.

**GHORPALÁN** गोरपाल s. m. A kind of saddle made of cloth; a play among boys in which they use one another, or the branches of trees, as horses; *c. w.* *Kheṇḍ*.

**GHOSAN** गौस s. f. } A person of a  
**GHOSÍ** गौसी s. m. } caste of people

who are grass-cutters, and sell milk; a grass-cutter; *met.* generally applied to the *párbids* of the low caste.

**GHOSSÁ** गौसा s. m. See *Ghússá*.

**GHOT** गौट s. f. Grinding, bruising; polish, gloss (as of paper, cloth); pressure;—(*M.*) A bridegroom :—*gor náí ghoṭ dī bud̥ thīwan thīá*. Must you make yourself out by force to be the bridegroom's aunt?—Prov.

**GHOTÁ** गौटा } s. m. The instru-  
**GHOTṬÁ** गौटा } ment with which a

polish or gloss is given to paper; the instrument with which the wooden slate is rubbed by beginners of the Sanskrit, Gurmukhi and *Landá* characters:—*ghoṭṭá chāhaṇḍ*, *lāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To repeat a lesson with a view to learn it by heart, to read over and over again :—*ghoṭṭá ghāṭṭí*, *s. f.* Smoothing, polishing; taking off the beard :—*ghoṭṭe gar*, *ghoṭṭe garṇ*, *s. m. f.* A polisher.

**GHOTNÁ** गौटना v. a. To grind, to bruise, to rub, to smooth, to polish, to shave closely; to repeat, to read over and over again;—*s. m.* A short stick with which *bhang* is bruised; the instrument with which a polish or gloss is given to paper, &c.

**GHOTṬÚ** गौटु } s. m. A polisher; one  
**GHOTÚ** गौटु } who bruises (as *bhang* in a mortar); a sense of choking; (in comp.) that which chokes, a choker; one who learns a lesson by heart without understanding it;—(*M.*) Malignant sore throat which occurs at all seasons.

**GHUÁN** घुआ s. m. The name of an insect found in muddy places, and used as a bait for birds;—*a.* Perverse, mischievous.

## GHUCHCH GHUCHCH ਘੁੱਚ ਘੁੱਚ

*s. m.* The way of cohabiting; the little sound produced in sexual intercourse (*actio in congressu cum muliere.*)

GHUCHCH MUCHCH ਘੁੱਚ ਮੁੱਚ *a.*

Very fat; confused, run together, united; one whose nose and eyes on account of fatness are indistinct, one whose face is not plainly marked.

GHUGGÍ ਘੁੱਗੀ *s. f.* A dove.

GHUGGÍ ਘੁੱਗੁ *s. m.* A dove; an earthen plaything (used by boys) which produces sound:—*ghuggá koraḥ, v. n.* To be dumb and stupid:—*ghuggú baḥḥ deḥḥ, karnaḥ, v. a.* To make stupid and dumb.

GHUGH ਘੁਘ *s. m. (M.)* An owl:—*ghugh andhára. a lit.* Owl dark; very dark.

GHÚK ਘੁਕ *a* Sound, fast (applied only to sleep);—*s. f.* The sound of raining hardly heard from a distance, or of river water rushing forcibly:—*ghák saugá, v. n.* To sleep sound sleep.

GHÚKAR ਘੁਕਰ } *s. f.* Prosperity,  
GHÚKARÁN ਘੁਕਰਾਂ } great success;  
reputation, fame.

GHÚKARNÁ ਘੁਕਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To be  
GHÚKṆÁ ਘੁਕਣਾ } prosperous, to  
succeed; to be famous. *Present participle: ghákáḥ; Future: ghákeḥ; Past participle: ghákíá:—ghákíá hoíá, ghákíá, a.* Prosperous, successful; famous.

GHUKÁUNÁ ਘੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to repeat, to cause to roll.

GHULÁI ਘੁਲਾਈ *s. f.* Compensation for wrestling, compensation for dissolving; wrestling; dissolving.

GHULAN ਘੁਲਨ *v. n. (M.)* To blow

(as the wind):—*ghuláí wá ghul paḥ repḥá, ghuláí rake, meḥá yár paḥdheḥá.* The wind is blowing; it is blowing strong, may it continue blowing! my lover is on a journey.—Song.

GHULÁṬ ਘੁਲਾਟ } *a., s. m.*

GHULÁṬÍÁ ਘੁਲਾਟੀਆ } Given to  
wrestling or boxing, fond of wrestling; quarrelsome; a wrestler, a combatant; *i. q. Gholá.*

GHULÁUNÁ ਘੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to wrestle, to set to fighting; to cause to be melted or dissolved (salt, sugar, &c.)

GHULÁWAT ਘੁਲਾਵਟ *s. f.* Wrestling, fighting; mode or manner of wrestling; melting.

GHULNÁ ਘੁਲਨਾ *v. n.* To be mixed and dissolved; to melt (as salt, sugar, &c., not spoken of metals); to wrestle, to quarrel, to fight.

GHUMÁI ਘੁਮਾਈ } *s. f.* Revolution,  
GHUMÁÍN ਘੁਮਾਈ } turning round;  
self-consecration, self-devotion.

GHUMÁL ਘੁਮਾਲ *s. f.* A hole in the ground in which weavers put their feet when sitting at the loom; also a kind of child's play.

GHUMÁN ਘੁਮਾਂ } *s. m.* A land  
GHUMÁUN ਘੁਮਾਉਂ } measure equal to  
eight *kandís*; *i. q. Ghamán.*

GHUMÁN ਘੁਮਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A wooden mallet used for stirring sugar-cane-juice while boiling.

GHUMÁND ਘੁਮਾਂਡ *s. m. (Pot.)* The hump of a camel, the hump of a certain class of cattle.

GHUMANḌ ਘੁਮੰਡ *s. m.* Pride; hope, trust; gathering together of clouds; noise; *i. q.* *Ghamanḍ.*

GHUMANḌĪ ਘੁਮੰਡੀ *a.* Proud, arrogant, self-conceited; *i. q.* *Ghamanḍ.*

GHUMANĪ ਘੁਮਾਣੀ *s. f.* A sling.

GHUMĀR ਘੁਮਾਰ *s. m.* } A pot-  
GHUMĀRĪ ਘੁਮਾਰੀ *s. f.* } ter; a  
GHUMĀRĪNĪ ਘੁਮਾਰਨੀ *s. f.* } person  
of the *Ghamidr* caste. See *Ghamidr*.

GHUMĀRĪ ਘੁਮਾਰੀ } *a.* Of, like, or  
GHUMĀRŪ ਘੁਮਾਰੂ } belonging to  
a potter, or the potter class, (dress, language.)

GHUMĀUNĀ ਘੁਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To turn, to cause to wheel about, to roll; to consecrate or devote one's self.

GHUMBAR ਘੁੰਬਰ } *s. m.* Moving  
GHUMMAN ਘੁੰਮਨ } in a circle,  
GHUMMAR ਘੁੰਮਰ } a circular  
dance; a whirlpool:—*ghumman gher*,  
*ghumman udāṭ*, *ghummar gher*, *ghummar gher*, *s. f.* A whirlpool.

GHUMETĀ ਘੁਮੇਟਾ *s. m.* Turning horizontally as on a pivot; the swinging of two persons around each other, the hands being united, and the feet propped, those of the one against those of the other; *c. w.* *deṇḍ*, *khḍḍ*, *laiṇḍ*; *i. q.* *Kilkall*.

GHUMMĪJĀNĀ ਘੁੰਮੀਜਾਣਾ *v. a.* To be devoted by a formal act to the interests of another; to continue to turn round.

GHUMMŌNĀ ਘੁੰਮਣਾ *v. n.* To go around, to turn, to roll; to miss the road, to get lost.

GHUṆ ਘੁਣ *s. m.* A worm that infests wood; also the dust made by this worm in eating wood; *c. w.* *lagg jṇḍ*.

GHUṆĀ ਘੁਨਾ *a.* See *Ghūṭhḍ*.

GHUṆĀDHĀ ਘੁਣਾਧਾ } *s. m. f.* A  
GHUṆĀDHĪ ਘੁਣਾਧੀ } worm  
GHUṆĀHDĀ ਘੁਣਾਹਾ } which is  
GHUṆĀNDĀ ਘੁਣਾਂਦਾ } supposed  
GHUṆĀNDRĀ ਘੁਣਾਂਦਰਾ } to infest

the teeth and cause tooth-ache;—*a.* Worm eaten (as wood.)

GHUṆĀN ਘੁਨਾਂ *s. m.* See *Ghūḍḍ*, *Ghūṭhḍ*.

GHUṆCHĪ ਘੁੰਚੀ *s. m.* A small slender climber (*Abrus precatorius*) growing in the hills, and in the plains in the east of the Province. Its red seeds are well known as goldsmiths' weight (*rattī*.) They are also officinal, being applied for fistula in Hindi medicine.

GHUṆḌ ਘੁੰਡ *s. m.* A veil drawn over the face; concealing the face with a shawl or other garment; *c. w.* *kaṭṭhḍ*.

GHUṆḌĪ ਘੁੰਡੀ } *s. f.* A button, a  
GHUṆḌḌĪ ਘੁੰਡੀ } knot; knots of  
wheat chaff; *met.* check or break in friendship; *c. w.* *pai jḍṭ*.

GHUṆḌŪ ਘੁੰਡੂ *s. f.* A coloured shawl, figured with gold or silver, worn by women.

GHUṆGGCHĪ ਘੁੰਗਚੀ *s. f.* A small red and black seed, which is equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a *māshā*, (also called *rattī*, *lālārī*).

GHUṆGGANĪ ਘੁੰਗਣੀ } *s. f.* Grain  
GHUṆGGANĪ ਘੁੰਗਣੀ } of any kind  
boiled whole, (commonly used in the plural.)

GHUNGGARŪ ਘੁੰਗਰੂ } *s. m.* A small  
GHUNGGURŪ ਘੁੰਗਰੂ } bell, such as  
are attached to carriages and the necks  
of oxen and buffaloes, or smaller still put  
round the ankles of the feet of the dan-  
cers.

GHUNGGAT ਘੁੰਗਟ *s. m.* A veil drawn  
over the face; concealing the face with a  
shawl or other garment; shelter, defence,  
protection:—*nachchaṅ laggt te ghunggaṭ  
kihā*. When (she) began to dance, what  
was the use of a veil to hide her face,  
(for a female who dances generally  
having no veil over her face).—Prov.  
used of a person who does something  
secretly, which must come out, or of a  
person who is whispering to the ears of  
many men against his enemy, but cannot  
dare to come forward openly.

GHUNGGRĀL ਘੁੰਗਰਾਲ *s. f.* A string  
of bells attached to the necks of cattle.

GHUNGGRĀLĀ ਘੁੰਗਰਾਲਾ } *s. f.*  
GHUNGGRIĀLĀ ਘੁੰਗਰਿਆਲਾ }

An animal wearing a string of bells;  
an ankle ornament having bells attached  
to it.

GHUN GHUN ਘੁੰਘੁੰ *s. m.* The whiz  
of a spinning wheel.

GHUNNĀ ਘੁੰਨਾ *a.* Having the head  
entirely shaved.

GHUNŚ ਘੁੰਸ *s. f.* See *Ghūs*.

GHUPP ਘੁੱਪ *a.* Dark:—*ghupp gher*,  
*a.* Entirely dark:—*haner ghupp gher*,  
*s. m.* Darkness.

GHUR ਘੁੜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Hindi word *Ghorā*. A horse (rarely used):  
—*ghur bahil*, *s. f.* A carriage drawn by  
horses:—*ghur barāṭ*, *s. m.* Murmuring,  
disputing, bickering:—*ghur barāṭṭā*,  
*v. n.* To murmur, to dispute, to quarrel:  
—*ghur bur ghur bur karnā*, *ghurburāṭṭā*,  
*v. a.* To murmur, to dispute, to quar-  
rel; to snarl (as dogs):—*ghur chapā*, *s. m.*  
A mounted servant, a trooper:—*ghur*

*daur*, *s. f.* A race-course, horse-racing:  
—*ghur ghur karnā*, *v. n.* To murmur; to  
snarl:—*ghur nāl*, *s. f.* Horse artillery:  
—*ghur sālā*, *s. f.* A horse stable.

GHŪR ਘੁਰ *s. m. f.* The interior part  
of a *chhallā*, (or skein of thread), so-called  
only when it has been tangled by pulling  
out; a frown, looking angrily, scolding;  
*c. w. dent*:—*ghārā ghārī*, *s. m.* Angry  
glances; exchanging amorous glances:  
—*ghār nikal paṭṭā*, *jāṭā*, *nikkalāṭṭā*, *v. n.*  
To become, suddenly reduced either in  
flesh, or in worldly goods.

GHURAKNĀ ਘੁਰਕਣਾ *v. a.* To frown  
at, to scold, to threaten; to brow-beat, to  
reprimand.

GHURĀL ਘੁਰਾਲ *s. f.* Flowing of a  
drop of water on the body downwards and  
leaving a mark, (the word is generally  
used in the plural as *ghurdālā*); *c. w.*  
*waggnāṭ*.

GHURAM ਘੁੜਮ *s. m.* A town in the  
Patiala territory notorious for its robbers  
in olden times.

GHURĀMĪ ਘੁੜਾਮੀ *s. m., a.* A thatcher, a  
maker of lattice work; of *Ghuram*.

GHURĀRĀ ਘੁਰਾਰਾ *s. m.* Snoring; *i. q.*  
*Ghurāṭṭā*.

GHURAT ਘੁਰਟ *s. m. (M.)* A hand-mill.

GHURĀṬ ਘੁਰਾਟ *s. m.* A water-mill;  
*i. q.* *Gharāṭ*.

GHURĀṬĪĀ ਘੁਰਾਟੀਆ *s. m.* A miller;  
*i. q.* *Gharāṭīā*.

GHUR GHUR ਘੁਰਘੁਰ *s. f.* Whis-  
pering to each other, murmuring:—*ghur  
ghur karnā*, *v. n.* To murmur, to snarl.

GHURHĀ ਘੁਰਾ *s. m.* The den of a wild  
animal, a cave, a hole (dug by dogs  
with paws); *c. w.* *khattāṭ*, *paṭṭāṭ*.

GHŪRĪ ਘੁਰੀ *s. f.* A frown, a threaten-  
ing; *c. w.* *dent*, *baṭṭāṭ*, *waṭṭāṭ*; *i. q.* *Ghār*.



GHURJ ગુરજ *s. f. (Pot.)* A twist in a thread, entanglement; *i. q. Gulanjh.*

GHURKÁR ગુરકાર *s. f. (M.)* The noise of a hand-mill.

GHURKÍ ગુરકી *s. f.* A threat, a reprimand, a scolding, a brow-beating; *c. w. degt.*

GHURKNÁ ગુરકના *v. a.* See *Ghurak-*  
*ed.*

GHURMAT ગુરમટ *s. m. (Pot.)* A crowd. See *Jhurmat.*

GHURNÁ ગુરના *s. m.* The den of a wild animal, a cave; *i. q. Ghurhá*;—*v. n.* To be collected or gathered (as clouds).

GHÚRNÁ ગુરના *v. a.* To frown upon, to scold, to rebuke; to look lustfully at (a woman), to ogle.

GHURRÁTÁ ગુરરાટા } *s. m.* Snoring, (commonly used in the plural):—*ghurrátte mārne, v. a.* To snore.

GHURUMM ગુરુમ્મ *s. m.* The sound of the falling of a heavy thing in water; *i. q. Gurumm.*

GHÚS ગુસ *s. f.* A large species of rats; a bribe; *c. w. degt, laigt.*

GHUSÁÍ ગુસાઈ *s. f.* Deception, trick; *c. w. degt, khágt, mārnt.*

GHUSAN ગુસન *v. a. (M.)* To err, to mistake. Present participle: *ghusdā*; Future *ghusdn*; Past participle: *ghutid, ghuttā*:—*aklon ghutti dāmāt surmā pāe nakk.* The *dāmāt* erred in her wits and put the *surmā* on the nose!—Prov.; *i. q. Ghusagd.*

GHUSAR JÁNÁ ગુસર જાના } *v. n.* To enter, to penetrate, to be stuffed in, to be crammed in, to be pushed in.

GHUSAR MUSAR ગુસર મુસર } *s. f.* Whispering, speaking in an undertone; *c. w. karnā.*

GHUSÁUNÁ ગુસાઉના *v. a.* To cause to enter, to cause to be put in; to cause to err, or mislead, to cause to be deceived.

GHUSERNÁ ગુસેરના *v. a.* To force in, to thrust in, to stuff in.

GHUSERÚ ગુસેરુ *s. m.* One who forces or thrusts in.

GHUSMUSÁ ગુસમુસા *s. m.* Twilight, a dubious or uncertain view;—*a.* Imperfectly illuminated, obscure.

GHUSMUSÚ ગુસમુસુ } *s. m.* An indolent person who hangs about home doing nothing, or who sponges on his neighbours.

GHUSNÁ ગુસના *v. n.* To enter, to go in, to penetrate, to be thrust in, to interfere, to meddle.

GHUSERÚ ગુસેરુ *s. m.* One who enters, one who sits all the time idle at home with females and does not go out of the house nor keep company with his own sex.

GHÚSSÁ ગુસમા } *s. m.* Pudendum multi-  
GHÚSSÍ ગુસમી } *s. f.* eris; met. a fool, an idiot:—*ghússe ghaffā, s. m.* See in *Ghaffā.*

GHUSSJĀNĀ ਘੁਸਜਾਣਾ } v. n. To  
GHUSSJĀNĀ ਘੁਸਣਾ } err, to  
mistake, to miss; to slip from the mind;  
to be lost.

GHUSUNN ਘੁਸੁਨ v. n. A fist with  
the knuckles foremost:—*ghusunn la-  
gduṇḍ, mārṇḍ, pāṇḍ, v. a.* To give  
a blow with a fist, to knead with the  
knuckles:—*ghusunn mukḱḱ hoṇḍ, larḱḱ,  
v. n.* To fight with one's fist, to come  
to blows:—*ghusunn lagḱḱ, v. n.* To  
receive a blow; to suffer a shock:  
—*ghusunn wargḱḱ mūṇḱḱ banduṇḍ, v. n. lit.*  
To make one's face like a fist; *met.* to  
be angry, to be annoyed:—*ghusunn neṇḱ  
ki Khudd neṇḱ.* Is a fist near or God  
near?—Prov. used where fear of God,  
or justice is not observed, but beating  
and oppression are the means of serving  
any purpose.

GHUṬĀĪ ਘੁਟਾਈ s. f. The state of  
being bruised or squeezed; compensation  
for polishing, &c.

GHUṬĀR ਘੁਟਾਰ s. m. A kind of bird.  
See *Gutdr.*

GHUṬĀUNĀ ਘੁਟਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause  
to be pressed or choked; to cause to  
be rubbed and polished, (as paper); to  
cause to be bruised or ground in a mortar  
(as *bhaṅḱ*).

GHUṬHĀ ਘੁਠਾ } a. Ill-designing,  
GHUṬTHĀ ਘੁਠਾ } malicious, bad.

GHUTHĀĪ ਘੁਥਾਈ s. f. Deception, error,  
mistake; c. w. *deṇḱ, khāṇḱ; i. q. Ghusḱḱ.*

GHUTHĀUNĀ ਘੁਥਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
cause to err, mislead, to cause to blunder,  
to cause to be forgotten, to cause to forget.

GHUṬṬ ਘੁਟ } s. m. A swallow,  
GHUṬṬĀ ਘੁਟਾ } what may be  
GHUṬṬO ਘੁਟੋ pl. } swallowed at  
once, a draught; sultriness; an imperative

of v. n. *GhutṬṬ*:—*lahḱḱ dḱ ghutṬṬ bhar* or  
*kar chhadḱḱ, v. n.* To have forbear-  
ance, to leave off idea of vengeance:  
—*lahḱḱ dḱ ghutṬṬ pṇḱ, v. n. lit.* To  
drink a draught of blood; to take revenge,  
to injure one's enemy:—*lahḱḱ de ghutṬṬ de  
tiḱḱ hoṇḱ, v. n. lit.* To be thirsty of a  
draught of blood; to be blood-thirsty; to  
be anxious to take revenge from or to  
injure or ruin one's enemy:—*ghutṬṬ* or  
*ghutṬṬO waffḱḱ khāṇḱ, v. n.* To eat and  
drink alternately, i. e., to drink with  
every mouthful of food.

GHUTTHĀ ਘੁਥਾ a. In error, wrong,  
mistaken, lost.

GHUTTHNĀ ਘੁਥਣਾ v. a. To make a  
mistake, to err, to miss, to blunder; to  
slip from the mind; i. q. *Ghussḱḱ,  
Ghusan.*

GHUTTHU ਘੁਥੁ s. m. One who errs,  
a blunderer.

GHUTṬĪ ਘੁਟੀ s. f. Medicine given  
to children:—*janam* or *jarm ghutṬḱḱ, s. m.*  
Medicine given to a newly born infant  
immediately after his birth; i. q. *Gurḱḱḱ.*

GHUTTMUTT ਘੁੱਤ ਮੁੱਤ a. Filled  
with matter, blear, clogged; half closed  
(the eyes); obscure and indistinct from  
fatness (the face); i. q. *Ghuchch muchch.*

GHUṬṬNĀ ਘੁਟਣਾ v. a. To press,  
to press down, to squeeze, to choke.

GIĀN ਗਿਆਣ s. m. Knowledge, di-  
vine knowledge:—*giḱḱ kḱḱ, s. m.* The  
part of religion which relates to know-  
ledge. See *Gayāṇ.*

GIĀNAN ਗਿਆਨਣ s. f. } See *Gayāḱḱ*  
GIĀNĪ ਗਿਆਣੀ s. m. } *naṇ, Gayāḱḱ.*

GIĀRAH ਗਿਆਰਹ } a. Eleven.  
GIĀRĀN ਗਿਆਰਾਂ }

GIÁRAHWÁN ਗਿਆਰਹਵਾਂ } a. The  
GIÁRHWÁN ਗਿਆਰੁਵਾਂ } eleventh.

GÍCHÁ ਗੀਚਾ s. m. A dish made of a root called *arbh*.

GICHCHÍ ਗਿੱਚੀ s. f. The nape of the neck:—*gichchí bhannaní, maroní, v. a. lit.* To break the nape of the neck; *met.* to injure one's interests, to subdue one; to compel one so as to accept demands; i. q. *Gardas, Gáffá.*

GIDÁUNÁ ਗਿਡਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to fall, to throw down. See *Gadāuná.*

GIDD ਗਿੱਡ } s. f. Matter formed in  
GIDD ਗਿੱਦ } the eye; c. w. *áuní.*

GIDDAR ਗਿੱਦੜ s. m. } A jackal; *met.*

GIDDARÍ ਗਿੱਦੜੀ s. f. } a timid person, a coward:—*giddar holá, hawágná, v. a.* To howl (a jackal):—*giddar dák, dák, s. f.* A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosa*) which is found in several of the valleys, and occurs in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper is applied to boils:—*giddar gumá, s. m.* Altercation, disputation without foundation:—*giddar tamákká, s. m.* A plant (*Heliotropium Europæum, Verbascum Thapsus*) common throughout the Panjab plains. It is eaten by camels and goats:—*giddar wár, s. f. lit.* Jackal cotton; wild cotton:—*giddar dák, ná appre thúh kaurí.* The jackal could not reach the grapes, he spat and said they were sour.—Prov. used of a man who cannot get a thing after making his best exertions, when he despises the thing itself.

GHIDDH ਗਿੱਧ s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Guradh*. A vulture.

GIDDHÁ ਗਿੱਧਾ s. m. Clapping of the hands together and dancing; *Past participle of v. n. Gijjhá*:—*giddhá hoiá, a.*

Tamed; accustomed:—*giddhá páuná, v. a.* To clap one's hands together and to dance a jig, to jump.

GÍDÍ ਗੀਦੀ a. Subservient, cowardly; c. w. *honiá.*

GIDNÁ ਗਿਡਣਾ v. n. To fall:—*giḍ páuná, v. n.* To fall down; i. q. *Diggná.*

GIDRÍ ਗਿਦੜੀ s. f. A female jackal; i. q. *Giddarí.*

GÍHAL ਗੀਹਲ s. f. m. (M.) Dragging, the mark of dragging; a broad flat log dragged over ploughed land to break the clods. It is used in light soils where the clods are soft. In stiff soils the roller called *málhá* or *merhá* is used; i. q. *Suhággá.*

GIJÁ ਗਿਜਾ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gizá*. Food, aliment, provisions; diet.

GIJGIJÁ ਗਿਜਗਿਜਾ a. Raw, imperfectly cooked; rare.

GIJGIJÁT ਗਿਜਗਿਜਾਟ s. m. Rawness.

GIJH ਗਿਝ s. m. (M.) A vulture; i. q. *Giddh.*

GIJHÁUNÁ ਗਿਝਾਉਣਾ v. a. To habituate, to tame.

GIJJÁ ਗਿੱਜਾ a. See *Gijgijá.*

GIJJHJÁNÁ ਗਿੱਝਜਾਣਾ } v. n. To form  
GIJJHJÁNÁ ਗਿੱਝਣਾ } a habit, to become accustomed, to be tamed.

GILÁ ਗਿਲਾ s. m. A complaint, lamentation; reproof, blame:—*gilá gujári, s. f.* A complaint.

GILÁS ਗਿਲਾਸ s. m. Corrupted from the English word Glass. A glass, a mug; a metallic drinking vessel.

GILĀULĀ गिलाउला *s. m.* } Mois-  
GILĀUT गिलाउट *s. f.* } ture,  
dampness.

GILGITTĪ गिलगिती *s. f.* (Pot.) See  
Gill.

GILHRĀ गिलहड़ा *s. m.* One who has  
goitre.

GILHT गिलहट *s. m.* } A hard  
GILHTĀ गिलहटा *s. m.* } lump in the  
GILHTĪ गिलहटी *s. f.* } flesh; the  
core of a boil; a protuberance; a lump  
in dough.

GILL गिल्ल *s. f.* Moisture, dampness,  
freshness; a division of the Jats; *met.*  
prosperity, a good name:—*gill guduṅṭ*,  
*v. a. lit.* To lose moisture, to dry; to  
lose one's prosperity, to lose a good name.

GILLĀ गिल्ला } *a.* Moist, damp:  
GILLĪ गिल्ली } —*gillā pihav*, *s. m. lit.*

Damp grain ready to be ground; *met.*  
doing a thing slowly and slowly; *c. w.*  
*pūṇḍ*.

GILLAR गिल्लर } *s. m.* Goitre:  
GILLHAR गिल्लहार } —*gillhar patt*,

*pattar*, *s. m.* An algal marine plant (*Laminaria sp.*), consisting of long ribbon-  
like pieces being brought from the north-  
ward. Its leaf resembling tobacco  
used medicinally for curing goitre.

GILM गिलम *s. f.* A woollen carpet.

GILO गिलो *s. f.* A creeping plant  
used medicinally for fever; *i. q.* *Galo*.

GILRĀ गिलरा *s. m.* (K.) A goitr-  
ed man.

GILTĪ गिलती *s. f.* A particular  
mode of tying on a sheet or blanket, by  
which it is made to pass under each arm  
and over the opposite shoulder succes-  
sively; *c. w.* *lauṅṭ, māṇṭ*; *i. q.* *Bagal*  
*tdkī, Gilgittī*.

GINAT गिणत } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
GINT गिण्ट } the Sanskrit word

*Ganit*. Counting, arithmetic:—*giṇṭ kār*,  
*s. m.* An astrologer, an arithmetician:  
—*giṇṭ kārḍ*, *s. m.* Rules of arithmetic:  
—*giṇṭ kārṭ*, *s. f.* Reckoning:—*giṇṭ kārṭ*,  
*giṇṭ kārṭ dā*, *a.* See *Giṇṭidā* in *Giṇṭ*:  
—*be giṇṭ*, *a.* Beyond calculation, numer-  
ous:—*giṇṭ widdid*, *s. f.* An astrology, an  
arithmetic.

GINĀUNĀ गिणाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to compute or number.

GINLAINĀ गिणलैना } *v. a.* To count,  
GINNĀ गिणना } to compute,  
to reckon:—*giṇṇā miṇṇā*, *v. a. lit.* To  
count and measure; to consult, to consider.

GINṬĪ गिण्टी *s. f.* Number, reckon-  
ing, account, muster:—*giṇṭ dā*, *a.*  
Highly esteemed, distinguished, celebrat-  
ed:—*giṇṭī de*, *a.* Few:—*giṇṭī karnā*, *v. a.*  
To count, to number, to muster:—*giṇṭī*  
*laṅṭ*, *v. a.* To have anything counted,  
to muster:—*giṇṭī, miṇṭī s. f.* Number  
and measure:—*giṇṭī paṅṭī*, *v. n.* To be-  
come anxious.

GIR गिर *s. m. lit.* A mountain; it is  
affixed to the names of the *Sanyāsīs* of  
one division; an imperative of *v. n.*  
*Girṇā*:—*girdhar, girdhārī*, *s. m.* An epithet  
of Krishna; in the first sense the name  
of a poet.

GIRĀ गिरा } *s. f.* A knot; the six-  
GIRAH गिराह } teenth part of a  
yard; costiveness, an obstruction in the  
stomach; misunderstanding; *c. w.*  
*bannhṭ, paṅṭ*.

GIRÁH गिराह *s. m.* } A mouthful,  
 GIRÁHÍ गिराही *s. f.* } a morsel:  
 GIRÁS गिराम *s. m.* } — *kamde*

*bāhā, tās khāe girdhīn.* He, who earns with his hand, eats with his mouth: — *gās girds, s. m.* Three morsels of bread are generally kept by Hindus before eating for a cow.

GIRÁIN गिराई *s. m.* } A  
 GIRÁN गिरा *s. m.* } village:  
 GIRÁNWARÁ गिरावर *s. m.* } — *j i s d e*  
 GIRÁUN गिराऊ *s. m.* } *g h a r d e*

*nahā, mīlā, so uh kiun wasse girdīn.* How is he who has no manured land to live in the village; *i. q.* *Gardā*

GIRAST गिरमट *s. m.* See *Garhast*.

GIRASTAN गिरमटन *s. f.* } See  
 GIRASTÍ गिरमटी *s. m.* } *Garhastan*.

GIRÁUNÁ गिराऊना *v. a.* To throw down, to cause to fall, to drop, to spill, to shed; *i. q.* *Gardūnā*.

GIRD गिरद *s. m.* (*P.*) A round, a circuit, a circumference; — *ad.* Round about, around, surrounding: — *gird hōnd, v. n.* To follow, to pursue with determined resolution.

GIRDÁ गिरदा *s. m.* A circumference; the circle of hair round the head when the crown is shaven.

GIRDANÍ गिरदनी *s. f.* Turning one's self round and round; dizziness: — *girdanī laigī, v. n.* To turn round, to dance round.

GIRDÁWAR गिरदावर *s. m.* See *Gardāwar*.

GIRDÁWARÍ गिरदावरी *s. f.* Inspecting the *Paṭwāris*. See *Gardāwar*.

GIRDE गिरदे *prep.* Around, about, in the vicinity of: — *gird hōnd, v. n.* To be engaged in (some business); to be attendant upon any one in the hope of some advantage; to hang upon one, to cling to one.

GIREBÁN गिरेबाट *s. m.* A collar, the breast (of a garment.)

GIRGARÁUNÁ गिरगराऊना } *v. n.*  
 GIRGIRÁUNÁ गिरगिराऊना } To beseech, to implore earnestly and humbly; to make a noise (as the slow falling of a house.)

GIRHÁ गिरा *s. f.* A knot; the sixteenth part of a yard; *i. q.* *Girah*.

GIRHÁP गिरहाप *s. f.* See *Garháp*.

GIRHAST गिरहमट *s. m.* See *Garhast*.

GIRHASTAN गिरहमटन *s. f.* } See  
 GIRHASTÍ गिरहमटी *s. m.* } *Garhastan, Garhastí*.

GIRÍ गिरी *s. f.* A kernel, the kernel of a cocoanut, almond; a division of the *Sanyāsis*.

GIRISNÁ गिरिमटा *v. a.* To catch, to seize; — *v. n.* To be seized. See *Garasnā*.

GIRJÁ गिरजा *s. m.* A church.

GIRNÁ गिरना } *v. n.* To fall;  
 GIRPAINÁ गिरपैना } to fall down.  
 GIRPAUNÁ गिरपौना } See *Diggad*.

GIRNÁ गिरना *v. n.* To be turned, to be revolved (a wheel.)

GIROH गिरौह *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A collection, a party of men, a gang.

**GIRTH** गिरथ *s. m.* (K.) A tribe considered to be second class of *Súdaras*, a man of this caste; *i. q.* *Ghirth*.

**GIRTHANÍ** गिरथनी *s. f.* (K.) A woman of the *Girth* caste:—*girthaní ranḍnē, jōḍ sṇḍnē*. You can not make a widow of *Girthaní* any more than a barren cow of a bull-buffalo, (because she will marry again as fast as her husband dies).—Prov.

**GIRÚ** गिरु *s. m.* See *Girí*.

**GIRÚÍ** गिरुयी *s. m.* A tall grass (*Panicum antidotale*) common in many parts of the Panjab plains. In some places it is said to be good forage for cattle.

**GIRWÁÍ** गिरवायी *s. f.* Throwing; wages paid for throwing down.

**GIRWAR** गिरवर *s. m.* A mountain, a hill.

**GIRWÁUNÁ** गिरवाउना *v. a.* To cause to fall.

**GIRWÍ** गिरवी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Girau*. A pledge, a pawn:—*girwí páṇḍ, v. n.* To be pawned:—*girwí páṇḍ, rakkhḥḍ, v. a.* To pawn.

**GISNÍ** गमनी *s. m.* (M.) The wrist:—*pakar ná meḍí gisnē, yār, meḍí wēr jo lekhdē dṇḍḍ hai*. Don't seize my wrist, love, for my brother is looking.—Song.

**GÍT** गीत *s. m.* A hymn, a song:—*gít gḍuḇḍ, v. a.* To sing; to tell a long story.

**GÍTÁ** गीता *s. f.* The name of a poem in Sanskrit, a Hindu religious book.

**GITAK** गितक *s. f.* The stone of any kind of fruit.

**GITH** गिठ *s. f.* A span from the thumb to the little finger:—*gith muṭhíd githmuṭhrḍ, s. m.* A very small dwarf, a pigmy, a tom-thumb; *i. q.* *Githh*.

**GÍTÍ** गीठी *s. m.* (M.) A piece of wood keeping the *Jotar* from slipping up through the hole in the lower cross-bar; a handle of the leather thong of the churning staff.

**GÍTÍ** गीटी *s. f.* (M.) The sediment of indigo removed from the vats and made into cakes:—*giti badhan, v. a.* To make indigo into cakes.

**GÍTÍ** गीटी } *s. f.* A pebble, a gravel  
**GÍTÍ** गीटी } stone, a bit of stone.

**GITKARÍ** गितरनी *s. f.* A particular sound in singing, quavering, trilling.

**GITKAUNÁ** गितकौना *a.* Of small stature, dwarfish.

**GITMIT** गितमित *s. f.* Talking English (so called by natives unacquainted with the language).

**GITṬÁ** गिट्टा *s. m.* The ankle bone; in some places the *gittḍ* is the same as *gattḍ*:—*moḥ rann gittḍ dī satt, mard mare tḍn sir dī satt*. If a wife dies it is like a blow on the ankle, if a husband dies it is like a blow on the head.—Prov.

**GITṬAK** गिट्टक *s. f.* The fruit stone; *i. q.* *Gitak*.

**GITTH** गिठ *s. f.* A span, nine inches:—*githh ku, githh ku bhar, ad.* About a span:—*muṭh sing te githh kidrī, uskī dñí lōrī lārī*. Horns a hand-breadth long and a forehead a span broad, seek far and wide.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Githh*.

**GITTHO** गिट्ठो } A dwarf; *i. q.* See  
**GITTHÚ** गिट्ठु } *gith muṭhíd* in *Gith*.

GIYÁ GUJARYÁ गिआगुजरआ a.  
Ruined.

GOBAR गोबर s. m. Fresh cow-  
dung:—*gobar gogesh, s. m. met.* A fat-  
bellied man, a lubber (spoken in deri-  
sion.) See in *Gogesh*.

GOBARÍ गोबरी s. f. Plaster made of  
cowdung and earth; c. w. *karná, phoragí.*

GOBH गोभ s. m. Pith; a bud, a young  
shoot.

GOBHÍ गोभी s. f. Cabbage (*Brassica  
oleracea*):—*band-gobhí, s. f.* A kind of  
*gobhí*, which does not send forth flower  
like *gobhí*:—*gobhí dá phull, s. m.* The  
flower of the *gobhí*.

GOBHÚ गोबु a. Simple, artless; fat-  
bellied.

GOBIND गोबिंद } s. m. An epithet of  
GOWIND गोविंद } God.

GOCHRÁ गोचरा m. } a. Suitable, fit;

GOCHRI गोचरी f. } belonging or per-  
taining to, depending on.

GOD गोद } s. f. Corrupted from  
GODDÍ गोदी } the Sanskrit word

*Karod.* The lap, the bosom:—*god harí  
bharí hogí, v. n.* To be blessed with a  
child in arms:—*god laigá, v. a.* To take  
in the lap; to adopt one (a child):—*god  
or goddí wichoh baithagá, v. n.* To leap into  
one's arms:—*goddí laigá, v. a.* To take  
a child into one's arms.

GODÁ गोडा s. m. (Pot.) See *Goddá*.

GODARÁ गोदरा s. m. } Corruption of  
GODARÍ गोदरी s. f. } the Hindi  
GODRÁ गोदरा s. m. } word *Gudrí*.  
GODRÍ गोदरी s. f. } A beggar's  
patched garment or bedding; a ragged,

a quilt:—*gyán godrí, s. f.* See *Giyán*:  
—*godrí wichoh lál hundá han.* A pious  
man can be found wearing patched  
garments.

GODÁWRÍ गोदावरी s. f. The name  
of a river considered sacred by Hindus.

GODDÁ गोडा s. m. The knee; a  
hoer:—*goddá marná, v. n.* To push  
with the knee:—*goddá marná or goddá  
már ke chaphagá, v. n.* To rise late  
(spoken of the moon on the fourteenth  
night).

GODDÍ गोडी } s. f. Hoeing; met.  
GODÍ गोडी } effort, labour, diligence:

—*goddí or godí chokkí dent, dewag, v. a.*  
To hoe:—*goddí karná, v. a.* To hoe,  
*met.* to labour hard, to make a strenuous  
effort:—*goddí láuná, goddí lá ke dahingá,  
v. a.* To apply one's self to any business  
with great earnestness.

GODNÁ गोडा v. a. To hoe, to  
dig, to loosen the earth about the roots  
of a plant; to beat and bruise.

GOERÁ गोएरा s. m. A manured land  
near a village:—*kanak dá bijárá, machchhí  
dá shikárá, goere dá gháí.* A sower of  
wheat, a fisherman, a grass-cutter in  
the manured land near a village (all  
three men are sure of getting some-  
thing.)

GOGAR गोगर s. f. A fat, or big belly;

GOGUR गोगुर } —*gogar gogesh, s. m. f.*  
A fat-bellied person, (spoken in derision.)

GOGARÍÁ गोगरीआ s. m. A corpulent  
man.

GOGÍ गोगी s. f. A small thick cake;  
bread, a meal (used in the Salt Range as  
the equivalent of *roṭi*):—*gogí dp jogí.* A  
*gogí* is only enough for one's self; i. q.  
*Gullí*.

GOGRÁ गोगरा s. m. (M.) A cotton  
pod.

GOH ਗੋਹ *s. f.* A large kind of lizard; a reptile:—*goh gdlgá, v. n.* To lose courage, to be disheartened:—*goh magoh, s. f.* See *Gomago*.

GOHÁ ਗੋਹਾ } *s. m.* Cow or buffalo-  
GOHIA ਗੋਹਿਆ } dung (dry or fresh);

a stretcher set in the mouth of a large well bucket:—*gohid rálá, s. f.* Throwing cow dung on each other:—*gohid rálá kheadá, v. n.* To throw cowdung on each other, (a ceremony practised both by Hindus and Muhammadans in times of drought to procure rain).

GOHAR ਗੋਹਰ *s. f. (K.)* The road by which the cattle leave the house to go out for grazing. It is the big road in and out of a hamlet, and runs between fences.

GOHÁRÁ ਗੋਹਾਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* The yard in which grass and straw is stretched.

GOHBÍ ਗੋਹਬੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Gobhí*.

GOHÍRÁ ਗੋਹੀਰਾ *s. m.* See *Guhárá, Guhírá*.

GOHLÁ ਗੋਹਲਾ *s. m.* A vessel made of earth and cowdung, and not kilnburnt; *i. q. Guhlá*.

GOHRÁ ਗੋਹੜਾ *s. m.* A ball or bunch of carded cotton; (*Pot.*) a ball of mud used in sling.

GOHRÁL ਗੋਹਰਾਲ } *s. m.* Cattle-  
GOHRÁN ਗੋਹਰਾਣ } shed.

GOHRAN ਗੋਹਰਣ *f.* } *a.* Acquainted,  
GOHRÍ ਗੋਹਰੀ *m.* } living in an adjacent district; knowing secrets; *i. q. Guhrí*.

GOHTÁ ਗੋਹਟਾ *s. m.* Dried cowdung in its natural state.

GOHTH ਗੋਹਥ *s. f. (K.)* A place where sheep are penned or collected for the night in the high ranges.

GOIL ਗੋਇਲ *s. m.* A cowhouse, a hut built on pasture ground; also see *Gol*.

GOILÍ ਗੋਇਲੀ *s. m.* A cowherd.

GOIN ਗੋਇਣ *s. f.* A kind of cow (*níl gán*), a swamp, stag (*Rucervus duvan-cellii*).

GOIRÁ ਗੋਇਰਾ *s. m.* A suburb, the vicinity of a town; *i. q. Goerá*.

GOJ ਗੋਜ *s. f. (M.)* An eel-shaped fish (*Mastacembelus armatus*) which is very good eating.

GOJH ਗੋਝ *s. f.* Kneading, braiding; gathers (in sewing):—*gojh laindá, v. a.* To be kneaded for a good time.

GOJHÁ ਗੋਝਾ *s. m.* A pocket (in a child's dress); *i. q. Bojjhá, Gujhá*.

GOJÍ ਗੋਜੀ *f.* } *a.* Having a  
GOJRA ਗੋਜਰਾ *m.* } large propor-

tion of barley mixed with wheat; wheat mixed with barley, wheat and barley sown together.

GOKÁ ਗੋਕਾ } *a.* Belonging to the  
GOKKÁ ਗੋਕਾ } cow, of the cow

kind (exclusive of the buffalo):—*gokká duddh, s. m.* Cow's milk; *i. q. Gáwá*.

GOKHANÍ ਗੋਖਣੀ } *s. f. (M.)* Recit-  
GOKHNÍ ਗੋਖਣੀ } ing in the even-

ing the lesson in the alphabet or in arithmetic that has been learned during the day (by a company of school boys); *c. w. laindá; i. q. Muháraní*.

GOKHRÚ ਗੋਖਰੂ *s. m.* The name of a plant (*Tribulus alatus*) covered with



prickles. This young plant is in some places eaten as a pot-herb, and the seeds are used as food, especially in times of scarcity. They are also officinal, being considered diuretic and astringent; an ornament worn in the ear; *i. q.* *Bhakkhpá.*

**GOKHRÚ गोकुर्षु** *s. m.* A gold or silver ornament worn by women on the wrist, being a ring with a ridged back; *i. q.* *Bápk.*

**GOKHÚN गोकुण्ड** *s. m.* (*M., Pot.*) A span from the thumb to the forefinger; a small kind of snake.

**GOKÍ गोकी** *a.* Belonging to the  
**GOKKÍ गोककी** *a.* cow, of the cow;  
coloured leather (cow's only):—*gokkí sháh, lassé, s. f.* Cow's buttermilk.

**GOL गोल** *a.* Round, circular, rotate, globular; vague; not clear; a drove of cattle sent to another village (where forage can be easily procured in times of drought):—*gol gappá, gol gappe, s. m.* A small porous ball made of wheat flour, fried in oil and eaten with acid and *chappí*:—*golandáj, s. m.* A gunner, cannoneer:—*golandájí, s. f.* Gunnery:—*gol mol, gol ráp, a.* Round; vague, not clear (a matter):—*goltá, goltáí, s. f.* Roundness.

**GOLÁ गोल्ला** *s. m.* A ball, a large ball; a bullet, a cannon ball; a bomb (fire-work); a globe; a pier; an arch; a swelling or colic:—*golá cháláud, máná, v. n.* To discharge shot or shell, to cannonade, to bombard:—*golá chálá, v. n.* To be discharged shot or ball:—*golá wajjá, v. n.* To be shot, to be struck by a cannon ball.

**GOLAK गोलक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Golak*. A money box with a small aperture in the lid, a till, a secret reception for money.

**GOLAN गोलन** *v. a.* (*M.*) To  
**GOLANÁ गोलना** *v. a.* search, to

look for; to repeat:—*chákkí dánd wanjáyá wal wal gole kild.* The oilman lost his bullock, and he steadily searches for the peg to which it was tied.—Prov.

**GOLAR गोलर** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A sweetmeat, (*tíl* seed beaten up with sugar); *i. q.* *Bhuggá, Kullar.*

**GOLENÁ गोलैना** *s. m.* (*K.*) White clay used for plastering walls of houses (in Nurpur and Nurkot especially.)

**GOLÍ गोलि** *s. f.* A small ball, shot, a bullet; a globule; a pill; a little ball of thread for stitching:—*golí bannhúí, v. n.* To make into pills:—*golí bharrá, v. a.* To charge or load a gun; to fire, to shoot:—*golí dand, v. n.* To give or administer a pill:—*golí dí mār or wáf, s. f.* The distance at which a ball of a gun (when shot) falls:—*golí laggad, v. n.* To be struck by a ball, to be shot:—*golí mārni, v. a.* To fire or shoot at once.

**GOLLÁ गोल्ला** *s. m.* } A slave, a ser-  
**GOLLÍ गोल्लि** *s. f.* } vant; knave:  
—*wáh kí jághe chhollá, gup kí jághe gollá.* What does the gram crop know of ploughing; what does the slave know of art?—*gollá hoke kamáwe mīdā hoke khāwe.* Earn as a servant and eat as a master.

**GOMAGO गौमगौ** *a.* Mixed, complicated; vague, better unsaid; uncertain, unsettled.

**GOMÁLÚN गौमलुन** *s. m.* A kind of salt found in *Manjli*.

**GONÁ गौना** *v. n.* To moisten and mix with the fingers or hand, to knead, (clay); to press or work with the hands (cotton).

**GOND गौंद** *s. f.* Gum. See *Gánd.*

**GONDÁ गौंदा** *s. m.* See *Gándá.*

**GONDANÍ गौंदनी** *s. m.* The name  
**GONDÍ गौंसी** *s. m.* of a tree (*Cor-dia Rothii*), and also of its fruit.

GONGHÍ ਗੋਘੀ }  
 GONGHÍN ਗੋਘੀ } *s. m. (M.) A*  
 GONGLÚ ਗੋਗਲੂ } *turnip. pl. Gong-*  
 GONGLÚN ਗੋਗਲੂਨ } *lee, gongllee.*

GONÍ ਗੋਣੀ *s. m. (M.) Varieties of*  
*barley.*

GOPÁL ਗੋਪਾਲ } *s. m. lit. The*  
 GOPÁLAK ਗੋਪਾਲਕ } *preserver of*  
*earth; the Preserver, Providence, an epi-*  
*thet of God; a cowherd (in limited sense);*  
*a name of Krishna.*

GOPÍA ਗੋਪੀਆ } *s. m. A sling used*  
 GOPIYÁ ਗੋਪੀਯਾ } *in a field of corn*  
*to drive away birds:—gopí chaldúnd,*  
*v. n. To scare birds from a standing*  
*crop by discharging pellets from a sling.*

GOPPI ਗੋਪੀ *s. f. A milkmaid (spoken*  
*of the milkmaids with whom Krishna*  
*ported.)*

GOR ਗੋਰ *s. f. A grave. See Qabar.*

GOR ਗੋਰ *s. m. Enmity, revenge:*  
*—gor kadhdhú, laing, v. a. To take re-*  
*venge.*

GORÁ ਗੋਰਾ *m. } a. White, pale, fair*  
 GORÍ ਗੋਰੀ *f. } (spoken of men);*

*beautiful, handsome; of a dark red colour*  
*(spoken of cattle):—s. m. A name given*  
*to a European, especially to a low rank*  
*European soldier:—gorá lánd, lán, s. m.*  
*(Pot.) A plant (Anabasis multiflora;*  
*Caroxylon fastidum) which is common in*  
*many places. Camels are fond of the*  
*plant. It is occasionally used for the*  
*preparation of sajjé.*

GORAKH ਗੋਰਖ *s. m. The name of*  
*the Gurú of the Jogí Sádhas; met. milk:*  
*—gorakh dhaand, s. m. A Chinese puzzle,*

*a puzzle lock, i. e., a complication*  
*machine; a difficult or intricate affair or*  
*problem:—gorakh mundí, s. m. A plant*  
*(Lippia nodiflora) common in and near*  
*water all over the Punjab plains. It is*  
*official, being considered cooling:—Go-*  
*rakh Náth, s. m. The Gurú of the Jogís:*  
*—gorakh pás, s. f. See Dodak.*

GORKHÁ ਗੋਰਖਾ *s. m. } The*  
 GORKHAN ਗੋਰਖਣ *s. f. } name of*  
 GORKHÍA ਗੋਰਖੀਆ *s. m. } a race of*

*people in the Nipal hills:—Gorkhá palān,*  
*s. f. The battalion or regiment of the*  
*Gorkhá soldiers:—Gorkhá sapáth, s. m. A*  
*Gorkhá soldier.*

GOROCHAN ਗੋਰੋਚਣ *s. f. The name*  
*of a medicine. See Gulochan.*

GORÚ ਗੋਰੂ *s. m. Cattle (exclusive of*  
*the buffalo.)*

GORYÁ ਗੋਰਯਾ *s. f. A woman:—*  
*máñchh bāñkt mard sohe, gair bāñke goryá*  
*sing bāñke blains sohe, dumm bāñkt ghoryá.*  
*Fine moustaches become a man, fine eyes*  
*a woman; fine horns become a buffalo,*  
*and a fine tail (becomes) a mare.*

GOSÁ ਗੋਸਾ } *s. m. (P.) A corner,*  
 GOSHÁ ਗੋਸ਼ਾ } *a private place, a*  
*place of retirement; the end of a bow;*  
*the cluster of flowers or fruits especially*  
*of date.*

GOSÁLÁ ਗੋਸਾਲਾ } *s. f. A cow-*  
 GOSHÁLÁ ਗੋਸ਼ਾਲਾ } *house.*

GOSAT ਗੋਸਤ } *s. m. Flesh, meat:*  
 GOSHAT ਗੋਸ਼ਤ } *—gost khord, s. m.*  
 GOST ਗੋਸਤ } *A flesh eater; a*  
 GOSHT ਗੋਸ਼ਤ } *corroding sore.*

GOSAT ਗੋਸਟ } *s. f.* Conversation,  
 GOSHAT ਗੋਸ਼ਟ } religious discourse  
 GOST ਗੋਸਟ } or discussion; friend-  
 GOSHT ਗੋਸ਼ਟ } ship, association,

company, connection; conspiracy, a plot :  
 —*Sikh Goshā, s. f.* The substance of a  
 religious discourse (into hymns) held by  
 Gura Nanak with some *Jogis*, is found  
 in the *Adi Granth*, in the form of ques-  
 tions and answers.

GOSTAN ਗੋਸਟਣ *s. f.* }  
 GOSHAN ਗੋਸ਼ਣ *s. f.* } An associ-  
 GOSTI ਗੋਸਟੀ *s. m.* } ate, a  
 GOSHATI ਗੋਸ਼ਟੀ *s. m.* } friend.

GOT ਗੋਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the San-  
 skrit word *Gotar*. Lineage, pedigree,  
 caste, tribe, family, a sub-division of any  
 common tribe or caste;—(*M., Pot.*) Food  
 for cattle, consisting of straw and oilcake  
 mixed :—*got kundā, s. m.* The ceremony  
 of eating together of women of the same  
 caste on the occasion of bringing home  
 a bride from her parent's house :—*got*  
*degi, v. a.* To draw (a kite) downwards.

GOT ਗੋਟ *s. f.* A wooden thing on which  
 gold or silver wire is wrapped; the hem  
 or border of a garment, (so called when a  
 separate strip of cloth is sewed on, made  
 to extend on both sides); a checker (*i. e.*,  
 of a checker board); a spool; *i. q.* *Kor.*

GOTAM ਗੋਤਮ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Sanskrit word *Gautam*. A saint famous  
 in Hindu mythology. He was the author  
 of the *Nayā* or logic, and his doctrines  
 corresponded with those of Aristotle.

GOTAR ਗੋਤਰ *s. m.* Lineage, See *Got* :  
 —*gotarā chār, s. m.* Reciting bride's and  
 bridegroom's lineage on the occasion of  
 marriage (by barbers); *c. w.* *parhād.*

GOTH ਗੋਠ *s. f.* A particular position  
 in sitting, the *chaddar* being tied round the

back and thumbs; the hem or border of a  
 garment; the shoulder piece of a  
 woman's *choli* or boddice :—*goth lāugī,*  
*v. n.* To hem a garment, or put on a  
 border :—*goth mār ke baiṭhād, v. n.* To  
 sit cross-legged with a shawl tied round  
 the back and knees.

GOTHAL GOTHAL ਗੋਥਲ ਗੋਥਲ }  
 MARNÁ ਮਾਰਨਾ }  
 GOTHALNÁ ਗੋਥਲਨਾ }

*v. a.* To beat one by rolling in the dust,  
 to roll in the dirt, to smear, to dirty,  
 to soil.

GOTHNÁ ਗੋਠਣਾ *v. a.* To unite by  
 twisting, to splice.

GOTI ਗੋਤੀ *s. m.* One of the same  
 tribe or family.

GOTTA ਗੋਟਾ *s. m.* Gold or silver  
 lace.

GOTTÁ ਗੋਤਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Gotah*. Immersion,  
 drowning, dipping, diving :—*gottā deṇḍ,*  
*deṇḍ, v. a.* To dip, to plunge or duck  
 under water; to colour (a cloth) :—*gotte*  
*jāṇḍ, v. n.* To think deeply, to be anxious :  
 —*gotte khāṇḍ, v. n.* To be immersed; to  
 be dipped (a cloth) :—*gottā mārṇḍ, v. a.*  
 To go under the water, to immerse one's  
 self, to dive, to plunge; *met.* to dis-  
 appear :—*gotte lāṇḍ, v. n.* To immerse  
 one's self; to dip.

GOYARÁ ਗੋਯਰਾ *s. m.* The suburbs of  
 a town; *i. q.* *Goerā, Goird.*

GUÁCH JÁNÁ ਗੁਆਚਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
 GUÁCHNÁ ਗੁਆਚਣਾ } be lost,

GUÁH ਗੁਆਹ *s. m.* A witness, See  
*Gawāh.*

GUÁHÍ ਗੁਆਹੀ *s. f.* Evidence, depo-  
 sition. See *Gwāhí,*

GUÁNDH ਗੁਆਂਢ *s. f.* Neighbourhood,  
 vicinity; *i. q.* *Gowāndh* :—*guāndh matth,*  
*s. f.* Neighbourhood.

GUÁNDHAN ਗੁਆਂਢਣ *s. f.* } A neigh-  
 GUÁNDHÍ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ *s. m.* } bour.  
 GUÁNDHNÍ ਗੁਆਂਢਣੀ *s. f.* A disorder  
 of the eye.

GUÁR ਗੁਆਰ *s. m.* } A country  
 GUÁRNÍ ਗੁਆਰਨੀ *s. f.* } person, a  
 clown; *i. q.* *Gawár, Ganwár.*

GUÁUNÁ ਗੁਆਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
 GUÁDENÁ ਗੁਆਦੇਣਾ } lose, to  
 waste, to squander.

GUB ਗੁਬ } *s. f.* (*M., Pot.*) A pot-  
 GUBBH ਗੁੱਭ } belly. See *Gágb.*

GUBAR ਗੁਬਰ *s. m.* Pride, envy, spite,  
 hatred; *c. w.* *rakkhád*; *i. q.* *Gummar.*

GUBÁR ਗੁਬਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Gubár*. Clouds of dust, a  
 dust-storm, fog, mist; foulness.

GUBÁRÁ ਗੁੱਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* (*A.*) See *Gabárd.*

GUBÁRÍ ਗੁਬਾਰੀ *s. f.* Cloudiness; dizzi-  
 ness; foulness.

GUBH GUBHÁT ਗੁਭ ਗੁਭਾਟ *s. m.*  
 Pride, haughtiness, scorn, hatred, ill-  
 humour, ambitious purpose.

GUBRÍ ਗੁਬਰੀ *a. s. m. f.* Proud,  
 haughty, spiteful, envious; a proud  
 haughty person.

GUCHCHHÁ ਗੁੱਛਾ *s. m.* A cluster,  
 a bunch (of fruit), several pods united  
 together, a string of cloves, used as an  
 earring; a tangle of thread tassel:  
 —*guchchhedár, a.* Tasselled, having  
 clusters:—*guchchhá honá, v. a.* To be  
 clenched (as wrestlers); to embrace (as  
 friends); to be drawn in (as by severe  
 pain).

GUCHCHHAMGUCHCHHÁ ਗੁੱਛਮ-  
 GUCHCHHMAGUCHCHHÁ ਗੁੱਛ-  
 ਗੁੱਛਾ } *s. m.* Mutual clenching of  
 ਮਗੁੱਛਾ } wrestlers; embracing of friends.

GUCHCHHÍ ਗੁੱਛੀ *s. f.* A barber's  
 leather case of tools; a dried vegetable  
 used in eating, (in the latter sense it is  
 generally used in plural.)

GUCHCHÍ ਗੁੱਚੀ *s. f.* Diving; being  
 out of sight or absent; strolling away:  
 —*guchchí láungí, v. n.* To stroll away, to  
 play truant:—*guchchí láungí, v. n.* To  
 dive.

GUDÁ ਗੁਦਾ *s. f.* The anus.

GUDÁÍ ਗੁਡਾਈ *s. f.* Hoeing, digging;  
 beating; compensation for hoeing, &c.

GUDÁM ਗੁਦਾਮ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 English word Godown. A godown, ware-  
 house, a heap, store; a button.

GUDÁUNÁ ਗੁਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be hoed.

GUDÁWÁ ਗੁਡਾਵਾ *s. m.* A hoer, a  
 weeder.

GUDD ਗੁੱਦ } *s. m. f.* Pulp, kernel,  
 GUDDÁ ਗੁੱਦਾ } marrow.

GUDDÁ ਗੁੱਡਾ *s. m.* An effigy, an  
 image of a man (made of cloth or rags); a  
 great four corned kite:—*guddá bannhád,*  
*v. n.* To put up an effigy of any one,  
 in order to give him a bad name:—*guddé*  
*páungé, v. a.* To bewitch..

GUDDAR ਗੁੱਦੜ } *s. m.* Old and pitch-  
 GUDDUR ਗੁੱਦੁੜ } ed garments, a bun-  
 dle of old clothes, tatters; sweepings,  
 rubbish.

GUDGUDĀĪ गुडगुदायी *s. f.* Hoeing, (a field of corn).

BUDDHĀ गुया *part. def.* Kneaded.

BUDDĪ गुडी *s. f.* An image, a doll; *met.* a thin, emaciated female; a four corned kite:—*guddī charhdūnī, v. a.* To cause to rise a kite:—*guddī chapht, v. n.* To rise kite; *met.* To be prosperous, to be successful, to have a great influence at a time:—*guddīn dā khel, s. m.* Playing with dolls; an easy matter:—*guddīn dā wadh, s. m.* Marriage between two dolls; *met.* a marriage between two infants.

BUDDNĀ गुडना *v. a.* To weed and hoe (a field of corn, a garden); to beat, to pelt, to dig, and bruise.

GUDDŪ गुदू } *s. f. (M.)* A fish of the  
GUDDŪ गुदू } snake-headed family  
(*Ophiocephalus punctatus*.) It is very common. It attains about eight inches in height. It has few bones, but insipid eating.

GUDDUDĀ गुदगुदा *a.* Soft (as a quilt), plump.

GUDDUDĀĪ गुदगुदायी *s. f.* Softness, plumpness; tickling.

GUDDUDĀHAT गुदगुदाहत } *s. f.*  
GUDDUDĀT गुदगुदात } Tickling, the sensation produced by tickling; softness.

GUDDUDĀUNĀ गुदगुदाउना *v. a.*  
To tickle, to titillate; to press with the legs, (the horse on which one is riding).

GUDDUDĪ गुदगुदी *s. f.* Tickling, a sense of tickling; *i. q.* *Gutgutī*.

GUDHŪLAKĀN गुधुलका } *s. f.*  
GUNDHŪLAKĀN गुंधुलका } T w i  
GUNDHŪLKĀN गुंधुलका } light.

GUDMĀ गुदमा *s. f.* A coarse thick kind of woollen cloth.

GUDRĀ गुदरा *s. m.* } A quilt; a  
GUDRĪ गुदरी *s. f.* } garment made of variegated patches worn by mendicants; a bundle of old clothes.

GUFĀ गुहा *s. m.* A cave, a cavern, a *faqīr's* hut; *i. q.* *Guphā*.

GUGGĀ गुग्गा *s. m.* A famous *faqīr* said to have been transformed into a serpent, and to have gone into the earth. He is revered and worshipped by Hindus and as well as Muhammadans, and especially by people of the low caste:—*Guggā naumī, s. f.* The day which occurs in *Bhādo* on which the *Guggā* is worshipped.

GUGGAL गुग्गल } *s. m.* A kind of  
GUGGUL गुग्गुल } gum (*Amyris* *com-*  
*miphora*) used for incense:—*guggal hojānā, hojā, v. n.* To be wasted, to be destroyed, to be used up, to be finished, to be brought to nought, to be lost; to be melted; to cause from moving, to be immovable.

GUGGULĪ गुग्गुली *s. f.* The name of a disease which destroys the interior of the nose; *c. w.* *laggnī*.

GUGHĪ गुग्गी *s. f. (M.)* A long-necked earthen vessel (*sudhī*):—*gughī pānī dā chā furīd main sir te; sārā dīhārā, Gāmanā yār, baithī rahīdā main tīr te.* Taking a *gughī* of water on my head, I went all day, *Gāman* love, I remained sitting at the ford.—Song.

GUGRAIL ਗੁਗੜੈਲ *s. m. f.* } A fat  
 GUGRĪL ਗੁਗੜੀਲ *s. m. f.* } bellied  
 GUGRĪLĀ ਗੁਗੜੀਲਾ *s. m.* } person.  
 GUGRĪLĪ ਗੁਗੜੀਲੀ *s. f.* }

GUHĀ ਗੁਹਾ *s. m.* A cow or buffalo-  
 dung, fresh or dried; *i. q.* *Gohā*:—*guhā*  
*rāh*, *s. f.* See *gohārāh* in *Gohā*.

GUHAJ ਗੁਹਜ *s. f.* The act of braiding,  
 kneading; looseness or fulness in cloth-  
 ing; a pocket; a mode of proof.

GUHĀNDANĪ ਗੁਹਾਂਡਣੀ } *s. f.* A sty  
 GUHĀNDHANĪ ਗੁਹਾਂਢਣੀ } in the eye.

GUHĀNJANĪ ਗੁਹਾਂਜਣੀ } *s. f.* A sty  
 GUHĀNJHANĪ ਗੁਹਾਂਝਣੀ } in the eye;  
 an ordure.

GŪHAR ਗੁਹੜ } *s. f.* Deepness in col-  
 GŪHUR ਗੁਹੜ } our; depth of mean-  
 ing; strength of friendship; *i. q.* *Gūph*.

GUHĀRĀ ਗੁਹਾਰਾ } *s. f.* A stack of  
 GUHĪRĀ ਗੁਹੀਰਾ } dried cowdung;  
 a kind of wild pulse which is eaten in  
 times of great scarcity;—(M.) It is  
 said to be the young of the *Goh*; *i. q.*  
*Guhārā*.

GUHJĀ ਗੁਹਜਾ *s. m.* A child's pocket;  
*i. q.* *Gofjhd*.

GŪHRĀ ਗੁਹੜਾ *a.* Deep (in colour),  
 deep in meaning; strong in friendship (as  
*gūhrā yarānd*); *i. q.* *Gūphā*.

GUHRĪ ਗੁਹਰੀ *a.* Acquainted with, well  
 versed; *i. q.* *Guhurī*.

GUHTĀ ਗੁਹਟਾ *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Gohā*,  
*Guhā*.

GUHU ਗੁਹੁ *s. f.* A kind of lizard of  
 a large size, the skin of which is used for  
 making sword scabbards; *i. q.* *Goh*.

GUHULĀ ਗੁਹੁਲਾ *s. m.* } A vessel made  
 GUHULĪ ਗੁਹੁਲੀ *s. f.* } of cowdung,

which when dry is coated with a pre-  
 paration of earth (used for holding  
 meal.)

GUHURĀ ਗੁਹੜਾ *s. m.* } A ball of card-  
 GUHURĪ ਗੁਹੜੀ *s. f.* } ed cotton.

GUHURĀ ਗੁਹੁਰਾ *s. m.* See *Guhurā*.

GUHURĪ ਗੁਹੁਰੀ *a.* See *Guhurī*.

GUJAR ਗੁਜਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Gusar*. A living, live-  
 lihood, spending life; a passage, an  
 ingress and egress; a road; *c. w.* *karni*:  
 —*gujar jānd*, *v. n.* See *Gujarnā*.

GUJĀRĀ ਗੁਜਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corruption of  
 the Persian word *Gusārāh*. Living,  
 course of life, livelihood:—*gujārā karnā*,  
*v. n.* To get along with difficulty; to just  
 manage to live:—*gujārā dī sērāt kaddhā*,  
*v. a.* To strike out a means for a liveli-  
 hood.

GUJĀBANĀ ਗੁਜਾਬਨਾ } *v. a.* Corrup-  
 GUJĀRNĀ ਗੁਜਾਰਨਾ } tion of the

Hindi word *Guzārnā*. To bring to pass,  
 to pass the time.

GUJARĀNĀ ਗੁਜਰਆਨਾ *s. m.* (M.)  
 A fee (four annas to eight annas) per well  
 levied from the *dhobī* using the water  
 for washing, as much more was taken by  
 the proprietor of the well.

GUJARNĀ ਗੁਜਰਨਾ } *v. a. n.* Cor-  
 GUJARNĀ ਗੁਜਰਣਾ } rupted from  
 the Hindi word *Guzarnā*. To pass, to  
 elapse; to die.

GUJHÁÍ गुझाई *s. f.* Braiding, kneading; compensation for kneading or braiding.

GUJHÁUNÁ गुझाऊना *v. a.* To cause to be kneaded, or braided.

GUJHMÍ गुझमी }  
GUJHWÍN गुझवीं } *a.* See *Gujjhá*.

GUJÍ गुजी *s. f. (M.)* A fowl's crop; matter from a boil.

GUJÍRÁ गुजीरा *s. m. (M.)* An eel-shaped fish (*Mastacembelus pancalus*) which is very good eating.

GUJJAR गुज्जर } *s. m.* A caste of  
GUJJUR गुज्जुर } people (generally  
Muhammadans) whose profession is to sell milk.

GUJJH गुज्ज *s. f.* Secrecy; a bribe; a long stick between handle and spinning wheel:—*gujjh chalauní, v. a.* To spin:—*gujjh khápi, laigí, v. n.* To take a bribe:—*dáughí wáhe, gujjh chaldé birthá ná jáe.* Labour spent in ploughing deep and spinning is not wasted.

GUJJHÁ गुज्जा } *a.* Secret, concealed:  
GUJJHÍ गुज्जी } —*gujjhí mār mārni,*  
*v. n.* To beat so as to have no mark.

GUJJHE GUJJHE गुज्जे गुज्जे *ad.* Secretly, privately, clandestinely.

GUJJHNÁ गुज्जना *v. n.* To be kneaded; to be braided.

GUJRÁL गुज्जराळ *s. f.* A habitation of *Gujjars*.

GUJRÁN गुज्जराण *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gurán*. Living, mode of living, livelihood, employment; passing the time:—*gujrdā karní, v. a.* To

spend life, to pass time; to drag on one's days.

GUJREHRÁ गुजरेहरा *s. m.* A dwelling place of *Gujjars*.

GUJRETÁ गुजरेटा *s. m.* } A young  
GUJRETÍ गुजरेटी *s. f.* } *Gujjar*;  
GUJRETRÁ गुजरेटरा *s. m.* } the  
GUJRETRÍ गुजरेटरी *s. f.* } child  
of a *Gujjar*.

GUL गुल *s. m. (P.)* The burnt part of a candle wick, or the snuff of a candle; the ashes of a pipe, the *caput mortuum* of tobacco left on the tile of a *huqqá* after smoking; also a preparation used as fuel for a pipe; the flower or *doḍí* of green tobacco; a block with which children play; a kind of sky ball; a flower, a rose: a young or beautiful boy, a boy having no beard:—*gul badan, s. m.* A striped silk cloth:—*gul bhannage, v. a.* To strike or strip the flowers or *doḍí* of green tobacco:—*gul bhist, s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat:—*gul chharre uḍḍage, v. n.* To spend one's days and nights in feasting, to live luxuriously, to enjoy oneself; to give oneself to pleasure, to live a debauched life:—*gul dán, s. m.* A snuff dish:—*gul dastá, s. m.* A nosegay, a bouquet:—*gul dáúdí, s. m.* *Chrysanthemum indicum*:—*gul dupahar, s. m.* A kind of firework:—*gul dupahrdá, s. m.* Commonly cultivated as a garden flower (*Pentapetes phœnicia*). Its fruit is officinal:—*gul honá, v. n.* To be extinguished, to go out (a candle):—*gul gasht, s. f.* Walking in the garden:—*guljár, s. m.* A bed of roses:—*gul kaná, s. f.* Sugar and roses, conserve of roses:—*gul kárí, s. f.* Figured work, embroidery:—*gul karná, v. n.* To put out (a lamp or candle);—*gul kaṭṭá, jhár-gá, v. a.* To snuff a candle or lamp; to empty a pipe; to speak with eloquence:—*gul khairá, s. m.* Chinese and Persian hollyhock (*Althea rosea*):—*gul khatmá, s. m.* Marshmallows flower:—*gul láundá, dendá, v. n.* To cauterize, to blister by burning:—*gul tardásh, s. m.* Snuffers; *i. q.* *Gul*.

GULĀ ਗੁਲਾ *s. f. (M.)* A kind of fish.

GULĀB ਗੁਲਾਬ *s. m.* Rose-water; a rose:—*gulāb dāyī, pāsh, s. f.* A brazen or silver vessel from which rose-water is sprinkled on marriage or other joyful occasions:—*Gulāb Dāsī, s. m.* A man belonging to the Gulab Das's sect, which was founded by Gulab Dass in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Chathianwala, in the Lahore district. Gulab Dass held liberal views on religious matters, but inclined on the whole towards Pantheism:—*gulāb jāman, s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

GULĀBĀNS ਗੁਲਾਬਾਂਸ } *s. m.* The  
GULĀBĀSĪ ਗੁਲਾਬਾਸੀ } name of a  
plant, the marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*); also the colour of that flower.

GULĀBĪ ਗੁਲਾਬੀ *a, s. m.* Having the colour of a rose; a vessel to hold rose-water.

GULAHIRĀ ਗੁਲਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A vagabond.

GULAHIRĪ ਗੁਲਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* A squirrel; a female vagabond.

GULĀĪ ਗੁਲਾਈ }  
GULĀU ਗੁਲਾਉ } *s. f.* Roundness.

GULĀL ਗੁਲਾਲ *s. m.* } A red or  
GULĀLĪ ਗੁਲਾਲੀ *s. f.* } yellow  
powder thrown by Hindus on each other at the *Holī* festival:—*gulāl malnā, v. a.* To rub *gulāl* over one's face:—*gulāl pānā, udānā, v. a.* To throw *gulāl* over one.

GULĀM ਗੁਲਾਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gulām*. A slave, a household servant who receives food and clothing but no wages; used like the

word *bandā* for the Pronoun I or me by an inferior addressing a superior; the knave (cards); a suit in *Ganjā*; *c. w.* *kharīdā, laiqā.*

GULĀMĪ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ *s. f.* } Corrupted  
GULĀMM ਗੁਲੱਮ *s. m.* } from the

Arabic word *Gulāmī*. Slavery, bondage, servitude, thralldom:—*gulamm punā, s. m.* The same as *Gulāmī*.

GULĀNĀR ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰ *s. m.* The flower of a pomegranate; the colour of that flower;—*a.* See *Gulānārī*.

GULĀNĀRĪ ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰੀ *a.* Having the colour of the pomegranate blossom, like the colour of that flower.

GULAR ਗੁਲਰ *s. m. (M.)* A puppy:—*chor kuttī dā gular chor.* The pup of a thievish bitch is a thief.—Prov.

GŪLE ਗੂਲੇ *s. m. (K.)* Grain.

GULEL ਗੂਲੇਲ *s. f.* A pellet bow.

GULELĀ ਗੂਲੇਲਾ *s. m.* The earthen ball which is shot with the *gulel*, a pellet.

GULELCHAN ਗੂਲੇਲਚਣ *s. m.* } O n  
GULELCHĪ ਗੂਲੇਲਚੀ *s. f.* } who  
uses the *gulel*.

GULHARĪ ਗੁਲਹਰੀ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Arōpās*.

GULHARĪĀ ਗੁਲਹਰੀਆ *s. m.* A man of the *Gulharī* caste.

GURGALĀ ਗੁਰਗਲਾ } *s. m.* A sweet  
GULGALĀ ਗੁਲਗਲਾ } cake fried in  
oil, a fritter; a rumour.



**GULÍ ਗੁਲੀ** *s. f. pl. guldá.* Kernel of fruit; the heart of a tree, heart wood; beads of some fine tree worn in rosary (*máld*) with gold beads, and used also medicinally, (aphrodisiac);—(*M.*) A small thick cake:—*nán karam dá, guldán jabbar dá.* He said the cakes were for his daughter-in-law's father, but they were really for his own family!—Prov.

**GULIÁT ਗੁਲਿਆਤ** *s. m. (K.)* Heads of sugar-cane, which are taken off and given to cattle as food; *i. q. Ag.*

**GULIND ਗੁਲਿੰਦ** *s. m. (K.)* The snow pheasant.

**GULJHNA ਗੁਲਝਣਾ** *v. n.* To be tangled (as thread.)

**GULKANA ਗੁਲਕਣਾ** } *v. a.* To gulp,  
**GULKNA ਗੁਲਕਣਾ** } to eat;—*gulk*  
*gulk kháṇḍ, v. n.* To eat greedily without masticating.

**GULL ਗੁੱਲ** *s. f. m.* A corn cob; cotton cleansed from the particles of the leaves; a good position of *gullí* used by boys in playing; also flowers and *ḍoḍi* of tobacco; a small ear of Indian corn with little grains; also see *Gul*.

**GULLÁ ਗੁੱਲਾ** *s. m.* A thick piece of an elephant's tusk, from four to seven inches long, from which rings are cut, to be worn on the arm by women; the stick extending across the top of a well bucket, to which the rope is attached; the stick which is fastened to the end of the *mádh* (the rope which sustains the pots of the Persian wheel); the stick by means of which *reṭ* is fastened in the *mádh*; a corn cob.

**GULLAR ਗੁੱਲਰ** } *s. m.* A sycamore  
**GULLHAR ਗੁੱਲੁਰ** } tree.

**GULLER ਗੁੱਲੇਰ** *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Gular*.

**GULLHRA ਗੁੱਲੁਰਾ** *s. m.* Sugar and *ghí* mixed with the flour of roasted rice

(eaten by Hindus at the festival of Basoa and at weddings.)

**GULLÍ ਗੁੱਲੀ** *s. f.* A small ear of Indian corn with little or no grains, a small block used in playing (dim. of *Guldá*); a small thick cake:—*gullí ḍandḍ, s. m. f.* The game called tipcat, or sky ball; *c. w. kheadḍ.*

**GULO ਗੁਲੋ** *s. f.* A kind of medicine, a bitter root used as a febrifuge; *i. q. Gilo.*

**GULCHAN ਗੁਲਚਣ** *s. f.* The name of a substance sometimes found in the gall bladder of the cow, which is used medicinally; *i. q. Gurochaṇ.*

**GULOṬÁ ਗੁਲੋਟਾ** *s. m.* A broach of yarn; a spool; conglomerated faeces producing constipation.

**GULUBAND ਗੁਲੁਬੰਦ** *s. f. (M.)* A neck tie, a cravat.

**GULUNJH ਗੁਲੁੰਝ** *s. f.* Knottiness; a twist in thread, entanglement, (spoken of a skein of thread, or a coil of rope; also *met.* perplexity, intricacy, difficulty.

**GUMAN ਗੁਮਾਣ** *s. m. (P.)* Fancy, suspicion; pride, hauteur; *c. w. karná.*

**GUMANAN ਗੁਮਾਨਣ** *f.* } *a.* One who  
**GUMANÍ ਗੁਮਾਣੀ** *m.* } conjectures  
or suspects; a proud person; proud, suspicious, fanciful.

**GUMAR ਗੁਮਰ** *s. m.* Pride, envy. See *Gubar*.

**GUMASHTÁ ਗੁਮਾਸਤਾ** } *s. m. (P.)* An  
**GUMASTÁ ਗੁਮਾਸਤਾ** } agent, a representative, a deputy.

GUMÁUNÁ ਗੁਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To lose, to waste; *i. q.* *Guḍuṇḍ*.

GUMBAJ ਗੁੰਬਜ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
GUMMAJ ਗੁੰਮਜ } from the Persian  
GUMMUJ ਗੁੰਮੁਜ } word *Gumbaz*. A

dome, a turret, a cupola, a tower, a vault, a temple surmounted by a dome:—*gumajḍār, a.* Having a dome.

GUMJĪ ਗੁਮਜੀ } *s. f.* A small dome;  
GUMĪ ਗੁਮੀ } —*s. m. (M.)* A variety of *Jawār*.

GUMM ਗੁੱਮ *a., s. m.* Lost, missing, concealed; a collection (of men or things):—*gumm summ, a., s. m.* Still, quiet; silence:—*gumm hoṇḍ, v. n.* To be missing or lost:—*gumm karṇḍ, v. a.* To hide, to lose.

GUMMĀ ਗੁੱਮਾ *s. m.* A collection (of men or things); a kind of *Jawār*, the ear is compact and the grains close together.

GUMMAT ਗੁੱਮਟ *s. m.* (the same as *Gumbaj*). A dome, a tower, a bastion;—*s. f. (Pot.)* A bullock's hump.

GUMMĪ ਗੁੱਮੀ *s. f.* A boil rising up from the surface of the body like a tower; *c. w.* *uṭṭhṇṇṇ*.

GUMTĪ ਗੁਮਟੀ *s. f.* A small dome; a kind of cloth like *chikan*.

GUMTĪLĀ ਗੁਮਟੀਲਾ *a.* Having a dome.

GUN ਗੁਣ *s. m.* Virtue, quality, attribute, merit, excellence; skill, effect, advantage; cause, reason:—*gun augaṇ, s. m.* Merits and demerits:—*gun deṇḍ, karṇḍ, v. a.* To be effective, to have effect:—*gunḍān dī guthlī, dā guthlā, s. f. lit.* A bag full of virtues; a person who possesses all good qualities, one who

knows everything:—*gun gāhak, s. m.* One that discovers and appreciates good qualities, a patron of learning:—*gun gḍuṇḍ, v. a.* To praise, to applaud; to be grateful:—*gun rakkhḍ, v. a.* To possess good qualities or merits:—*gun māṇ, gun wāṇ, gun wāṇṇ, gun wāṇṇṇ, a.* Skilful, intelligent, accomplished; having estimable qualities, virtuous.

GUN ਗੁਣ *s. f.* A hair-cloth or hemp-sack used for leading asses, ponies, oxen and mules.

GUNĀ ਗੁਣਾ *s. m.* A lot, a portion; a small cake made of flour and *gur* and fried in oil (generally distributed at weddings); a piece of leather at the heel of a shoe; also (in comp.) fold, times as *sau gunḍ, a* hundred fold:—*gunḍe pḍuṇḍ, v. a.* To cast lots.

GUNĀ ਗੁਣਾ *s. m.* A kind of varnish or colouring matter used for producing an imitation of gilt.

GUNĀGĀR ਗੁਣਾਗਾਰ *s. m.* See *gundhgar* in *Gundh*.

GUNĀH ਗੁਣਾਹ *s. m. (P.)* Sin, crime, fault:—*gunāh bakhshḍ, v. a.* To pardon one's sin:—*gunāhgār, s. m.* A sinner, a criminal, an offender:—*gunāhgārī, s. f.* Sinfulness; a fine, a penalty, a forfeit:—*gunāh karṇḍ, v. a.* To sin.

GUNĀHAN ਗੁਣਾਹਣ *s. f.* } A sinner,  
GUNĀHĪ ਗੁਣਾਹੀ *s. m.* } a criminal, an offender.

GUNĀKĀR ਗੁਣਾਕਾਰ *a., s. m. f.* Skilful, dexterous; a person of talents; one who is skilled in the rule of three.

GUNĀKĀRĀ ਗੁਣਾਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* } The  
GUNĀKĀRĪ ਗੁਣਾਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* } rule of three in arithmetic (as used in the country.)

GUNAṆ ਗੁਣਾਂ *s. m.* The same as *Gund*.

GUNAṆ ਗੁਣਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* A straw of *másh* and *másh*.

GUNBAT ਗੁਬਟ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gumbad*. A bullock's hump.

GUND ਗੁੰਦ *s. m.* Gum:—*bhimbarí gúnd*, *s. f.* A kind of gum which is used medicinally as astringent and strengthening:—*kikkar dí gúnd*, *s. f.* The gum of *Acacia Arabica*.

GUNDÁ ਗੁੰਡਾ *a.* Lascivious, lewd.

GUNDÁ ਗੁੰਦਾ *s. m.* A thin dough or pap made of *chand*, and fed to birds:—*gúndá ho jánd*, *v. n.* To be reduced to the state of *gúndá* (spoken of one who is in love, and greatly overpowered.)

GUNDÁÍ ਗੁੰਦਾਈ *s. f.* Plaiting; compensation for the same.

GUNDAR ਗੁੰਦਰ *s. f. m. (M.)* A fold, a crease in cloth; malice, spite:—*teḍí díl wichh gundar hai*. There is malice in your heart.

GUNDAU ਗੁੰਡਾਉ *s. m.* Lasciviousness, lewdness.

GUNDAUNÁ ਗੁੰਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be plaited.

GUNDHÚLAKAṆ ਗੁੰਧੁਲਕਾਂ *s. f.* See *Gudhálakāṇ*.

GUNDÍ ਗੁੰਦੀ *s. m. (M.)* Sub-sections into which the land proprietors of the *Bébar bulies* are grouped. Each *gund* contains so many *khulas* or snares, leased on an old *kuldésh*, or division on months.

GUNDNÁ ਗੁੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To plait (hair); *met.* to work into a plot, to scheme.

GUNDNÍ ਗੁੰਦਣੀ *s. f.* The name of a tree bearing a small red berry full of a glutinous juice; also of its fruit.

GUNDOÁ ਗੁੰਡੋਆ *s. m.* The person who boils sugar-cane juice into *gur*; a hoer; *i. q.* *Guphálá*.

GUNDPUNÁ ਗੁੰਡਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Lasciviousness, lewdness.

GUNDRÁLÁ ਗੁੰਦਰਾਲਾ *a. (M.)* Twisted, entangled; malicious, spiteful.

GUNDWÁN ਗੁੰਦਵਾਂ *a.* Plaited.

GUNGGÁ ਗੁੰਗਾ *m.* } *a.* Dumb.  
GUNGGÍ ਗੁੰਗੀ *f.* }

GUNGLÚ ਗੁੰਗਲੂ *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Gonglú*.

GUNGUN ਗੁਣਗੁਣ *s. m.* Speaking through the nose, mumbling.

GUNGUNÁ ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾ *a.* In the habit of speaking through the nose; lukewarm (water).

GUNGUNÁT ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾਟ *s. f.* The sound produced by speaking through the nose.

GUNGUNÁUNÁ ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To speak through the nose.

GUNGUNÍ ਗੁਣਗੁਣੀ *s. f.* A disease by which the interior of the nose is destroyed.

GÚNH ਗੁੰਹ *s. m.* Ordure:—*múnh wichh gúnh deḍá*, *v. a. lit.* To give ordure in the mouth; *met.* to defeat, to overcome, forcibly:—*múnh wichh gúnh milná*, *v. n. lit.* To be given ordure in the mouth; *met.* to be defeated, to be overcome.

GUNHÁÍ ਗੁਨਾਈ *s. f.* Kneading; the wages of kneading.

GUNHÁUNÁ ਗੁਨਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kneaded.

GUNÍ ਗੁਣੀ *a., s. m. f.* Skilful, dexterous; a master (or mistress) of an art, a person of talents; sack, gunnybag.

GUNÍÁ ਗੁਣੀਆ } *s. m.* A carpenter's square.  
GUNÍYÁ ਗੁਣੀਯਾ }

GÚNJ ਗੂੰਜ *s. f.* An echo, a rumbling noise, roaring, buzzing, resounding, humming.

GUNJAIS ਗੰਜੈਸ } *s. f.* Capacity,  
GUNJÁIS ਗੰਜਾਇਸ } containing, hold-  
GUNJAISH ਗੰਜੈਸ } ing, room; profit.

GUNJÁN ਗੰਜਾਣ *a.* Thick, close dense.

GUNJÁUNÁ ਗੰਜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
GÚNJÁUNÁ ਗੂੰਜਾਉਣਾ } cause to  
roar, to cause to resound.

GUNJÍ ਗੰਜੀ *s. f.* A skein of gold or silver thread.

GÚNJNÁ ਗੂੰਜਣਾ *v. n.* To roar, to resound, to echo, to hum, to buzz, to growl.

GUNNÁ ਗੁਣਨਾ *v. n.* To count, to reckon, to calculate.

GUNNHNÁ ਗੰਨੁਣਾ } *v. a.* To knead;  
GUNNHNÁ ਗੰਨੁਣਾ } to braid; past  
participle *Guddhá*:—*gunnh honá, gunnhe jááá*, *v. n.* To be kneaded; to be covered with perspiration.

GÚNT ਗੂੰਟ *s. m.* } A hill pony;  
GÚNTNÍ ਗੂੰਟਣੀ *s. f.* } *i. q.* *Gat*.

GUPHÁ ਗੁਫਾ *s. f.* A cave, cavern, a *fdqir's* hut in a cavern, a groove or cave scooped out of a solid rock.

GUPHTÍ ਗੁਫਤੀ *ad.* See *Gupth*.

GUPP ਗੁੱਪ } *a.* Silent;  
GUPP CHUPP ਗੁੱਪ ਚੁੱਪ } —*ad.* Silently (properly *chupp gupp*).

GUPT ਗੁਪਤ *a.* Concealed, hidden, secret, invisible:—*gupt dáá, s. m.* A gift made in secret:—*Chatar gupt, s. m.* See *Chatar*.

GUPTÍ ਗੁਪਤੀ *s. m.* A sword cane; a small bag attached to the hand of a person who secretly repeats sacred *mantras* with rosary in hand;—*ad.* Secretly.

GUR ਗੁਰ *s. m.* A teacher, a religious guide or leader, a revered man, a master; a rule (in arithmetic):—*gur deay, s. m.* The place where a *Gurú* sits:—*guridá, guridá, s. f.* The wife of a *Gurú*, a female *Gurú*:—*gurbáá, s. f. lit. Gurú's* word; the sacred hymns of the Sikh scriptures:—*gurbháá, s. m.* A fellow disciple, (*i. e.*, of the same *Gurú*):—*Gurbháá, s. m.* (*lit. Gurú's* pleasure or conversation). A famous book containing the lives of the Sikh *Gurús*:—*gurdaáá, gurdaáá, s. m.* The place of a *Gurú*:—*gurdey, s. m.* A *Gurú*, a pious man, one held in great respect;—*gurmatá, s. m.* Consultation:—*gurmukh, s. m.* A good, pious man:—*Gurmukh, a., s. f.* Spoken by a *Gurú*, proceeding from the mouth of a *Gurú*; the name given to the characters in which the Punjabi language is written (having been formed by *Gurú Angad*, the 2nd *Gurú* of the Sikhs):—*gurbáá, s. m.* A Sikh festival celebrated on the birth or death day of a *Gurú*:—*gurdaá, s. m.* A *Gurú's* day, the day on which one is initiated as a disciple, or one's birth day; Sunday:—*sháh báá pat nahá, gur báá gat nahá.* See in *Gat*.

GUR ਗੁਰ *s. m.* Inspissated juice of the sugar-cane, coarse sugar.

GURÁHÁ ਗੁਰਾਹਾ *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of Jats who were originally Rajputs. They claim to have acquired their lands from Nawáb Gází Khán to whom they presented a valuable horse. He gave them as much land as the horse could compass in a day and a night (eight *pahars*).

GURÁHAL ਗੁਰਾਹਲ *s. f. (M.)* The house on which sugar-cane juice is boiled down into *gur*.

GURÁKÚ ਗੁਰਾਕੂ *s. m.* A preparation of tobacco and molasses.

GURAMBHÁ ਗੁਰੰਭਾ *s. m.* See *Gur-umbhá*.

GURBUTTÁ ਗੁਰਬੁੱਤਾ *s. m.* A fist, a blow.

GURDÁ ਗੁਰਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gurdah*. The kidney; *met.* high spirit, courage.

GURGÁBÍ ਗੁਰਗਾਬੀ *s. f.* A kind of shoe, a half boot, a slipper.

GURGALÁ ਗੁਰਗਲਾ } *s. m. (M.)* An eatable  
GURGULÁ ਗੁਰਗੁਲਾ }  
made of the flour of gram moistened and fried in oil; *i. q.* *Gulgulá*.

GURGUR ਗੁਰਗੁਰ *s. f.* The sound produced on smoking *huggá*, rumbling in belly; *c. w.* *karná*.

GURGURÁUNÁ ਗੁਰਗੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To murmur, to mutter; to rumble (the bowels).

GURGURÍ ਗੁਰਗੁਰੀ } *s. f.* A small kind  
GURGURÍ ਗੁਰਗੁਰੀ } of metallic  
*huggá*, with a bottle-shaped stand.

GURH ਗੁਰ੍ਹ } *s. m. f.* Deep-  
GURHTÁ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਤਾ } ness in colour;  
GURHTÁÍ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਤਾਈ } depth in  
meaning, strength of friendship; *i. q.* *Gúhur*.

GURHÁ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਾ *a.* Deep (spoken of colour); strong (spoken of friendship as *gúrhá yaránd*.)

GURHÁLÁ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਾਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A person who boils sugar-cane juice into *gur*; *i. q.* *Gurghod*.

GURHIÁ HOIÁ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ *a; s. m.* Experienced, practical (opposed to theoretical man); an experienced man.

GURHKANÁ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਕਣਾ *v. a.* To laugh inwardly, to smile, to laugh in one's sleeves; to be pleased with smiling.

GURHNÁ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਣਾ *v. n.* To be experienced.

GURHTÍ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਤੀ } *s. f.* Some-  
GURHUTTÍ ਗੁਰ੍ਹਤੁਤੀ } thing (of *gur*)  
given to a child to eat soon after its birth, a medicine given to new born infants.

GURÍÁ ਗੁਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* The profession of a *Gurú*, a religious guidance.

GURJ ਗੁਰਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gurs*. An iron club, a mace; a club armed with spikes;—*gurj mdr*, *s. m.* A Muhammadan *faqír*, who carries a club armed with spikes with which he wounds himself to extort alms; *c. w.* *márná*.

GURÚ ਗੁਰੂ *s. m.* A religious teacher, a spiritual guide, a sage, a master of art; *met.* a clever man; a knave:—*gurú ghanádl*, *s. m.* A great scamp:—*gurú padwí*, *s. f.* The rank or dignity of a *Gurú*; *i. q.* *Gur*.

GURUCHCHUN ਗੁਰ੍ਹਚੁੰਨ *a.* Get wetted, wetted (clothes).

GURUMBHÁ ਗੁਰੁੰਭਾ } *s. m.* Green  
 GURUNBHÁ ਗੁਰੁੰਭਾ } *m a n g o e s*  
 cooked with sugar, or *gur*.

GURUMM ਗੁਰੁੰਮ } *s. m.* The splashing  
 GURUMM ਗੁਰੁੰਮ } *sound of a heavy*  
 stone falling into water; the sound  
 of cannon or musketry; hard swelling on  
 the neck from carrying heavy burdens.

GUSÁ ਗੁਸਾ *s. m. (M.)* A fist, a blow  
 with fist.

GUSAIL ਗੁਸੈਲ *m.* } *a. Wrath-*  
 GUSAILÁ ਗੁਸੈਲਾ *m.* } *ful, passion-*  
 GUSAILAN ਗੁਸੈਲਣ *f.* } *ate, given*  
 GUSAILÍ ਗੁਸੈਲੀ *f.* } *to anger.*

GUSÁIN ਗੁਸਾਇਣ *s. f.* A female de-  
 votee, the wife of a *Gusáin*.

GUSÁIN ਗੁਸਾਈਂ *s. m. (S.)* A devotee,  
 a saint, a holy man; a master; a caste  
 of Brahmins; a title of respect.

GUSALJÁNA ਗੁਸਲਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
 GUSALNÁ ਗੁਸਲਣਾ } *do that*  
 which makes bathing requisite (spoken  
 of coition, nocturnal pollution); to be  
 polluted:—*gusalís hoíd, a.* In need of  
 bathing, polluted.

GUSL ਗੁਸਲ } *s. m.* Corruption of  
 GUSAL ਗੁਸਲ } *the Arabic word Gush.*

Bathing, a bath, making ceremonially  
 clean:—*gush kardunád, deyd, v. a.* To wash  
 a dead body; to bathe a person after re-  
 covery:—*gush karnád, v. n.* To bathe, to  
 bathe after sexual intercourse or noc-  
 turnal pollution; to bathe after recovery.

GUSSÁ ਗੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Gussah*. Anger, rage:

—*gussád díldunád, lídunád, karodunád, v. a.*  
 To enrage, to put in a passion, or out of  
 temper, to provoke; to offend:—*gusse*  
*honád, v. n.* To be angry:—*gussád marnád,*  
*pidád, v. a.* To suppress one's anger;  
 —*gusse whichch, ad.* In sugar, in hot  
 blood.

GUSSE ਗੁੱਸੇ *a.* Angry, enraged.

GUSTÁK ਗੁਸਤਾਕ *a.* Corruption of  
 the Persian word *Gusták*. Impertinent,  
 impudent, audacious arrogant, haughty,  
 presumptuous, uncivil, rude, cruel.

GUSTÁKÍ ਗੁਸਤਾਕੀ *s. f.* Corrupted  
 from the Persian word *Gusták*. Audaci-  
 ty, arrogance, incivility, rudeness, cruel-  
 ty.

GUSTARÁ ਗੁਸਤਰਾ } *s. f.* See *Gurhí*.  
 GUSTARÁ ਗੁਸਤਰਾ }

GÚT ਗੁਟ *s. m.* A hill pony; *i. q.* *Gúaf*.

GUTAK ਗੁਟਕ *s. f.* The sound made  
 by a pigeon, cooing; chuckling, smiling,  
 laughing in the sleeve, billing and cooing.

GUTAKNÁ ਗੁਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To coo (*a*  
 pigeon); to chuckle, to smile, to laugh in  
 the sleeve.

GUTÁR ਗੁਟਾਰ *s. f.* A kind of bird.

GUTÁWÁ ਗੁਤਾਵਾ *s. m.* A mess for  
 cattle made of cut straw or chaff, oil-  
 cake, meal, water, &c.

GUTGUTÁUNÁ ਗੁਤਗੁਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 tickle.

GUTGUTÍ ਗੁਤਗੁਤੀ *s. f.* Tickling,  
 titillation; *i. q.* *Gudgudí*.

GUTHÁÍ ਗੁਠਾਈ *s. f.* The price of  
 twisting.

GUTHÁUNÁ ਗੁਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be twisted (a rope).

GUTHÁUNÁ ਗੁਥਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To cause to be closely strung (beads).

GUTHLÁ ਗੁਥਲਾ *s. m.* } A bag, a  
GUTHLÍ ਗੁਥਲੀ *s. f.* } purse, a  
pocket.

GUTHLÍ ਗੁਠਲੀ *s. f.* The stone of any fruit.

GUTHNÁ ਗੁਥਣਾ *v. a.* To be firm and compact (the flesh of a strong man, or other animals): to be tightly plaited (hair); to be closely strung (beads).

GUTHWÁN ਗੁਥਵਾਂ *a.* Plaited, strung together; firm, compact.

GUTÍ ਗੁਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* Applied to lands left fallow (*gutí patí*).

GUTIKÁ ਗੁਟਿਕਾ } *s. m.* A small book,  
GUTKÁ ਗੁਟਕਾ } a hand book, a  
manual; a kind of written *mantras*.

GUTRÁ ਗੁਟਰਾ } *a.* Round, as broad  
GUTRÁ ਗੁਟਰਾ } as long, short and  
thick.

GUTT ਗੁੱਤ *s. f.* A woman's hair plaited and hanging down the back.

GUTṬ ਗੁੱਟ *s. m.* Anything round; a joint between hand and arm; (*Pot.*) any joint; a whole cocoanut:—*gutṭ utarṇá*, *utar jáṇḍ*, *nikal jáṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be dislocated (an arm.)

GUTṬÁ ਗੁੱਟਾ *s. m.* A wooden instrument used by shoe makers to polish the edge of the soles of shoes.

GUTṬH ਗੁੱਠ *s. f.* A corner:—*gutṭha bannhḥḍ*, *v. n.* To tie in a corner.

GUTṬHNÁ ਗੁੱਠਣਾ *v. a.* To twist.

GUTṬÍ ਗੁੱਟੀ *s. f.* A small bundle of tobacco leaves; a stone of mangoes; (*Pot.*) a small joint.

GUTṬÍ ਗੁੱਤੀ *s. f.* A kind of mosquito.

GUTTKÁ ਗੁੱਤਕਾ *s. m.* A strong stick.

GUTṬÚ ਗੁੱਟੂ } *a.* Drunk:—*gutṭúṇ*  
GUTṬÚṆ ਗੁੱਟੂੰ } *hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be  
drunkard.

## H—(ਹ)

HÁ ਹਾ *v. n. (M.)* The aorist third person singular of the substantive verb *hawaṇ*. He was;—*intj. (Pot.)* Yes.

HAB ਹਬ *s. f. (M.)* Enmity, hostility; determination:—*for thold te hab waḍḍí*. Little strength and great enmity or determination.—Prov.

HABAK ਹਬਕ *s. f. (M.)* Unpleasant smell, disagreeable odour; madness, fierceness, heat:—*habak dabak*, *s. f.* Reproach, reproof, chiding.

HABAṚ DABAṚ ਹਬੜ ਦਬੜ *s. f.* Consternation, perplexity, confusion.

HÁBARÍÁ HOIÁ ਹਾਬੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ *a.* Having a ravenous appetite.

HÁBARJÁNÁ ਹਾਬੜਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
HÁBARNÁ ਹਾਬੜਣਾ } be al-  
ways eating, yet always hungry, to have a ravenous appetite.

HABARNÁ ਹਬੜਨਾ *v. n.* To be thrown into consternation, to be confused.

**HABB KABB ਹੱਬਕੱਬ** *s. m.* Way, form, manner, good condition, prosperity; value; offerings of corn to gods and ancestors.

**HABBÁ ਹੱਬਾ** } *a. pl. habbhe, habbe;*  
**HABH ਹੱਭ** } *obl. habndā (M., Pot.)*  
**HABBH ਹੱਭ** } *All:—habbhe kur maren-*  
**HABBHÁ ਹੱਭਾ** } *de. They (your oppo-*  
*nent's witnesses) are all lying.*

**HABHAK ਹੱਭਕ** *s. f.* A bad smell:—*habhak dūḡ, mārūt, v. n.* To give out a bad smell.

**HABHAKNÁ ਹੱਭਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To give out a bad smell, to stink.

**HABHAR ਹੱਭਰ** *s. m.* A field or bit of cultivation generally has depreciatory application.

**HABKANÁ DABKANÁ ਹੱਬਕਣਾ**  
**ਦਬਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To reprove, to chide, to threaten.

**HÁBRÁ ਹੱਬਰਾ** *s. f.* A ravenous appetite.

**HABRÁ DABRÍ ਹੱਬਰਾ ਦਬਰੀ** *s. f.* Consternation, perplexity.

**HABS ਹੱਬਸ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Habsh, Havs*. Abyssinia or Ethiopia; inordinate desire, lust.

**HABSAN ਹੱਬਸਣ** *s. f.* } Corruption of  
**HABSHÍ ਹੱਬਸ਼ੀ** *s. m.* } the Arabic  
**HABSÍ ਹੱਬਸ਼ੀ** *s. m.* } word *Habshí*.

An Abyssinian or Ethiopian, a negro.

**HABÚB ਹੱਬੂਬ** *s. m.* Rights, immunities.

**HACHCHÁ ਹੱਚਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A fault, a quarrel.

**HACHCHHÁ ਹੱਚਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Achchhā*. See *Achchhā*.

**HACHCHNÁ ਹੱਚਨਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To be beaten or tired of doing a thing.

**HAD ਹੱਦ** *s. f. (M.)* A superior proprietary estate.

**HÁD ਹੱਡ** *s. m.* A bone. See *Haḍḍ*;—*(Pot.)* imperative of *v. n. Haḍḍnā*. Hunting with men and dogs, sport.

**HADÁ ਹੱਡਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A red beetle that preys on melons, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous plants. It eats the flowers, and the fruit does not form. It is driven away by sprinkling ashes over the plants, and smoking them with burning camel's bones.

**HADAIT ਹੱਦੈਤ** }  
**HADÁIT ਹੱਦਾਇਤ** } *s. f. See Hidáit.*  
**HADÁYAT ਹੱਦਾਯਤ** }

**HADD ਹੱਦ** *s. f. (A.)* Boundary, limit, end; extremity; a landmark;—*ad.* At most; at least:—*hadd bannhūt, hadd bandí karūt, v. a.* To fix, determine, or mark off the limits or boundaries:—*hadd bast, s. f.* The adjustment, settlement, or demarcation of boundaries:—*behadd, a.* Unbounded, endless; unfathomable, deep; excessive; disproportioned, overmuch:—*haddon báhar honā, v. n.* To overstep bounds, to go beyond limits; to exceed one's powers; to encroach on:—*hadd karūt, v. n.* To reach the utmost limits:—*hadd hai, intj.* Enough!—*hadd sikaḍarūt, s. m. (M.)* A rule of alluvium and diluvium.

**HADD ਹੱਡ** *s. m.* A bone, especially a big bone of dead cattle:—*haḍḍ goḍḍe bhajjē, v. n.* To be broken one's bones and knees:—*haḍḍ goḍḍe bhangē or bhann suffē, v. a.* To break one's bones and knees; to beat severely:—*haḍḍān dā sōrā, a. lit.* Aching of the bones; injurious, harmful, producing anxiety:—*haḍḍ goḍḍe rahi jānē, v. n.* Not to be able to walk,



to have rheumatism :—*lipárá wasse tán dhárá, ná wasse tán haḍḍán dá sárá*. Unirrigated manured land, if there is rain, is a booty; if there is not rain there is aching of the bones.

**HADDÁ ਹੱਦਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A kind of disease of melons or plants.

**HADDÁ ਹੱਡਾ** *s. m.* Spavin.

**HADDEMÚTE ਹੱਡੇਮੂਤੇ** *s. m. pl.* A disease in the legs of horses and other cattle, a spavin, spavin and bog-spavin.

**HADDHÁUNÁ ਹੱਢਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. (Pot.)* See *Haḍḍhāuṇá*.

**HADDHNA ਹੱਢਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To get old, to become worn. See *Haḍḍhāṇá*, *Haḍḍhāṇá*.

**HADDÍ ਹੱਡੀ** *s. f.* A bone:—*haḍḍí karkáḍ, v. n.* To crack (one's bones):—*kaṭte dí haḍḍí wáḷá súḍá. lit.* The relish just like a dog sucks a bone; *met.* false taste, false pleasure:—*haḍḍíṇ nikaḷ áunáḍ, v. n.* To be reduced to a mere skeleton.

**HADDNÁ ਹੱਡਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To hunt with men and dogs.

**HADDON ਹੱਡੋਂ** *ad. (Pot.)* Quite, just, altogether, at all.

**HADÍN ਹਦੀਣ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Adhīṇ*. See *Adhīṇ*.

**HADÍNTÁ ਹਦੀਣਤਾ** *s. f.* See **HADÍNTÁÍ ਹਦੀਣਤਾਈ** *Adhīṇṭáí*.

**HADÍS ਹਦੀਸ** *s. f.* The traditional sayings and doings of Muhammad, having for the most part the force of law; termination, ending; advise, admonition warning:—*haḍís pakārní, pharṇí, v. a.* To take warning.

**HADJOGÍÁ ਹਦਜੋਗੀਆ** *s. m.* See *addhjogíá* in *Addh*.

**HADKORÁ ਹਡਕੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A groan, a sigh, a gasp.

**HADUÁNÁ ਹਦੁਆਣਾ** *s. m.* A water-melon.

**HADUÁR ਹਦੁਆੜ** *s. f.* Half bottle; a full large bottle.

**HADYÁ ਹਦਯਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hadīyah*. A present to a superior; cost, price.

**HÁE ਹਾਏ** *s. f.* A sigh, a deep sigh; *pl.* of *Háid*. See *Háid*:—*háe háe*.

**HÁEM ਹਾਏਮ** *v. n. (M.)* (The aorist **HÁÚS ਹਾਉਸ** first person singular of the substantive verb *howāṣ*.) I was.

**HAFÁÍ ਹਫੈਈ** *s. f.* A species of snake; —*a.* Active, quick.

**HÁFAJ ਹਾਫਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Háfiz*. One who has committed the Quran to memory; a blind Muhammadan.

**HAGÁIÁ ਹਗਾਇਆ** *a.* Having a desire to go to stool.

**HAGÁMÁ ਹਗਾਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hangámah*. Tumult, uproar, riot, disturbance:—*ha-gámá karnd, v. a.* To raise a disturbance, to make a riot.

**HAGÁS ਹਗਾਸ** *s. f.* A desire of going to stool.

**HAGÁUNÁ ਹਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to go to stool.

**HAGGANÁ ਹੱਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To go to stool; *met.* to be disheartened, to be discouraged, to

lose courage; (*Pot.*) to be able (*i. q.* *Sakkṇá*):—*hagg bharná*, *v. a.* To pollute or render filthy with excrement.

**HAGGHŨÁ ਹੱਘਣਾ** *v. n.* To get loose (as a rope.)

**HÁHÁ ਹਾਹਾ** *s. m.* The fifth letter (ਹ) of the Gurmukhi alphabet:—*háhá, háhá hí hí, intj.* Ha ha ha! (the sound of laughter); ah! alas!:—*há há hí hí karní*, *v. a.* To laugh:—*há há kár*, *s. f.* Wailing, grief; a stroke of pen like parenthesis after figures noting rupees.

**HAHIM ਹਹਿਮ** *s. m.* Courage; *i. q.* *Ahim.*

**HÁHMÍ ਹਾਹਮੀ** *s. m.* See *Hámí*.

**HÁHR ਹਾਹੜ** *s. m.* The name of the fourth solar month; *i. q.* *Hárh.*

**HÁHRÁ ਹਾਹੜਾ** } *s. m.* Pleading,  
**HÁHRE ਹਾਹੜੇ** } supplication, be-  
seeching.

**HÁHRÍ ਹਾਹੜੀ** *s. f.* The winter crop.

**HÁHU ਹਾਹੁ** *a. (Pot.)* Very deep.

**HÁHUKÁ ਹਾਹੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A sigh, a deep sigh; *i. q.* *Háuká.*

**HAI ਹੈ** } *s. m.* A deep sigh (ex-  
**HAI ਹੈਈ** } pressed at the time of feel-  
ing a great pain):—*intj.* Oh! (as *hai Rabbá*, Oh God!):—*v. n.* (3rd person singular from *hán.*) Is.

**HÁI ਹਾਇ** *s. f.* Lamentation, sigh; —*intj.* Alas!—*háí háí*, *s. f.* A great lamentation (expressed by women when they beat their breasts and making lamentations for the dead);—*intj.* Alas! alas!

**HÁIÁ ਹਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A worm, a maggot; a sound expressed by women at the time of lamentation (as *háíá háí hai*).

**HAIBAT ਹੈਬਤ** *s. f.* Awe, horror.

**HAIDAR ਹੈਦਰ** *s. m.* One of *Alí's* names.

**HAIDARÍ ਹੈਦਰੀ** *s. m. f.* A follower of *Alí*;—*a.* Pertaining to *Haidar*; very great.

**HAIGÁ ਹੈਗਾ** *v. n.* (3rd person singular from *hán.*) Is.

**HAIJJA ਹੈੱਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haizah*. Cholera, cholera morbus:—*haijja honá, ho jáná, v. n.* To have an attack of cholera:—*haijjá paigá, v. n.* To prevail cholera.

**HAIKAR ਹੈਕੜ** } *s. f.* Pride, self-  
**HAIŖKAR ਹੈਂਕੜ** } conceit, arrogance.

**HAIL ਹੈਲ** *s. f. (Pot.)* Manured land; well irrigated land:—*hail kamáwe dúnt, lassan ádhá ho; mairá howe tísá, rakkar kamáwe khoh.* *Hail* (manured land) gives double, *las* produces half; *mairá* may be a third, *rakkar* gives nothing.

**HAIN ਹੈਂ** *ad.* What?;—*intj.* Don't! take care! look out! is it so!—*v. n.* (2nd or 3rd person singular from *hán.*) Art, is.

**HAIN ਹੈਣ** *v. n.* (3rd person plural from *hán.*) Are.

**HAIŖKAL ਹੈਂਕਲ** } *s. f.* A necklace, a  
**HAIKAL ਹੈਕਲ** } string of orna-  
ments round a horse's neck.

**HAINSIÁRÁ ਹੈਂਸਿਆਰਾ** } *a.* Hard-  
**HAINSIYÁRÁ ਹੈਂਸਿਆਰਾ** } hearted,  
cruel; firm, resolute, courageous.

**HAIRÁN ਹੈਰਾਣ** *a.* Astonished, amazed, confounded; distressed.

**HAIRÁŖGÍ ਹੈਰਾਣਗੀ** } *s. f.* Amaze-  
**HAIRÁŖÍ ਹੈਰਾਣੀ** } ment, astonish-  
ment, wonder, surprise; distress, diffi-  
culty.



vited through a boy who sits before a burning lamp.

**HAJRAT ਹਜਰਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hazrat*. Your Highness (a title of respect); a title of Muhammad, Jesus Christ, and other prophets; a title of *Sayads*; a superior; *met.* a consummate knave, a perfect scoundrel.

**HAJÚM ਹਜੁਮ** *s. m.* A crowd of people.

**HAJÚR ਹਜੁਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hazúr*. The presence; the presence of a superior authority; Your Honour, Your Highness, a title of respect addressed by subordinates to their superiors, or to a man of high authority.

**HAJÚRÍ ਹਜੁਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Hazúrí*. Presence.

**HÁK ਹਾਕ** *s. f.* Calling, a call:—*hák mární*, *v. n.* To call, to halloo:—*hák pukár*, *s. f.* Calling, calling out, shouting.

**HAKÁÍ ਹਕਾਈ** *s. f.* Driving; the wages of a driver.

**HÁKAL ਹਾਕਲ** *s. f.* See *Hák*, *Hakkal*.

**HÁKAM ਹਾਕਮ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Hákím*. A governor, a ruler, a magistrate, an officer; a master:—*hákam díá*, *s. m.* Highest authority, a high officer:—*wakat díá hákam*, *s. m.* The present ruler, the government of the day.

**HÁKAMÁNÍ ਹਾਕਮਆਣੀ** } *s. f.* The  
**HÁKAMNÍ ਹਾਕਮਣੀ** } wife of a  
governor, a governess.

**HÁKAMÍ ਹਾਕਮੀ** *s. f.* Sway, government, rule; influence.

**HAKÁR ਹਕਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ahaṅkár*. Pride, self-

conceit, egotism, haughtiness; *i. q.* *Haṅkár*, *Ahaṅkár*.

**HAKÁRAN ਹਕਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A proud,  
**HAKÁRÍ ਹਕਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } haughty  
person; *i. q.* *Haṅkáraṇ*, *Ahaṅkáraṇ*.

**HAKÁRNÁ ਹਕਾਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To be proud, to be haughty;—*v. a. (Pot.)* To drive away birds from crops.

**HAKÁUNÁ ਹਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to be driven.

**HAKÁYAT ਹਕਾਯਤ** } *s. f.* A narra-  
**HAKÁIT ਹਕਾਇਤ** } tion, a story  
—*hakáyatā karníṭā*, *v. a.* To relate; to argue, to dispute.

**HAKÍK ਹਕੀਕ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Aqíq*. Cornelian.

**HAKÍKAT ਹਕੀਕਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haqíqat*. Truth, circumstance, fact, merits, statement, case:—*hakíkat líkhyí*, *v. a.* To set down the facts:—*Hakíkat Ráí*, *s. m.* The same as *Dharmí*.

**HAKÍKÍ ਹਕੀਕੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic work *Haqíqí*. Real, true, sincere;—*hakíktí bháí*, *s. m.* Real brother, a full-brother.

**HAKÍM ਹਕੀਮ** *s. m.* A physician, a doctor.

**HAKÍMÍ ਹਕੀਮੀ** *s. f.* The medical profession, the healing art; *i. q.* *Hikmat*.

**HAKÍMNÍ ਹਕੀਮਣੀ** *s. f.* A doctor's or physician's wife, a doctress.

**HAKK ਹੱਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haqq*. Right, equity, justice; a right, privilege; duty, obligation; claims, dues; interest, advantage, be-

half; truth, the true God;—*a.* Just, right, true:—*hakk add karná, v. a.* To render one his due; to perform social or domestic duties:—*hakk bhátá, s. m. (M.)* Is the proprietary share of the produce, which a mortgagee takes when he steps into the proprietor's place. He pays the revenue, a small fee in kind only is retained by the mortgagor to mark his rights:—*hakk dabáungá, v. a.* To usurp a right, to deprive of a right:—*hakk dár, a, s. m.* Having a just claim or right, entitled, rightful; one possessing a right or title; the rightful nominee; *c. w. honá:—hakk deydá, v. a.* To concede a right, to administer justice:—*hakk dudáungá, v. a.* To award a right, to enforce a claim:—*hakk halál, a.* Lawful, right, due—*hakk honá, v. n.* To belong of right; *met.* to die:—*hakk mangá, v. a.* To assert or claim a right, to demand as due:—*hakk marná, v. a.* To violate one's rights, to usurp a right, to deprive of a right, to dispossess wrongfully:—*hakk ná hakk, ad. Par fas et nefas,* right or wrong, *nolens volens,* wrongfully, unjustly:—*hakk ná, ad.* Fairly, justly:—*hakk pará karná, v. a.* To render one his due, to give one his rights; to perform social or domestic duties;—*hakk sámá, s. m. (M.)* Is a quarter share in a mare in addition to his original share in the remaining three-fourth share, which a partner is entitled to get when he rears the foal of a mare held jointly till it is two years old:—*hakk shufá, s. m.* Right of pre-emption.

HAKKÁ BAKKÁ ਹੱਕਾ ਬੱਕਾ } *a.* Sur-  
HAKKÍ BAKKÍ ਹੱਕੀ ਬੱਕੀ } prised,  
astonished, confounded, agast.

HAKKAL ਹੱਕਲ } *s. f. (M.)* Call-  
HAKKAL ਹੱਕਲ } ing, a call; a  
shout to drive away:—*hakkal marná, v. n.* To call, to shout in order to drive;  
*i. q. Hák.*

HAKKNÁ ਹੱਕਣਾ *v. n.* To drive.

HAKKAR ਹੱਕਰ *s. f.* Stone of a fruit.

HAKLÁ ਹੱਕਲਾ *s. m.* A stammerer.

HAKLAN ਹੱਕਲਣ *v. a. (M.)* To drive.

*Present participle: haklenda; Future: haklesá; Past participle: haklidá.*

HAKLÁUNÁ ਹੱਕਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To stammer, to stutter.

HAKRÁ ਹੱਕੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* A stammerer:—*ukh jabán ná rakhe, te akkhín, hakrá he.* He hasn't got a tongue at all, and they say that he is a stammerer!—*Prov.*

HAKÚMAT ਹੱਕੂਮਤ *s. f.* Government, rule, power, sway:—*hakúmat karní, v. a.* To exercise authority, to rule, to govern:—*hakúmat wakháungá, v. n.* To show off one's authority.

HAKWÁÍ ਹੱਕਵਾਈ *s. f.* Driving; the wages of driving.

HAKWÁÍYÁ ਹੱਕਵਾਈਯਾ *s. f.* A driver.

HAKWÁUNÁ ਹੱਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be driven.

HAL ਹਲ *s. m.* A plough:—*hal joná, wáhungá, v. a.* To plough:—*halwádh, halwádhá, s. m.* A ploughman:—*halwádhá, s. f.* Ploughing:—*ná hal ná panjálí Nére dí bháiwádh.* He has neither plough nor yoke and claims to be *Nárd's* partner.

HÁL ਹਾਲ *s. m.* State, condition; situation, position, circumstances, affairs; statement, case; the present time; history; story; an extasy or religious transport into which *faqirs* or others work themselves; the tire of a wheel;—*ad.* Now, at present:—*hál áungá, khetáungá, v. n.* To be inspired, to be thrown into extasies:—*hál chál, s. m.* See *Daul dól*:—*hál hál, páhriá, páhriá karná, páungá, u. n.* To cry, to cry for justice, to speak loudly; to weep loudly:—*hál pukár karní, v. n.* To cry out, to state one's case loudly, to state actual facts or a case with a view to

obtain justice:—*behál* or *hálón behál honá*, v. n. To be altered from good to bad; to be deteriorated.

**HÁLÁ ਹਾਲਾ** *s. m.* Tax on produce, assessment, land revenue; an instalment of revenue; (*Pot.*) redness in the sky (at the evening or morning):—*hálá shorí*, *serí*, *s. f.* Encouragement, courage.

**HÁLÁ ਹਲਾ** *intj.* Well!—*hálá serí*, *s. f.* (*M.*) See *hálá shorí* in *Hálá*.

**HALABBUR ਹਲਬੁਰ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) The thong fastening the plough to the yoke.

**HALADAR ਹਲਦਰ** *s. f.* (*M.*) Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*); *i. q.* *Haldí*.

**HALÁHAL ਹਲਾਹਲ** *s. f.* A deadly poison.

**HALÁK ਹਲਾਕ** *a.* Killed, dead:—*halák khor*, *s. m.* See in *Haldí*.

**HALÁL ਹਲਾਲ** *a.* Lawful, having religious sanction; (an animal) suitable for food or killed as prescribed by the Muhammadan law: lawful to eat; lawfully earned:—*hálál dá*, *a.* Legitimate, lawful, pure:—*hálál karná*, *v. a.* To kill an animal for food according to the forms prescribed by the Muhammadan religion; to make lawful; to beat severely:—*hálál karke khánd*, *v. n.* To do consciously the work for which one is paid;—*hálál khor*, *hálál khorí*, *s. m. f.* One who eats what is lawful, one whose earnings are legitimate; a person of the lowest caste (*i. e.*, of the sweeper caste) with whom all kinds of food are lawful, properly *halák khor*, one who eats carrion:—*hálál khorí*, *s. f.* Eating of lawful food; the business of a sweeper.

**HALÁLÍ ਹਲਾਲੀ** *s. f.* The gullet of a slaughtered animal, with the liver that remain attached to it, given as a compensation to the butcher or priest who slaughters the victim:—*hálálí harámí*, *s. m.* A robber, a thief.

**HALANGH ਹਲੰਘ** *s. m.* The adjutant:—*halang jihá*, *s. m. f.* A tall deformed person.

**HALARÁ ਹਲਾਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) An association of ploughs cultivating in common.

**HALÁRÁ ਹਲਾਰਾ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A number of ploughs working together.

**HALÁRÍ ਹਲਾਰੀ** *s. m.* (*K.*) The handle of a plough.

**HALAT ਹਲਟ** *s. m.* A Persian wheel;—(*M.*) Rage, violence:—*naudhrí jawáñí chaphid wáñon halať te*. In your insignificant little youth you roam mounted on violence—Prov.

**HÁLAT ਹਲਤ** *s. f.* State, circumstances. See *Hál*.

**HALÁUNÁ ਹਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To shake.

**HALÁWÁ ਹਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Motion, shaking (as in a carriage or *ekká*); *i. q.* *Hohá*.

**HAL CHAL ਹਲ ਚਲ** *s. f.* Hubbub,

**HAL CHALÁ ਹਲ ਚਲਾ** *s. f.* confusion, tumult, perturbation, anarchy; wavering, unsteadiness:—*hal chal pañí*, *v. n.* To be thrown into confusion or disorder; to be panic struck.

**HALDHAR ਹਲਧਰ** *s. f.* Turmeric

**HALDHÍ ਹਲਧੀ** (*Curcuma longa*):

**HALDÍ ਹਲਦੀ** —*chúhe náñ labb*

**HALHDÍ ਹਲੁਦੀ** *hí st haldhí dī*

*gañdhí pasáñí bañ bañhí*. The mouse found a piece of turmeric and set up as a grocer—Prov. used of those persons, who after getting something, become proud and cannot contain themselves into joy.

**HALDHÍÁ ਹਲਧੀਆ** *a.* Of the

**HALDÍÁ ਹਲਦੀਆ** colour of tur-

**HALHDÍÁ ਹਲੁਦੀਆ** meric;—*s. m.*

A poisonous root like turmeric in appearance.

**HALER ਹਲੇਰ** *s. f.* (*K.*) A small place

built to put ploughs in; also applied to the day when neighbours join to plough one man's land, eating at his expense.

HALES ਹਲੇਸ *s. f. (K.)* The halting place below a pass on the high ranges from which the push across the pass is made.

HALHALÁṬ ਹਲਹਲਾਟ *s. f.* Shaking.

HÁLHYÁ ਹਾਲੁਯਾ *ad.* Plainly, manifestly, notoriously.

HÁLÍ ਹਾਲੀ *s. m.* A ploughman; —*hálí mudlí, s. m. pl.* Masters; friends; slaves; attendants.

HÁLÍM ਹਾਲੀਮ *a.* Mild, forbearing.

HÁLÍMÍ ਹਾਲੀਮੀ *s. f.* Mildness, forbearance.

HÁLÍRÁ ਹਾਲੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of pap made of flour and milk; a plough.

HÁLÍRÍ ਹਾਲੀਰੀ *s. f.* A small plough.

HALK ਹਲਕ } *s. m.* Hydrophobia;  
HALAK ਹਲਕ } *c. w. chapḥḥá, ḥoḥá, kuddḡá.*

HALK ਹਲਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Halq*. The throat. See *Sagh*.

HALKÁ ਹਲਕਾ } *a.* Light, not heavy;  
HALKÍ ਹਲਕੀ } unimportant, of little

value or esteem; poor, not fertile (land); low; cheap, low-priced; mean; also see *Halkáid*:—*halká hoḡá, v. n.* To become or feel light; to be abated, or mitigated, to be freed from an obligation or responsibility; to lower or humiliate oneself:—*halká karná, v. a.* To lighten (a load); to abate, to reduce; to lower (in one's eyes), to disgrace:—*halká khurák, s. f.* Light food:—*halká phulká, a.* Light as a feather:—*halkápas, halkápuṇá, s. f.* Lightness; shallowness, insignificance.

HALKÁ ਹਲਕਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
HALKAH ਹਲਕਹ } from the Arabic  
word *Halqah*. A circle, division, a division

of villages, an arrangement of villages in circles for *paṭwáris*, or arrangement of districts in circles for inspectors of schools.

HALKÁÍ ਹਲਕਾਈ } *a.* Mad (of  
HALKÁIÁ ਹਲਕਾਇਆ } a dog), hy-  
HALKIÁ ਹਲਕਿਆ } drophobia.

HALKANÁ ਹਲਕਣਾ } *s. m.* To be  
HALKNÁ ਹਲਕਣਾ } mad with  
hydrophobia.

HALKÁRÁ ਹਲਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* A messenger who takes bags of letters from one town to another town and *vice versa*, a letter-carrier.

HALL ਹੱਲ *s. f.* Shaking, motion; trouble, distress; disease; a kind of plough; the beam of a plough; solution grinding, trituration:—*hall hoḡá, v. a.* To be solved; to be resolved:—*hall hoḡá, v. n.* To be put into trouble, to fall sick, —*hall karná, v. a.* To dissolve gold or silver, or other medicine, to grind; to solve.

HALLÁ ਹੱਲਾ *s. m.* An onset, an assault, an uproar, an attack, an invasion;—*intj. (Pot.)* Yes, or exclamation of surprise, indeed!—*hallá karná, v. a.* To attack, to assault:—*halá shērí, serí, s. f. (M.)* Encouragement, courage.

HALLAR ਹਲਾਰ *s. f. (K.)* Illegitimate birth.

HALLNÁ ਹੱਲਣਾ *v. n.* To move, to shake.

HALOHAR ਹਲੋਹੜ } *s. f. (M. Pot.)*  
HALOHAR ਹਲੋਹਰ } Ploughed land,  
HALOHIR ਹਲੋਹਿੜ } the land which  
has been once irrigated.

HÁLOṆ ਹਾਲੋਂ *s. f.* A cress, a medicinal seed.

**HALRÁ ਹਲਰਾ** *s. m.* Laughing, laughter, smiling, talking much:—*bahut bhalá ná halrá, bahut bhalí ná chupp; bahut bhalá ná meghlá, bahut bhalí ná dhupp.* Excessive laughter, silence, rain, and sun are all injurious.

**HALS ਹਲਸ** *s. f.* The beam of a plough.

**HALT ਹਲਟ** *s. m.* A Persian wheel; *i. q.* *Harhat.*

**HALT PALT ਹਲਤ ਪਲਤ** *s. f.* Here (in this world), and there (in that or next world.)

**HALÚÁ ਹਲੂਆ** *s. f.* A sweetmeat made of flour, sugar and *ghí.*

**HALUÁÍ ਹਲੂਆਈ** *s. m.* } *A confectioner.*  
**HALUÁIN ਹਲੂਆਇਣ** *s. f.* }

**HALÚNÁ ਹਲੂਣਾ** *s. m.* Shaking a fruitful tree; *c. w.* *deṇḍá; i. q.* *Húṇḍá.*

**HALÚNNÁ ਹਲੂਣਾ** *v. a.* To shake (a tree), to disengage fruit, or anything that may be lodged in the branches.

**HALWÁ ਹਲਵਾ** *s. m.* A sweetmeat made of flour, *ghí* and sugar; confection:—*halwá kaddú, s. m.* A pumpkin (round); *Curcubita maxim; i. q.* *Karḍh.*

**HALWÁÍ ਹਲਵਾਈ** *s. m.* } *A*  
**HALWÁIN ਹਲਵਾਇਣ** *s. f.* } *confectioner, one who makes halwá.*

**HALWÁN ਹਲਵਾਣ** *s. m.* A kind of cloth; a kind of thread of variegated colours; a kid, a lamb.

**HALWÁNÍ ਹਲਵਾਣੀ** *a.* Of the colour of *Halwáṇ.*

**HALWÁTHÍ ਹਲਵਾਠੀ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Halohar.*

**HAM ਹਮ** *pron.* We.

**HAMAIL ਹਮੈਲ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A necklace of small bells on horses or camels.

**HAMÁIT ਹਮਾਇਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Himáyat.* Protection; defence, support, patronage:—*hamáit karní, v. a.* To espouse one's cause, to take one's part, to side with, to protect one.

**HAMÁITAN ਹਮਾਇਤਣ** *s. f.* } *Cor-*  
**HAMÁITÍ ਹਮਾਇਤੀ** *s. m.* } *rapt-*  
ed from the Arabic word *Hamáytí.* A protector, a defender, a patron, a guardian.

**HAMAL ਹਮਲ** *s. m.* Pregnancy, the *fœtus*, embryo; *c. w.* *rahinḍá, karnḍá.*

**HAMÁM ਹਮਮ** *s. m.* A warm bath, a warm bathing place, a bagnio:—*hamám dastá, s. m.* A small iron, or brass vessel and a handle, in which and by which medicines and spices are ground and pounded.

**HAMÁTAṚ ਹਮਾਤੜ** *s. m. f. (lit. like us.)* A poor creature, a person of no ability or fame:—*hamátar sáth, s. m.* The same as *Hamátar.*

**HAMBARE ਹੰਬੜੇ** *intj.* Bravo!

**HAMBEL ਹੰਬੇਲ** } *s. f.* A necklace of  
**HAMEL ਹਮੇਲ** } gold or silver pieces  
or of rupees.

**HAMBELÍ ਹੰਬੇਲੀ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**HAMELÍ ਹਮੇਲੀ** } from the Per-  
sian word *Hawelí.* See *Hawelí.*

**HAMES ਹਮੇਸ** } *ad.* Corrupted  
**HAMESH ਹਮੇਸ਼** } from the Persian  
**HAMESHÁN ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ** } word *Hameshah.*  
**HAMESÁN ਹਮੇਸਾਂ** } Always, incessantly.



HAMESHGÍ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਗੀ } *s. f.* Perpetui-  
HAMESGÍ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਗੀ } ty, eternity.

HAMÍ ਹਾਮੀ *s. f.* Assent, consent:  
—*hámí bharní*, *v. a.* To affirm, to con-  
sent.

HAMÍ ਹਮੀ *s. f.* Egotism, self-import-  
ance:—*hamí karní*, *khichhí*, *v. n.* To  
be egotistic and vain, to be proud—*hamí*  
*Khuddá*, *s. m. lit.* We God (an expres-  
sion of pride and vain conceit.)

HAMIÁNÍ ਹਮਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* A purse  
tied round the waist; *i. q.* *Wásqí*.

HÁMJEN ਹਾਮਜੇ } *ad. (M.)* Corrup-  
HÁMJO ਹਾਮਜੋ } tion of the Arabic  
word *Amdan*. Intentionally, on purpose.

HAMLÁ ਹਮਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Hamlah*. An onset, an  
assault, an invasion, an attack; *c. w.*  
*karná*.

HAMRÁH ਹਮਰਾਹ *s. f.* Companion-  
ship, help;—*prep.* With.

HAMRÁHÍ ਹਮਰਾਹੀ *s. m.* A com-  
panion, a fellow-traveller;—*s. f.* Com-  
panionship, accompanying, help, assist-  
ance.

HAMSÁIÁ ਹਮਸਾਇਆ } *s. m.* Neigh-  
HAMSÁYÁ ਹਮਸਾਯਾ } bour:—*daryá*

*dá hamsáyá ná bhukkhá ná tarháyá*. The  
neighbour of a river is neither hungry  
nor thirsty.

HAMSOS ਹਮਸੋਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Afsos* and Sanskrit  
word *Apshuch*. Sorrow, concern, lamenta-  
tion, grief, regret:—*intj.* Ah! alas!  
—*hamsos áuyá*, *v. a.* To regret, to grieve;  
to take to heart, to express sorrow, to  
pity.

HAMSOSIÁHOIA ਹਮਸੋਸਿਆਹੋਇਆ  
*s. m.* An afflicted, sorrowful person, a  
lamerter.

HAN ਹਣ *v. n.* See *Hain*;—*ad. (Pot.)*  
Now (used generally in the Salt Range.)

HÁN ਹਾਣ } *s. m.* Equality in age;  
HÁN ਹਾਨ } —*s. f.* Corruption of the

Sanskrit word *Háñi*. Loss, injury, defi-  
ciency:—*hán lábh*, *s. m.* Loss and profit:  
—*hán kán*, *hán parmán*, *s. m.* Equality  
in age:—*uhnún hán lábh kujh nahín*.  
He has neither care for loss nor for profit.

HÁN ਹਾਂ *ad.* Yes, indeed, very, exactly,  
well;—*v. n.* *Am*;—*s. m. (M.)* Corrup-  
tion of the Sanskrit word *Hirde*. The  
heart;—*past participle (Pot.)* to the sign  
of the dative (Salt Range):—*hán wichh*  
*hán mildugí*, *v. n.* To say ditto, to chime  
in with:—*hán kún kán nahín mildí*. The  
back is not to be compared to the heart.—  
Prov. *i. e.*, the affection of a father is  
not comparable to that of a mother:  
—*cháchá bábe jhán bhal hán ná bábe*  
*jhán*. An uncle is like a father, but his  
heart is not like a father's.—Prov.

HÁNAT ਹਾਨਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Ihánat*. Contempt, de-  
rision, insult.

HAND ਹੰਦ *s. m.* A kind of net.

HÁNDÁ ਹਾਂਡਾ *s. m.* Weight, (of empty  
vessel); stories; a large earthen cooking  
vessel; a sub-division of the *Khatris*;  
—(K.) An appraiser.

HANDÁL ਹੰਦਾਲ *s. m.* A division of  
Jats.

HANDER ਹੰਦੇਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Hindi word *Andher*. See *Anher*.

HANDERÁ ਹੰਦੇਰਾ *a.* Corruption of the  
Hindi word *Andherá*. See *Anherá*.

HANDERÍ ਹੰਦੇਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Hindi word *Andherí*. See *Anherí*.

**HÁNDH ਹਾਂਢ** *s. f.* Wandering, rambling; *c. w. paigá.*

**HÁNDHÁ ਹਾਂਢਾ** } *s. m.* Weight, weighing;  
**HÁNDHÍ ਹਾਂਢੀ** } *ing:—hándhá karná,*  
*v. a.* To ascertain by weighing. See *Hándá.*

**HÁNDHAN ਹੰਢਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To wear (as clothes): to hunt pig: *thulhe kapre hándhe changge.* Thick clothes wear well.

**HÁNDHÁUNÁ ਹੰਢਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To wear out (clothes, shoes); to have a woman as a mistress for a long time.

**HÁNDHJÁNÁ ਹੰਢਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**HÁNDHNÁ ਹੰਢਣਾ** } be old  
(as clothes); to have a great experience; to become old (as a woman); to walk, to turn.

**HÁNDÍ ਹਾਂਡੀ** *s. f.* A small earthen cooking vessel; the globe of a lamp; (*Pot.*) labour, especially that which is compulsory, unrewarded service (*butti*):—*hándí cháhuyí, v. a.* To put a pot on the fire:—*hándí cháhuyí v. n.* To be put on the fire (a pot):—*hándí pakhuyí, v. n.* To boil (a pot):—*hándí ubaluyí v. n.* To boil over (a pot); to swell out.

**HÁNDNÁ ਹੰਦਣਾ** *v. n. (K.)* To trudge on foot.

**HÁNDOL ਹੰਡੋਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from Hindi word *Hindol.* The name of a musical mode sung in the spring early in the morning, the song having a reference to the weather.

**HÁNDOLÁ ਹੰਡੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A revolving swing; a song sung at the swing, describing the exercise.

**HÁNDRÁTTÁ ਹੰਦਰਾਤਾ** *s. m.* Blindness at night.

**HANER ਹਨੇਰ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Andher.* See *Anher*; *i. q. Hanter.*

**HANERÁ ਹਨੇਰਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andherá.* See *Anherá*; *i. q. Hanterá.*

**HANERÍ ਹਨੇਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Andherí.* See *Anherí*; *i. q. Hanterí.*

**HANGGÁMÁ ਹੰਗਾਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hangámah.* See *Hagámá.*

**HANGGHÁLNÁ ਹੰਘਾਲਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**HANGGÁLNÁ ਹੰਗਾਲਣਾ** } rinse, to  
cleanse (a cloth, vessel.)

**HANGGHÁUNÁ ਹੰਘਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To loose (a rope), to swing forcibly; to bolt or sift (flour.)

**HANGGHÍ ਹੰਘੀ** } *s. f.* A fine silken  
**HANGGÍ ਹੰਗੀ** } sieve for flour or for  
medicines.

**HANGGHNÁ ਹੰਘਣਾ** *v. n.* To be loose (a rope), to be swung forcibly; to be bolted, or sifted (flour.)

**HANHON ਹਨੂੰ** *s. f.* A back tooth.

**HÁNÍ ਹਾਣੀ** *a.* Of the same age.

**HÁNÍ ਹਾਣੀ** *s. f.* See *Hán*:—*hánísdí,*  
*ad.* At last, finally.

**HÁNISIÁRÁ ਹਾਂਇਸਿਆਰਾ** } *a.* See  
**HÁNISIYÁRÁ ਹਾਂਇਸਿਆਰਾ** } *Hainisi-*  
**HÁNISYÁRÁ ਹਾਂਇਸਿਆਰਾ** } *ará.*

**HANJ ਹੰਜ** } *s. f. pl. hanjú, hanjhú.*

**HANJH ਹੰਝ** } A tear:—*dekh Sidhú*

**HANJHÚ ਹੰਝੂ** } *dí dost! Sáhíbd*  
*muté khat; álam rondá hanjhú, Sáhíbd*

*roḥī wat.* See the love of the *Sidlas*! *Schibā* has sent a letter to you; the world weeps tears but *Sahibā* weeps blood.—Story of *Schibā* and *Mirā*.

HĀNĀN ਹੰਨਣ *s. f.* The wife of a *Hājī*.

HĀNĀJ ਹੰਜੀ *s. m.* A boatman (provincial);—*ad.* Yes, sir.

HĀNĀJIR ਹੰਜੀਰ *s. m.* A fig. tree and also its fruit; *i. q.* *Hājī*.

HĀNĀKAR ਹੰਕਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ahaṅkāra*. Pride, egotism, haughtiness. See *Ahaṅkāra*.

HĀNĀKARAN ਹੰਕਾਰਣ *f.* } *a.* Corrup-  
HĀNĀKARĪ ਹੰਕਾਰੀ *m.* } tion of  
the Sanskrit word *Ahaṅkāra*. Proud, arrogant, haughty; a proud, haughty person; *i. q.* *Hakāra*. See *Ahaṅkāra*.

HĀNĀKARNĀ ਹੰਕਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be proud, to be haughty; *i. q.* *Hakāra*.

HANNĀ ਹੰਨਾ *s. m.* The pommel of a saddle, or rather a projection.

HANNĀN ਹੰਨਾਂ *s. m.* (M.) A saddle, the wooden part of a saddle.

HANNH ਹੰਨ੍ਹ *s. f.* *pl. haṅṅhā*, (Pōf.) A back tooth.

HANS ਹੰਸ *s. m.* A swan, a gander, a goose; the soul (religious term); the collar-bone: an ornament worn round the neck:—*hans gamṅā*, *s. m.* Walking gracefully like a swan, a woman with a graceful step:—*hans wāṅṅā* *challā*, *v. n.* To walk gracefully like a swan.

HANSĀ ਹੰਸਾ *s. m.* A gander (used in poetry.)

HĀNSAL ਹੰਸਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hāsīl*. Produce, production, commodity, tribute. See *hāsāl*.

HĀNSĪ ਹੰਸੀ *s. f.* Laughing, laughter:—*rog dā māl khāṅṅā*, *laṛdī dā māl hāṅṅā*. The origin of the disease is cough, and the origin of a quarrel is laughing.

HANSLĪ ਹੰਸਲੀ *s. f.* See *Hasl*.

HANŪMĀN ਹਨੂਮਣ *s. m.* A monkey (in Hindu mythology), the god of the monkeys.

HAPHĀUNĀ ਹਫਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be out of breath, to make pant; to overcome, to weary, to wear out, to defeat.

HAPHNĀ ਹਫਨਾ *v. n.* To be out of breath, to pant; to be overcome, to be worn out.

HĀPHŪ ਹਫੂ *s. m.* One that is wearied out or overcome; an asthmatic person; opium.

HAPP ਹੱਧ *s. f.* An indistinct sound—*happ happ karnā*, *v. n.* To speak indistinctly as a man who has lost his teeth.

HAPPĀ ਹੱਧਾ *s. f.* Very thin cooked rice;—(M.) A kiss; *i. q.* *Bhappā*.

HAPPHĀ ਹੱਧਾ *s. m.* A tutor, a private tutor; a guide, a responsible man.

HAPPĪ ਹੱਧੀ *s. f.* (M., Pōf.) A kiss; *i. q.* *Bappī*.

HAPPŪ CHAPPŪ KHĀNĀ ਹੱਧੂ ਚੱਧੂ

HAPPŪ KAR LAINĀ ਹੱਧੂ ਕਰ

HAPPĪN HAPPĪN ਹੱਧੀਂ ਹੱਧੀਂ

ਖਾਣਾ } *v. a.* To devour whatever  
ਲੈਣਾ } comes to hand, to swallow, to  
gulp down; to conceal, to hide,

**HAR ਹਰ** *s. f. m.* Fold, time; grief of

mother for about young (used of cattle); —*pron., a.* Every, each, all;—(S.) An epithet of God:—*har bār, wār, har bārī, wārī, ad., a.* Every time, always; at every turn or time:—*har barihātī, harvarihātī, a.* Having young yearly:—*hardam, ad.* Every moment, constantly, at all times, always:—*har gharī, ad.* Every hour, or moment, always, continually:—*Har guā gūnd, v. n.* To repeat the attributes of God, to worship God:—*Har Har karnd, v. n.* To repeat the name of God; *met.* to be afraid:—*har hāl wichch, ad.* In every case or instance;—*har jā, jagah, ad.* Every where:—*har kise kolon, har kise thos, ad.* From every one:—*har pāsē, ad.* In every direction:—*har roj, ad.* Every day, daily:—*har tarah, har hīle, ad.* In every respect, by all means, in every way:—*har masdīle piplā māl.* He is as red pepper in every sense, i. e., he turns his hand to every thing.

**HĀR ਹਾਰ** *s. m. f.* A necklace, a chaplet,

a garland, a wreath, a string of beads of jewels; a string of fruit, &c. hung up to dry; a long succession of field with luxuriant crops; defeat, discomfiture, subjection; forfeiture, loss; fatigue, weariness; an inseparable particle like the English *er* (as *karn hār, a doer*); also meaning like, fit for, (as *dhūn hār, like smoke*):—*hārdūnī, v. n.* To be defeated, to be sustained a loss: *gal dā hār, s. m.* See in *Gale*:—*hār gund, v. a.* To make a garland of flowers:—*hār jānī, pānī, v. n.* See *Hārd*:—*hār jitt, hār jīt, s. f.* Loss and gain; gambling, hazard; defeat and victory:—*hār juhār, s. f.* The hazard of gaming; the uncertainty of trade; yielding a point of controversy:—*māl dī hār dūnī, v. n.* To lose cattle, to lose cattle (on account of death):—*hār mānī, v. n.* To acknowledge oneself defeated, to submit, or bow to:—*hār pānī, v. n. a.* To wear the laurel, to throw a garland in one's neck:—*hār shaggār, saaggār, s. f.* Female decorations:—*hār sangār karnd, v. a.* To adorn:—*gurmukh hār chale jagg jittī.* The pious man, who submitted himself won the world, i. e., subjection to truth wins the heart of people.

**HĀR ਹਾਰ** *s. m.* A bone; (Pof) See *Hārph*:

—*hār michūd, v. n.* The beginning of a fight or war:—*hār wajjē.* A clashing of the bones together; a great slaughter, a great consternation.

**HARĀ ਹਰਾ** *a.* Green, fresh; flourishing;

raw, unripe:—*hard bāg wakkūd, v. a. lit.* To show a green garden; to give a false or delusive hope:—*hare bhare rakhīd, v. n.* To be fruitful, to be or live prosperous or happy.

**HARĀ ਹਰਾ** *s. m.* Fold, time, strand;

(used only in composition as *dohard*, two fold, twice, of two strands); sound, sounding, tune.

**HARĀ ਹਰਾ** *s. m.* An inseparable particle, like the English *er*; Past participle of *v. n.* *Hārd*; i. q. *Hār*.

**HARĀ ਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Weighing, measur-

ing, estimating, appraising; trying, proving:—*hārē laīd, v. a.* To take the weight of, to guess at the weight of, to judge of the value of.

**HARĀÍ ਹਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Causing to be overcome.

**HARAM ਹਰਮ** *s. f.* Fold, time; (used

only in composition):—*doharam, ad.* Two-fold, twice:—*tiharam, a.* Three-fold thrice.

**HARĀM ਹਰਾਮ** *a., s. m.* Forbidden,

unlawful, illegitimate, infirm; adultery; illicit intercourse:—*harām dā, a.* Illegitimate:—*harām dā tukham, s. f. lit.* The womb or seed of unlawful love; a bastard (a term of abuse):—*harām dā māl, s. f.* Ill-gotten wealth:—*harām jādā, jādī, a.* Born out of wedlock:—*harām jadgī, harām jādgi, s. f.* Wickedness, perverseness, rascality, roguery:—*harām kār, s. m.* A fornicator, an adulterer:—*harām kārī, s. f.* Fornication, adultery; forbidden acts:—*harām karnd, v. a.* To indulge in illicit intercourse:—*harām khānā, v. n.* To receive the wages of iniquity:—*harām khor, s. m.*

*lit.* An eater of unlawful food; a traitor; one addicted to taking bribes, or other unlawful gains, an idle, lazy person who does not perform the task for which he is paid:—*hardm khorá*, *s. f. lit.* Eating unlawful food; treason, corruption, embezzlement; the bread of idleness.

HARÁMAR ਹਰਾਮਰ *s. f.* } An ille-  
HARÁMBAR ਹਰਾਮਬਰ *s. m. f.* } gitimate  
HARÁMÍ ਹਰਾਮੀ *s. m.* } person, a

bastard, a wicked and perverse person, a lazy fellow.

HARÁN ਹਰਾਣ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hairán*. Astonished, amazed, petrified with fear, alarmed, confounded; *i. q.* *Hairán*.

HARÁNGÍ ਹਰਾਣਗੀ *s. f.* See *Hairángí*.

HARAPP ਹਰੱਪ *s. f.* Eating greedily, swallowing:—*harapp karná*, *v. a.* To gulp down, to embezzle.

HARAPPÁ ਹਰੱਪਾ *s. m.* Jumping, leaping forcibly.

HARAR ਹਰੜ *s. f.* An astringent nut; a kind of knot; an elevation in a turned piece of timber.

HARÁRAT ਹਰਾਰਤ *s. f.* Heat, warmth; a slight fever.

HARÁS ਹਰਾਸ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Hirás*. Fear, terror; disappointment; grief:—*harás jáyá*, *v. n.* See *Harásyá*.

HARÁSÍÁ ਹਰਾਸਿਆ *a.* Affrighted, afraid; disappointed.

HARÁSNA ਹਰਾਸਣਾ *v. n.* To fear, to be afraid, to be disappointed.

HARÁUNÁ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To overcome, to cause to be overcome.

HARÁUNÁ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To test  
HARÁUNÁ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ } (as a suspicious weight or measure); *membrum virile erigere*; (*Pot.*) to water a field.

HARB ਹਰਬ *s. f. pl. harbán*. The jaw bone:—*harbán dá bher*, *s. m.* Exchanging hot words, discussing trifling matters:—*harbán nikal áuná*, *v. a.* To stand out of the bones from leanness.

HARBARÁUNÁ ਹਰਬਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be thrown into consternation, to be in a fright.

HARBARÍ ਹਰਬਰੀ *s. f.* Fright, consternation.

HARBEJARBE ਹਰਬੇਜਰਬੇ *ad.* In every respect.

HARCHAND ਹਰਚੰਦ *s. m.* A subdivision of Jats.

HARDAL ਹਰਦਲ *s. f. (Pot.)* Turmeric; *i. q.* *Haldá*; *Haldar*.

HARF ਹਰਫ *s. m.* A letter of the alphabet; fault, blame:—*harf dúgá*, *v. n.* To be calumniated, to suffer a stain:—*harf dégá*, *v. n.* To teach, to take a lesson:—*harf laigá*, *v. a.* To give a lesson; *i. q.* *Akkhar*.

HARFÁ ਹਰਫਾ *s. m.* The day before a Muhammadan feast.

HARH ਹਰ੍ਹ *s. m.* A mountain torrent, flood, a temporary rush of water.

HÁRH ਹਾਰ੍ਹ *s. m.* The name of the fourth Hindú solar month, which begins in the middle of June. Tenants and farm labourers are engaged from the first of *Hárh*, hence the proverb:—*Hárh melá táh* *Hárh wichhorá*. In *Hárh* we met and in *Hárh* we parted (because sowing for the *Kharíf* crop end in *Hárh*.)

**HARHAT** ਹਰੁਟ *s. m.* A Persian wheel;

*i. q.* *Harat, Khuh.*

**HARHĀŪ** ਹਰ੍ਹਾਊ *a.* Susceptible of being washed away.

**HARHĀUNĀ** ਹਰ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To wash away, to cause to be washed away by a torrent or current of water.

**HARHĪ** ਹਰ੍ਹੀ } *s. f.* The *Rabī* crop  
**HARĪ** ਹਰ੍ਹੀ } (sown about the month

of *Assū* and *Kattak*), the *Rabī* harvest; —(*M.*) The *Rabī* instalment of land revenue so called because the *Rabī* crops are harvested and divided, and the revenue instalment paid, in the month of *Hārph*: —*hārphī sāunī, s. f.* Sowing and autumn harvests, *Rabī* and *Kharif*.

**HARHNĀ** ਹਰ੍ਹਣਾ *v. n.* To be washed away by a torrent.—*hārhiḥ hoiḥ, a.* Careless, wandering; proud.

**HARHOTĀ** ਹਰ੍ਹੋਟਾ *s. m.* A small torrent or flood; the young of birds hatched in spring harvest.

**HARHŪ** ਹਰ੍ਹੂ *a.* Belonging to the month *Hārph*, born or sown in that month.

**HARĪ** ਹਰੀ *s. m.* An epithet of God;

—*s. f.* A portion of land tax levied while the corn is standing, before it is ripe, practised by the Sikh Government: —*harī lāunī, v. a.* To impose the above tax: —*harī launī, v. a.* To gather the said tax: —*harī bharī, a.* Flourishing and fruitful, having offspring.

**HARĪĀ** ਹਰੀਆ } *a.* Green, fresh. See  
**HARĀ** ਹਰਾ } *Harā;—s. m.* A parrot

(the title given to a parrot by agriculturists when they fly parrots from crops.)

**HARĪĀ** ਹਰੀਆ *s. m.* Verdure, greenness, freshness; greens, vegetable, green fodder for cattle;—*a.* Green, fresh, flourishing:—*harīḥ, bharīḥ a.* Fruitful and flourishing; having offspring.

**HARĪĀĪ** ਹਰੀਆਈ *s. f.* Greenness, verdure,

**HARĪĀHAN** ਹਰੀਆਹਣ } *s. f.* The  
**HARĪĀNDH** ਹਰੀਆਂਧ } smell of  
**HARĪĀNH** ਹਰੀਆਨ੍ਹ } verdure or

green vegetables.

**HARĪĀL** ਹਰੀਆਲ } *a., s. m. f.* Wan-  
**HARĪĀR** ਹਰੀਆਰ } dering (cattle),  
**HARĪĀU** ਹਰੀਆਉ } an animal that

is in the habit of breaking into pasture, or grain fields; a person of vicious habits.

**HARĪĀUL** ਹਰੀਆਉਲ *s. f.* Greenness, verdure.

**HARĪĀULĀ** ਹਰੀਆਉਲਾ } *a.* Green,  
**HARĪĀLĀ** ਹਰੀਆਲਾ } verdant,  
fresh, flourishing; prosperous.

**HARĪND** ਹਰੀਂਡ *s. m.* The castor plant:—*harīṇḍ dā tel, s. m.* The castor-oil.

**HARĪR** ਹਰੀਰ } *s. m. (M.)* An astrin-  
**HARĪR** ਹਰੀੜ } gent nut; *i. q.* *Harar.*

**HARĪRĀ** ਹਰੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of pap made of flour and milk.

**HARĪRĪ** ਹਰੀਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of thin paper made of silk or bamboo.

**HĀRIS** ਹਾਰਿਸ *a. (Poṭ.)* Corruption of the Arabic word *Harīs*. Greedy.

**HARĪTHĀ** ਹਰੀਠਾ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a fruit used in washing, soapwort, soap nut; *i. q.* *Bethā, Rāthā.*

**HARJ ਹਰਜ** *s. m.* Interruption, hindrance; trouble, loss, injury; tumult; compensation:—*harj karṇā*, *v. a.* To interrupt, to disturb; to obstruct, to delay, to damage, to injure:—*harj marj*, *s. f.* Interruption and delay, disturbance, agitation, confusion.

**HARJĀ ਹਰਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Harjah*. Demurrage; damages; compensation.

**HARKAMB ਹਰਕੰਬ** } *s. m.* Shaking,  
**HARKANB ਹਰਕੰਬ** } trembling,  
quaking.

**HARKAT ਹਰਕਤ** *s. f. lit.* Motion, movement; an act, deed; misdemeanour; hindrance, interruption; injury, damage; indisposition; *c. w. deṭī, hoṭī, karṇī*.

**HARKATAN ਹਰਕਤਣ** *s. f.* } An in-  
**HARKATĪ ਹਰਕਤੀ** *s. m.* } terrup-  
ter, one who inflicts an injury.

**HARKH ਹਰਖ** *s. m.* Pleasure, delight; *met.* anger, concern, care, sorrow; *i. q. Hirkh*.

**HARKHAN ਹਰਖਣ** *s. f.* } A happy  
**HARKHĪ ਹਰਖੀ** *s. m.* } person;

*met.* an angry, anxious, sorrowful person.

**HARM ਹਰਮ** *s. m. (A.)* A palace, seraglio; the wife of a king, prophet or other great man:—*harmasārā*, *s. f.* The female apartment of a palace.

**HARMAL ਹਰਮਲ** } *s. m.* The name of  
**HARMUL ਹਰਮੂਲ** } a plant (*Peganum*

*Harmala*) the seeds of which are burnt to drive away evil spirits, or to avert the evil eye:—*harmal dī dhūṅṭ deṭī*, *v. a.* To burn seeds of *Harmal* near the sick to keep off evil spirits, or to avert the evil eye.

**HARMJADGĪ ਹਰਮਜਦਗੀ** *s. f.* Wick-  
edness, perverseness. See *harāmjadgī*  
in *Harām*.

**HARN ਹਰਨ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**HARNĀ ਹਰਨਾ** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Hiraṇ*. A deer, a reindeer, a buck:  
—*harn hoṇā*, *v. n.* To flee, to take to one's  
heels.

**HARNĀ ਹਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To plunder, to  
take away;—*v. n.* To be plundered, to  
be taken away.

**HARNĀ ਹਾੜਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**HARLAINĀ ਹਾੜਲੈਣਾ** } weigh, to guess  
at the weight of a thing by lifting it, to  
measure; to estimate, to appraise; to  
try, to prove.

**HARNĀ ਹਾਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be overcome,  
to be defeated, to lose in gambling, to be  
unsuccessful; to be worn out with fa-  
tigue; to become old and feeble; to lose  
one's spirits and courage.

**HARNĀLĪ ਹਰਨਾਲੀ** *s. f.* Giddiness,  
becoming darkness before eyes on account  
of weakness; binding plough with the  
yoke in the neck of two bullocks, or male  
buffaloes after ploughing land when go-  
ing to home, or to the well.

**HARNAULĪ ਹਰਨੌਲੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* The  
castor plant.

**HARNĪ ਹਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A doe, a reindeer,  
a hind, a female deer.

**HARNĪ ਹਾਰਨੀ** *s. m.* A low class who  
are notorious for theft and robbery; a  
man of that class.

**HARNIĀNĪ ਹਾਰਨਿਆਣੀ** *s. f.* A female  
*Harnī*; *met.* a wicked and mischievous  
woman, an impertinent woman.

**HARNOTĀ ਹਰਨੌਟਾ** } *s. m.* A fawn.  
**HARROTĀ ਹਰਰੌਟਾ** }

HARRÁF ਹੱਰਾਫ } *a.* Ingenious,  
HARRÁFNÍ ਹੱਰਾਫਣੀ } clever, faceti-  
ous, pleasant.

HARRÁFÍ ਹੱਰਾਫੀ *s. f.* Ingenuity, faceti-  
ousness, pleasantry.

HARRAL ਹੱਰਲ *s. m. (M.)* A tribe.

HARTÁL ਹੜਤਾਲ } *s. m.* Corruption  
HARTÁL ਹਰਤਾਲ } of the Sanskrit

word *Haritál*. The name of a metallic  
drug, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic,  
orpiment; shutting up all shops in a  
market or *bazár* (on account of oppression,  
or on the death of a ruler or his relative):  
—*godantí haritál*, *s. f.* White orpiment,  
or arsenic:—*warkíá haritál*, *s. f.* Yellow  
orpiment or arsenic.

HÁRÚ ਹਾਰੂ *s. m.* One that may be  
overcome; one that is unsuccessful, a  
loser.

HÁRÚ ਹਾੜੂ *s. m.* A weigher, one that  
makes a good estimate, an appraiser;  
one who weighs what he says and  
does.

HARÚ BHARÚ ਹਰੂ ਭਰੂ *ad. (M.)*  
Certainly, *nolens volens*.

HARUTT ਹੜੁੱਤ *s. m.* A step-son, a  
wife's son by a former husband.

HARWÁÍ ਹਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to be  
overcome.

HARWAÍÁ ਹਰਵੈਈਆ } *s. m.* A  
HARWAÍYÁ ਹਰਵਈਯਾ } loser.  
HARWAYYÁ ਹਰਵੱਯਾ }

HARWÁNH ਹਰਵਾਂਹ *s. m.* A kind of  
grain, the name of a vegetable and its  
seeds which are eaten.

HARWÁUNÁ ਹਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be overcome.

HARYAL ਹਰਯਲ *a.* Of a green colour,  
green;—*s. m.* Green grass; a green  
pigeon.

HASÁB ਹਸਾਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Hisáb*. Accounts; charges,  
price, rate; estimation, view:—*be hasáb*, *a.*  
Countless:—*hasáb bhugtauná*, *chukáuná*,  
*v. a.* To render an account; to settle or  
liquidate balance, to adjust an account:  
—*hasáb bhugtauná*, *v. a.* To be render-  
ed (an account), to be settled (an  
account):—*hasáb dassuná*, *dená*, *v. a.* To  
render an account:—*hasáb jamá karná*,  
*v. a.* To credit to an account:—  
*hasáb joruná*, *jamá karná*, *v. a.* To  
calculate, to total:—*hasáb katáb*, *s. f.*  
Accounts, book-keeping:—*hasáb katáb*  
*wekhná*, *v. a.* To look over or check  
an account:—*hasáb karná*, *v. a.* To  
make up or settle an account:—*hasáb*  
*lagáuná*, *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate:  
—*hasáb lainá*, *v. a.* To take accounts.

HASÁBÍ ਹਸਾਬੀ } *s. m.* An account-  
HASÁBBÍ ਹਸਾਬੀ } ant.

HASÁÍ ਹਸਾਈ *s. f.* Causing laughter,  
laughing, deriding; compensation for  
the same.

HÁSAL ਹਸਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Hásil*. Produce, pro-  
duction; inference; profit, gain, return:  
—*hásal cher*, *s. m. (M.)* A payment  
in commutation for statute labour. This  
is the name by which the collections on  
account of water-rate were known before  
the introduction of the term *ábíáuná*:  
—*hásal honá*, *v. n.* To be acquired; to  
carry:—*hásal karná*, *v. a.* To realize; to  
gain, to make, to collect:—*kalaráshí bhoen*  
*rahden*, *tán hásal mittí chéen*. If you cul-  
tivate *kallar*-like land, you must expect  
a crop or produce of earth.



HASAN ਹਸਣ *s. m.* The son of *Ali* who was killed in the battle with *Yazid* in whose honour *tāzids* or *dahids* are made in *Muharram*.

HASAR ਹਸਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hashar*. Resurrection, the last day.

HASĀUNĀ ਹਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to laugh.

HĀSHĪĀ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆ *s. m.* A margin, a border.

HASĪRĪ ਹਸੀਰੀ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A silver or gold collar worn by women or children as an ornament.

HASLĪ ਹਸਲੀ *s. m.* A canal so called from its lying like a silver streak on the fair bosom of the *Dodā*; also the same as *Hasīrī*; *i. q.* *Hasī*.

HĀSMĀN ਹਾਸਮਾਂ *a.* Of two floors or stories (a house), as *duhāsmān* of double story.

HASMAT ਹਸਮਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hashmat*. Riches; splendour, pomp, glory.

HASMUKH ਹਸਮੁਖ } *s. m.* A great  
HASMUKHĀ ਹਸਮੁਖਾ } laughter, a smiling countenance.

HASS ਹੱਸ *s. m.* } A silver or gold  
HASSĪ ਹੱਸੀ *s. f.* } collar worn by women and children as an ornament; the collar bone; *i. q.* *Hasīrī*.

HĀSSĀ ਹੱਸਾ *s. m.* } Laughing,  
HĀSSĪ ਹੱਸੀ *s. f.* } laughter, ridicule.

HASSNĀ ਹੱਸਣਾ *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Hasan*. To laugh, to merry; *met.* to deride.

HAST ਹਸਤ *s. m.* Hand.

HAST ਹਸਤ }  
HASTĪ ਹਸਤੀ } *s. m.* An elephant.

HASTANĀPURĪ ਹਸਤਨਾਪੁਰੀ *s. m.*  
A name of the city *Dehli* (in old time.)

HASTANĪ ਹਸਤਣੀ *s. f.* A woman with very thick legs, the lowest of the four classes of women (*i. e.*, *Padmanī*, *Chitarā*, *Sankhanī*, *Hastanī*); a female elephant.

HASŪHLARĀ ਹਸੂਹਲਰਾ *s. m.* A laugh-er, a man of good temper, a good humour-  
ed man.

HĀSWĀN ਹਾਸਵਾਂ *a.* See *Hāsmān*.

HASWĀR ਹਸਵਾਰ *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Hindi word *Aswār*. A rider, a horseman.

HAT ਹਟ *s. f.* A shop, a retailer's ware-house (used mostly in composition); —*intj.* Away with you! — *haṭ bāṇīd*, *wāṇīd*, *s. m.* A shop-keeper: — *haṭ paṭṭī*, *s. f.* A shop; *i. q.* *Haṭṭ*.

HĀṬĀ ਹਾਟਾ *prep.* Like.

HATĀ ਹਟਾ } *s. f.* Putting away,  
HATĀU ਹਟਾਉ } removing; an im-  
perative of *v. a.* *Haṭṭuṇā*.

HATĀUNĀ ਹਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be removed.

HĀṬH ਹਾਠ *s. f.* (*M.*) A horse-race; determination: — *damṛī dā ṭaṭṭūn te hāṭhān bhane!* A pony worth a *damṛī* and he run races! — *Prov.*

**EATH ਹਠ** *s. m.* Determination, perseverance; insisting, persisting, obstinacy:—*hath dharmt, s. f.* Injustice, bigotry, ingratitude; *c. w. karni*:—*hath karnd, v. a.* To insist, to be obstinate.

**HÁTH ਹਾਥ** *s. m.* A hand; a cubit; depth, bottom; depth (of water) that may be reached, *i. e.*, water reaching not higher than the chin, or (as some think) than the tip of the middle finger, when stretched above the head:—*hath dugt, v. a. n.* To reach the bottom of the water; to be patient.

**HÁTHÁ ਹਾਠਾ** *a.* Obstinate, perverse, heady.

**HATHÁHÁN ਹਠਾਹਾਂ** } *ad.* Below,  
**HATHÁHAR ਹਠਾਹੜ** } underneath.

**HATHÁLÁ ਹਠਾਲਾ** *a. (M.)* Level, shallow (of water.)

**HÁTHAN ਹਠਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A female elephant.

**HATHÁR ਹਠਾਰ** *s. f.* A low land.

**HATHAURÁ ਹਥੌੜਾ** } *s. m.* A hammer.  
**HATHORÁ ਹਥੌੜਾ** }

**HATHAURÍ ਹਥੌੜੀ** } *s. f.* A small  
**HATHORÍ ਹਥੌੜੀ** } hammer, (in the plural) hand-cuffs, manacles:—*hathaurí-án márnán, v. a.* To put handcuffs.

**HATHAUTÍ ਹਥੌਟੀ** } *s. f.* Dexterity,  
**HATHOTÍ ਹਥੌਟੀ** } art, skill, handicraft, workmanship.

**HATHELÍ ਹਥੇਲੀ** *s. f.* The palm of the hand.

**HATHÍ ਹਠੀ** } *s. m.* An obstinate man;  
**HATHÍÁ ਹਠੀਆ** } a persevering man.

**HÁTHÍ ਹਾਥੀ** *s. m.* An elephant—*hathibán, hathiwán, s. m.* An elephant keeper and driver:—*hathí wání, hathí wánaní, s. f.* A female *hathibán*.

**HATHIÁR ਹਥਿਆਰ** } *s. m.* An instrument,  
**HATHIYÁR ਹਥਿਆਰ** } a weapon; *met. membrum virile*:—*hathíá bannhúq, v. n.* To arm:—*hathíá chaldugá, v. a.* To use weapon.

**HATHÍLÁ ਹਠੀਲਾ** *a.* Obstinate.

**HATHLEWÁN ਹਥਲੇਵਾਂ** } *s. m.* A  
**HATHLEWEN ਹਥਲੇਵੇਂ** } part of

the Hindu marriage ceremony, an assertion on the part of the bride's parents that they give up their daughter and taking the bride's hands he (the *Brahmin*) puts it into the bridegroom's hands and makes him repeat a *shaloká*, giving his consent to the union and ties red thread in the both hands.

**HATHRÍ ਹਥੜੀ** *s. f.* The wheel of a spinning machine.

**HATHWÁN ਹਥਵਾਣ** *s. m.* An elephant keeper and driver.

**HATHWÁNANÍ ਹਥਵਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of an elephant driver.

**HATHWÁNÍ ਹਥਵਾਣੀ** *s. m.* The business of an elephant keeper.

**HATHWÁSÁ ਹਥਵਾਸਾ** *s. m.* Ropes in a *bahalí*, &c., for holding on by, or support.

**HATHYÁ ਹਠਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Hathí*.

**HATHYĀR** ਹਥਯਾਰ *s. m.* See *Hathidr.*

**HATHYĀRĀ** ਹਥਯਾਰਾ } *s. m.* Night-  
**HATHYĀRĀ** ਹਥਯਾਰਾ } mare; *i. q.*  
*Uthard.*

**HATKANĀ** ਹਟਕਣਾ *v. a.* To hinder,  
 to resist, to obstruct, to stop, to put back;  
 —*v. n.* To be hindered, to be resisted,  
 to be obstructed, to be stopped, to be put  
 back.

**HATKĀUNĀ** ਹਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 cause to be hindered, caus. of *Hatkanā.*

**HATNĀ** ਹਟਨਾ *v. n.* To go back, to  
 return, to get out of the way, to with-  
 draw, to come back; to be adjourned; to  
 be sated.

**HATNĀ** ਹਟਨਾ *v. n.* To be of a  
 mean, sneaking spirit, to act meanly.

**HATṬ** ਹੱਟ *s. f.* A shop, a retailer's  
 warehouse. See *Haṭ.*

**HATṬĀ** ਹੱਟਾ *a., s. m.* Pertaining to  
 shops; a collection of shops:—*bajḍj haṭṭā,*  
*s. m.* The shops of cloth merchants:  
 —*battī haṭṭā, s. m.* Thirty-two shops:  
 —*haṭṭā kaṭṭā, a.* Strong and fat, stout  
 and active, athletic, robust, vigorous.

**HATṬĀL** ਹਟਤਾਲ } *s. f.* See *Haṭṭāl*  
**HATṬĀR** ਹਟਤਾਰ } in the last sense.

**HATTH** ਹੱਥ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Hast*. The hand; a cubit  
 measure; side, direction; possession;  
 protection, patronage:—*hatth dūṇā, ājāṇā,*  
*laggā, lagg jāṇā, v. n. lit.* To come to  
 hand, to come into one's hand; to come  
 into one's possession or power; to be  
 found:—*hatth bannh ke khapē hoṇā,*  
*rahigā, v. n.* To wait upon, to attend:  
 —*hatth bannhigā, v. n.* To join the hands

in supplication:—*hatth bharnā, v. n.*  
 To be daubed or smeared (one's hands);  
 to perform a Hindu ceremony by putting  
 hands in a watery thing:—*hatth chaldh,*  
*s. f.* Dexterity, sleight of hand, expert-  
 ness; thievishness:—*hatth chhūṭ, s. m.*  
 Making a dexterous stroke with a sword  
 or stick; a person given to beating, a  
 striker:—*hatth chukhigā, uṭhāṇā, v. a.*  
 To lift up or raise one's hands; to lift  
 one's hands against one, to beat one; to  
 keep from, to withdraw from; to despair:  
 —*hatth dāhūṇā, v. n.* To stretch out  
 one's hands to beg:—*hatth dā suchchā,*  
*a.* Honest, trustworthy; skilful:—*hatth*  
*deṇā, v. a.* To give one's hands to, to  
 support a cause; to lift a hand to ask  
 one (who come for condolence) to go:  
 —*hatth dho baiṭhigā, dhoṇā, v. n.* To  
 wash one's hands; to be despondent,  
 to be disappointed:—*hatth dho ke pich-*  
*chhe paigā, v. n.* To pursue closely in  
 spite of every thing; to persecute:—*hatth*  
*dā mail, s. f.* Vile, trash, filthy lucre:  
 —*hatth haldūṇā, v. n. lit.* To move  
 hand; to work, to earn:—*hatth heṭh,*  
*heṭhān dūṇā, v. n.* To come under one's  
 clutches:—*hatth heṭhān karnā, v. a.* To  
 take under one's clutches; to possess  
 (a thing); to control:—*hatth hudhār,*  
*s. m.* A short-term loan on a verbal  
 promise to pay; *c. v. deṇā, laigā:*  
 —*hatth joṭ, s. f.* Joining the hands; a  
 root, worn as an amulet by the super-  
 stitious, by which it is supposed that  
 the adherence of a paramour is secured:  
 —*hatth joṭā, v. a.* To join both hands  
 (in supplication); to pay reverence or  
 homage to; to bind with the bondage  
 of relationship, to contract an alliance  
 by the marriage of children, to join  
 hands in the marriage ceremony; to  
 make a bargain (generally used in the  
 plural):—*hatth jhūṭṭhā hoṇā, v. n.* To  
 benumb one's hand, to be rendered  
 unserviceable (one's hand):—*hatth kald,*  
*s. m.* A handle, a latch:—*hatth kambūṇā,*  
*v. n.* To tremble (one's hand):—*hatth*  
*kaṇḍā, s. m. lit.* The scale of the hand;  
 practice, experience, habit, custom,  
 knack, dexterity:—*hatth karā, hatth karī,*  
*s. f.* A handcuff, a manacle, a fetter:  
 —*hatth kar jāṇē, karnā, v. a.* To deceive  
 one; to take something by fraud:—*hatth*  
*kaṭṭā, v. a.* To be cut off one's hand;

to pledge or bind oneself:—*kise de hatth ghallad*, v. a. To send by some one:—*kise de hatth wechad*, v. a. To sell to some one:—*hatth lagdunad*, *lagdune*, v. a. To touch, to put one's hand to, to begin (a work); to beat one; to defeat; to deceive:—*hatth lagg jadad*, *laggad*, *laggne*, v. n. To come to hand, to gain, to be found; to carry (in Arithmetic); to be defeated, to be beaten; to be decided:—*hatth laded mailad honad*, v. n. To be so pure and bright that the slightest touch would soil it:—*hatth maldunad*, v. a. To join or shake hands:—*hatth malad*, v. n. To wring one's hands; to be sorry, to repent:—*hatth marnad*, v. a. To pilfer, to embezzle:—*hatth nad rakkhan dand*, v. n. To shrink from the touch; to be firm; to be high-spirited (a horse):—*hatth paid*, v. n. To lay hands on, to possess:—*hatth pair chalde*, v. n. To be able-bodied, or able to work:—*hatth pair marne*, v. a. lit. To throw out or work one's hands and legs; to strike out (in swimming; to throw one's arms about and jump in agony; to strive hard, to struggle; to work:—*hatth pair thande hove*, v. n. To become cold (the hands and feet):—*hatth padad*, v. a. To thrust or put one's hands in; to touch or insult a woman; to interfere in; to plunder, to steal; to seize, to lay hands on:—*hatth pharad*, v. n. To take by the hands; to take in hand or protect one:—*hatth pher karad*, v. a. To do sleight of hand; to change a good for a bad thing; to caress; to embezzle:—*hatth pherad*, *pher jadad*, v. n. To stroke, to caress; to rob, to ease of one's money:—*hatth radh*, s. f. (M.) Land cultivated by the owner, home farm cultivation:—*hatth raddhi raddha*, s. m. A farm labourer:—*hatth radh karen tan hatthin kar, nahin tan wichche ho; je farmad radhak tan malon kuchchh na ho*. If you try farming in person, do it yourself, or be present always there; but, if you depend upon your tenants there will be no produce:—*hatth rakkhad*, s. m. Any thing to rest the hand on; the corner of a drum; a beloved, a paramour; one who is made a tool of by another:—*hatth rangad*, v. n. lit. To dye one's hands with henna; to be greased (one's palm); to take bribes:—*hatth ras*, s. m. Self-pollution:—*sir te hatth*

*dharnd* or *rakkhad*, v. n. To take by the hand; to support, to protect, to patronize; to take under one's protection; to swear by one's head:—*hatth tang honad*, v. n. To be straitened or poor:—*hatth te hatth dhar ke baihd*, v. n. To sit with folded hands, to do nothing:—*hatth te hatth marnd*, or *mar jadad*, v. n. To join hands in token of confirming a promise, to make a promise, *met.* to deceive one:—*hatth wakhadunad*, *wakhadune*, v. a. To show one's palm (to a fortune teller); to show one's pulse to a physician; *met.* to deceive one, to defeat one; to show one's power or dexterity:—*hatth wekhad*, v. a. To feel one's pulse; to tell one's fortune; to be defeated, to be overcome:—*hatth wichch laind*, v. a. To take into one's hands, to grasp, to hold:—*hatth wichch thuthad dand*, v. a. To be reduced to beggary:—*hatth wichch thuthad laind*, v. a. To take to begging, to beg.

**HATTHA ठा s. m.** The handle of a mail-stone or of a spinning-wheel; a weaver's lay;—(M.) The rake-handle, the handle of a scraper or pitchfork; *met.* a deed, an authorization, a *sanad*.

**HATTHAL ठल a.** Empty handed i. e., having neither money nor wife; a cow or buffalo, which refuses to be milked, except by a customary hand; sitting idle without any kind of employment.

**HATTHI ठी s. m.** A hair glove for rubbing down horses with, a robber; a bundle of *munj* or *bau*; an instrument used by thatchers, for making the ends of the grass even; a weaver's lay; (Pot.) the handle (of a plough.)

**HATTHI ठी } ad.** By hand;—*hatthin*

**HATTHIN ठी }** *chhadad*, *karnad*, v. a.

To take one under wings, to treat one with consideration, to treat one kindly and affectionately:—*dohin hatthin samhad*, v. a. To collect with both hands:—*hatthin, hatthi paid, paund*, v. n. To fight:—*Katak di doli, Magghar di pati; bijen Poh tan hatthin khoh*. Sowing in *Katak*, attending to the crop in *Magghar* (give good result); but (showing in) *Poh*, they may pluck up by hand.

HATTHO HATTH ਹੱਥੋ ਹੱਥ } *ad.*  
HATTHO HATTHÍ ਹੱਥੋ ਹੱਥੀ } *From*

hand to hand; immediately, expeditiously, in quick succession:—*hattho hatthí lagg jánd, udá jánd, wik jánd, v. a.* To find a ready sale:—*hattho hatthí laijánd, v. n.* To carry away quickly.

HATTHON ਹੱਥੋ *ad.* From hand to hand, out of hands; (*M.*) so, then, but, rather:—*hatthon nikal jánd, nikalnd, v. n. lit.* To pass through one's hands, to escape from one's control.

HATTHO PÁÍ ਹੱਥੋਪਾਈ *s. f.* Laying hands on, clenching, scuffling, wrestling, fighting:—*hattho páí hongd, v. a.* To pull and haul, to scuffle.

HATTHÍ ਹੱਟੀ *s. f.* A shop:—*hatthí chaldungí, v. n.* To do a good business:—*hatthí chall paingí, v. n.* To be a great deal of sale in the shop:—*hatthí karní, v. a.* To keep or open a shop:—*hatthí lagdungí, v. a.* To open or set out a shop; to display one's wares; *i. q.* *Doká, Duká.*

HATTIÁ ਹੱਤਿਆ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
HATTIYÁ ਹੱਤਿਆ } *from the Sanskrit*  
word *Han*. Sin, crime, wickedness; murder, slaughter; *c. w.* *karnád, karní.*

HATTIÁRÁ ਹੱਤਿਆਰਾ } *v. n.* A  
HATTIYÁRÁ ਹੱਤਿਆਰਾ } *criminal,*  
a wretch, a sinner, a murderer, a cruel man.

HATT TERÁ ਹੱਤ ਤੇਰਾ } *intj.* Begone!  
HATT TERÍ ਹੱਤ ਤੇਰੀ } *an interjec-*

tion of abuse, something more being understood to complete the sentence:—*hatt-terá kann kutrid.* Begone! let thy ear be cut:—*hatt terí mōm mārí.* Begone! may thy mother be killed.

HATWÁÍ ਹਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Removing; compensation for the same.

HATWÁNÍÁ ਹਟਵਾਣੀਆ *s. m.* A shop-keeper.

HATWÁUNÁ ਹਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be removed.

HAU ਹੋ *s. m.* Avidity, avarice, ambition, covetousness, selfishness;—*intj.* (*Pot.*) Meant to frighten; *c. w.* *laggnd.*

HAÚ ਹਉ } *s. m.* A bugbear:  
HAÚÁ ਹਉਆ } —*has ber, s. m.* A medicine (like *bers*):—*has bhaś, ad. (M.)* Exactly the same, perfectly; *i. q.* *Há-bahú—haúd dain, s. m.* A great eater, a glutton.

HAUD ਹੋਦ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
HAUJ ਹੋਜ } the Arabic word *Haus.*

A pond, a tank, a vat, a reservoir, the basin of a fountain:—*gánd phatt ke haud hong, v. n. lit.* To be cracked (the anus) like a pond; to work very hardly; to be in a great fright.

HAUDÁ ਹੋਦਾ } *s. m.* Corruption of  
HAUDDÁ ਹੋਦਾ } the Persian word  
*Haudah*. The seat for the rider on the back of an elephant.

HAUDARÍ ਹੋਦਰੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A place where dirty water is thrown, a sink; *i. q.* *Chalhó.*

HÁHUKÁ ਹਾਹੁਕਾ } *s. m.* A sigh, a  
HAUKÁ ਹੋਕਾ } deep sigh; greediness; cupidity.  
HAUKÁ ਹਉਕਾ }

HAUKNÁ ਹੋਕਣਾ *v. n.* (*Pot.*) See  
*Haunknd, Haphnd.*

HAUL ਹੋਲ *s. m.* Fear, terror, horror:—*haulddr, s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hawdlahddr*. A native military

or police officer:—*hauldári*, *s. f.* The office of a *hauldár*:—*hauldil*, *s. m.* Palpitation of the heart:—*hauldik*, *s. f.* A stone worn on the chest to cure palpitation.

HAULÁ हौला *a.* Light, gentle, easy.

HAULE हौले  
HAULE HAULE हौले हौले  
HAULÍN HAULÍN हौलीं हौलीं

—*ad.* Gently, softly, slowly, gradually, easily, smoothly; *pl.* of *Haulá*.

HAULÍ हौली *s. f. a.* Dim. of *Haulá*:

—*ad.*—See *Haule*;—(*M.*) Sandy soil; —*haulí haulí*, *ad.* See *Haule Haule*.

HAULÍWNÁ हौलीवना *v. n. (Pof.)* To be afraid, or distressed.

HAUMMÁ हौमा } *s. m.* Self-conceit,  
HAUMMÁN हौमां } pride; avarice, greediness.

HAUN हौन *s. m.* Pride, egotism; selfishness;—*pron. I.*

HAUNKNÁ हौकना } *v. n.* To  
HAUNKNÁ हौकना } breathe quickly, to pant, to puff and blow, to breathe with difficulty; *i. q.* *Haukná*.

HAUNKNÍ हौकनी } *s. f.* Panting,  
HAUNKNÍ हौकनी } difficult respiration, asthma:—*haunkní charkhí*, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe with difficulty.

HAUNS हौम } *s. f.* Desire, envy,  
HAUNS हौम } ambition, jealousy.

HAUNŚALÁ हौमला } *s. m.* Capa-  
HAUNŚLÁ हौमला } city, ambi-  
HAUSLÁ हौमला } tion, spirit,  
desire, resolution:—*hauslá kadāhā, karnd*,

*v. a.* To do one's best:—*hausle rāi*: Aspiring, bold, courageous.

HAWÁ हवा *s. f.* Air, wind. See *Wā*

HÁWÁ हवाई *s. m.* Air, sorrow, grief, affliction; want:—*mohre chhire te picchhe te wachchhā mare duddh de hāwe*. (The cow that goes out early and comes in late its calf dies for want of milk.)

HAWÁHR हवाहर } *s. f.* A hot wind  
HAWÁR हवार } a disagreeable breath; steam.

HAWÁÍ हवाई *s. f.* A kind of fireworks, a sky-rocket:—*a.* Infection; vain:—*hawáíy wādnā, v. n.* To come and go (one's colours).

HAWÁL हवाल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ahwál*. State, condition, circumstances, affairs:—*hawáldar*, *s. f.* See *hauldár* in *Haul*:—*hawál dár*, *s. f.* See *hauldári* in *Haul*:—*hawál* or *hál hawál dassā, v. a.* To state one's story; to state one's case (to a physician):—*hawál* or *hál hawál puchchhā, v. a.* To enquire after one's health circumstances; to investigate.

HAWÁLÁ हवाला } *s. m.* Charge, keep-  
HAWÁLE हवाले } ing, care, trust, disposal; reference, allusion:—*hawále, karnd, v. a.* To make over, to give in charge or possession; to commit; to deliver in trust, to surrender, to deposit.

HAWÁLÁT हवालात *s. f.* A lock-up:—*hawálat wichch deś, karnd, rakkhā, v. a.* To put in custody, to detain a suspected person in custody.

HAWÁN हवान *s. m.* The same age. See *Hāy*.

HAWÁN ਹਵਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haiwán*. An animal, a beast, a brute; a fool, an idiot.

HAWÁNGNÁ ਹਵਾਂਗਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
HAWÁNGNÍ ਹਵਾਂਗਣੀ } bark and  
HAWÁNKANÍ ਹਵਾਂਕਣੀ } howl (used  
of jackals.)

HAWÁNÍ ਹਵਾਣੀ *a.* Of the same age.  
See *Hání*.

HAWÁNÍ ਹਵਾਣੀ *a.* Animal, brutal.

HAWÁNNÁ ਹਵਾਨਾ *s. m.* A cow's bag,  
an udder.

HAWÁRÁ ਹਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* A temporary  
thatch erected for shade or shelter from  
wind.

HAWÁS ਹਵਾਸ *s. m.* Sense, the senses,  
sensation:—*hawás gumm hoye, v. n.* To  
be out of one's senses, to be stupefied.

HAWELÍ ਹਵੇਲੀ *s. f.* A tenement, a  
house, a dwelling house; *met.* the anus.

HAWKANÁ ਹਵਕਣਾ *v. n.* (*Pot.*) See  
*Hauṣkaná*.

HAWWÁ ਹਵਾ *s. f.* Eve:—*ammán* or  
*mái hawwá, s. f.* The mother Eve; *met.*  
an old woman; an old wicked woman.

HAYÁ ਹਯਾ } *s. m.* Shame, bash-  
HAYÁU ਹਯਾਉ } fulness, modesty, de-  
cency:—*be hayá, a.* Shameless, immo-  
dest:—*hayá wálá, a.* Modest.

HAYÁT ਹਯਾਤ } *s. f.* Life, existence:  
HAYÁTÍ ਹਯਾਤੀ } —*háy hayát, s. f.*

During one's life, for life:—*háy hayát*  
*wiché.* During one's life-time.

HAYÁUN ਹਯਾਉਂ *s. m.* Courage, bold-  
ness, bravery; *i. q.* *Hiydun*.

HE ਹੇ *intj.* O! oh!—(*M.*) The third  
person singular present tense of the  
verb *Houd*.

HECH PECH ਹੇਚ ਪੇਚ *s. m.* Fraud,  
conspiracy; ambushment.

HEHÁ ਹੇਹਾ *s. f.* The desire of a female  
buffalo for the male.

HEHR ਹੇਹੜ *s. f.* A crowd, a company,  
a herd; (*Pot.*) a herd trap using on crops;  
*i. q.* *Herh*.

HEJ ਹੇਜ *s. m.* Blandishment, coquetry,  
fondling, airs, vanity, haughtiness; *c. w.*  
*karná*.

HEJLÁ ਹੇਜਲਾ *a.* Dear, darling.

HEK ਹੇਕ *s. f.* A prolonged sound of the  
voice in singing; sound; calling; *c. w.*  
*kaddhót, mární*.

HEKAR ਹੇਕੜ *a.* Conceited, proud,  
arrogant, presumptuous; *i. q.* *Hainkar*.

HEKARÍ ਹੇਕੜੀ } *s. f.* Pride, conceit;  
HEKRI ਹੇਕੜੀ } *c. w.* *karní*.

HEKATTHÁ ਹੇਕੱਠਾ *a.* Together.

HEKK ਹੇਕ *a.* One.

HEKIL ਹੇਕਿਲ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A sow.

HEKUL ਹੇਕੁਲ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A boar.

HEL ਹੇਲ *s. m.* *Membrum virile*:—*hel*  
*mel hoya, v. n.* To mingle, to be mixed.

HELÁ ਹੇਲਾ *s. m.* A skunk:—*helá oe,*  
*intj.* Calling out in time of danger; as;  
oh! help! (an exclamation used by  
shepherds to frighten away wolves and  
other beasts of prey, probably because  
such animals are said to be afraid of  
skunks).

**HELÂN ਹੇਲਾਂ** *s. f. pl.* Attacks, invasions; multitudes.

**HELAT ਹੇਲਤ** *s. f.* Habit:—*helat paigā*, *v. n.* To become a habit.

**HEM ਹੇਮ** *s. f. (M.)* An avalanche or fall of snow.

**HENH ਹੇਂਹ** *s. f.* Pride, conceit, arrogance;—*intj.* What! oh! why so! is it so!

**HENT ਹੇਨਤ** *s. f. (M.)* A drift of snow in a gorge or ravine.

**HERĀ ਹੇਰਾ** *s. m.* Chase, hunting, prey;—*here jāgā*, *v. n.* To go a hunting:—*herā khetgā*, *v. n.* To hunt.

**HERĀ ਹੇਰਾ** *s. m.* A song sung by shepherds with lengthened notes:—*here denē*, *v. n.* To sing with lengthened notes.

**HERH ਹੇੜ** *s. f.* A herd of cattle; a multitude, a crowd of people, a company (commonly used in the plural).

**HERĪ ਹੇੜੀ** *a.* Pertaining to the chase.

**HERNĀ ਹੇਰਨਾ** *v. a. (K.)* To see:—*kadī herā*. When did you see it.

**HERWĀ ਹੇਰਵਾ** *s. m.* The remembrance of an absent friend, grief caused by separation of a friend, nurse, or parents, (spoken of children):—*herwā laiḡā*, *v. n.* To grieve for an absent friend or parents.

**HET ਹੇਤ** *s. m.* Love, affection;—*prep.* For the sake of, on account of.

**HETH ਹੇਠ** *ad.* Below, down, downwards; under, below, in order, degree, rank:—*prep.* Under, below, beneath;—*heṭhā*, *heṭho heṭh*, *ad.* Underneath, below, beneath:—*heṭh paigā*, *v. n.* To fall under, to lie flat (a woman at the time of cohabitation), to cohabit:—*heṭh uppar*, *ad.* Upside down, topsy turvy, one upon the other.

**HETHĀ ਹੇਠਾ** *a.* Of inferior rank or dignity:—*heṭhe hoḡā*, *v. n.* To be subjected, to succumb, to be overcome:—*heṭhā puḡā*, *s. m.* Inferiority in rank and standing.

**HETHLĀ ਹੇਠਲਾ** *a.* What is under, the undermost, low lying, lower.

**HĪ ਹੀ** An emphatic particle. Self, very, even, indeed, truly (as *maī hī*, myself); *i. q.* *Heṭ*.

**HĪĀN ਹੀਆਂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Hirde*. Heart, breast, mind, soul, life.

**HĪĀU ਹੀਆਉ** } *s. m.* Courage,  
**HĪĀUN ਹੀਆਉਂ** } bravery.

**HIBB ਹਿੱਬ** *s. f.* Splashing water on one another in sport.

**HIBBĪ ਹਿੱਬੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of camels. It occurs at any season and is said to be due to eating unwholesome food. Throat and neck swell.

**HĪBO ਹੀਬੋ** *s. f. (M.)* A circular dance danced by Jats at weddings and wherever they happen to collect in large numbers. They form a ring and dance round; their arms, stretched out on a level with the head, are moved round with a wavy motion. The other circular dance in vogue is *jhumir*, which differs from *Hībo* only in that the dancers keep the hands low and clap them together as they move:—*uḥī nā sage te hībo pās khetā*. He says he can not rise, and still he pays *hībo*.—Prov.

**HICHAN ਹਿਚਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To be sharer in a thing, to go shares in, especially in an animal to be killed for food.

**HICHAR PICAR ਹਿਚਰ ਪਿਚਰ** *a.* Irresolute; wrangling, altercation, wavering; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**HICHKANĀ ਹਿਚਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To draw back, to shrink, to hesitate, to waver.



**HICHKÍ ਹਿਚਕੀ** *s. f.* A hiccough:

—*hichkí dúgí, laigí, v. n.* To have the hiccoughs, to hiccough, to sob bitterly.

**HICHKOLÁ ਹਿਚਕੋਲਾ** *s. m.* (*Pof.*) Motion or shaking (as in a carriage or *eíká*), jolt.

**HICHNÁ ਹਿਚਣਾ** *v. n.* To draw back, to shrink, to hesitate, to be in suspense, to be suspicious.

**HADAIT ਹਦੈਤ** } *s. f.* Direction, instruction,  
**HADÁIT ਹਦਾਇਤ** }  
**HADÁYAT ਹਦਾਯਤ** } *s. f.* Direction, injunction; *c. w. karní.*

**HIDÁR ਹਿਦਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Adhár*. See *Adhár*.

**HIDDAK ਹਿੱਡਕ** *s. f.* }  
**HIDKÍ ਹਿਡਕੀ** *s. m.* } Hope.  
**HIKHÍ ਹਿਖੀ** *s. f.* }

**HIDKÁ ਹਿਡਕਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The daily allowance of food given to an animal.

**HIDKAN ਹਿਡਕਣ** *v. n. a. (M.)* To hanker after, to covet; to hope, to expect. *Present participle: hidakd; Future: hidaksán; Past participle: hidakid:—parde tárke te hidakd he.* He hankers after the property of others.

**HIDKÍ ਹਿਡਕੀ** *s. f.* Hiccough:—*hidkí dúgí, laigí, v. a.* To cause spasmodic, sobbing by crying; *i. q. Hichkí.*

**HIDKORÁ ਹਿਡਕੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of hiccough, a catching of the breath in the case of a dying man, or of a child that has been crying bitterly.

**HIGRÁ ਹਿਗਰਾ** *a.* Single.

**HÍH ਹੀਹ** *s. f.* A side rail of a bedstead.

**HIJKÍ ਹਿਜਕੀ** *s. f.* See *Hichkí, Hídkí.*

**HÍJPIÁJ ਹੀਜਪਿਆਜ** *s. m.* A secret, a mystery;—*a.* Good and bad.

**HIJRÁ ਹਿਜਰਾ** } *s. m.* A hermaphrodite, an eunuch, an  
**HÍJRÁ ਹੀਜਰਾ** } unmanly person.

**HÍK ਹੀਕ** *s. f.* The foul odour of spirits; disgust; sickness of the stomach:—*hík dúgí, mární, v. a.* To have a strong, offensive smell.

**HIKALLÁ ਹਿਕੱਲਾ** *a.* Alone.

**HIKK ਹਿੱਕ** *s. f.* The breast, the chest, the bosom;—*a.* One; *i. q. Ikk:—hikk bá-hikk, ad.* Truly, exactly:—*hikk dé dhakká, s. m.* Force, violence, injustice, oppression; *c. w. karná:—hikk de jor, hikk de tég, s. f.* Depending on one's strength, self-exertion:—*hikk láhgí, sárgí, v. n. lit.* To inflame the breast; *met.* to arouse one's anger:—*hikk tég, a.* Stout-hearted, independent, proud of one's strength:—*hikk tég, s. f.* Stout-heartedness, self-reliance; to the utmost:—*hikk tégí jor láugá, v. n.* To do his best, to do his utmost:—*hikk te hatth rakkhgá, hikk thokgí, thorní, v. n.* To pledge one's self for the performance of anything, such pledge being usually made with the hand laid on the breast:—*hikk thandí hogí, v. n.* To be pleased, to be solaced:—*hikk thandí karní, v. n.* To please, to comfort.

**HIKKÁ ਹਿੱਕਾ** } *a.* Only one, one and  
**HIKKO ਹਿੱਕੋ** } the same:—*hikko jéld, jehá.* See *ikko jéld, jehá* in *Ikkó.*

**HIKKE ਹਿੱਕੇ** *conj. (Pof.)* Either, or.

**HIKKNÁ ਹਿੱਕਣਾ** *v. a. (Pof.)* To drive on.

**HIKMAT ਹਿਕਮਤ** *s. f.* Wisdom, cleverness, skill, contrivance, prudence; the function of a physician:—*hikmat karní, v. a.* To practise medicine; to contrive.

HIKMATAN ਹਿਕਮਤਣ *f.* } *a.* Wise,  
HIKMATÍ ਹਿਕਮਤੀ *m.* } clever,  
skilful, ingenious; frugal, economical.

HIKRÁ ਹਿਕਰਾ *a.* (M.) One:—*w á h*  
*Khuddá! tedí ajab khudái; hikrián dost*  
*milenen, hikrián ghat den judái.* Oh  
God! yours is wonderful divinity; you  
cause one to meet his lover, on another  
you cause separation.—Song; *i. q. Hikko,*  
*Ikko.*

HÍL ਹੀਲ *s. f. pl. Hílán.* Excuse,  
pretence, stratagem, trick; loss, forfei-  
ture, discomfiture;—(M.) A soft wind:  
—*híl hujjat, s. f.* Pretences, subterfuges,  
evasions:—*hílán karnián, mann jánián,*  
*mannaián, v. a.* To acknowledge all lost  
to give up a dispute, to submit:—*ghulí*  
*wá ghul pai hílán, ráhon wal áwin Ránjhud*  
*kaí powini dalílán.* The wind is blow-  
ing; soft breezes are blowing, oh *Ránjho!*  
turn back on your way; may some excuse  
(for doing so) occur to you!—Song.

HIL ਹਿਲ *s. f. obl. helli, pl. híllán. (M.)*  
A kite; also the kite is represented in  
songs and proverbs as the personification  
of greediness:—*híl híl áp khándi rofián*  
*paí kún denái dílh.* The kite eats up the  
bread herself, and gives the clods to her  
husband.—Prov. in use among boys:  
—*jithán koi bakri kuhnde mullán wáng*  
*híln de bhonde, sirí páwe thuk bande.*  
Wherever people are killing a goat, there  
the *mulláns* collect like kites, and claim  
the head and feet as their due.—Song on  
the avarice of *mulláns*.

HÍLÁ ਹੀਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Hilāh*. Occupation, work,  
employment; stratagem, trick, pretence,  
excuse:—*híld hawáld, s. m.* Tergiversa-  
tion, chicanery:—*híld karná, v. a.* To  
remedy, to work:—*híld wasíld, s. m.*  
Employment and protection; one by  
whose aid employment is obtained; what-  
ever aids one in getting employment:  
—*híle rijak baháge mauí.* Earning must  
have some means, as death must have  
a pretence.

HILAN ਹਿਲਣ *v. n. (M.)* To become  
accustomed. *Present participle: híldá;*  
*Future: hílsán; Past participle: híliá:*  
—*híliá lahnewáde kanun wí bure.* A person  
who has become accustomed (*i. e.*, the  
regular beggar) is even worse than a  
creditor.—Prov.

HILÁUNÁ ਹਿਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To shake,  
to move, to familiarize, to tame:—*híláu-*  
*ná juláuná, v. n.* To shake together  
to move about.

HILAWÍ ਹਿਲਵੀ *s. f. (M.)* The act  
of making familiar, the fee (one pice)  
paid to a herdsman when a new animal  
joins the herd.

HILKANÁ ਹਿਲਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be shak-  
en; to come constantly uncalled:—*hílk-*  
*de áuná, v. n.* To walk with a waddling  
motion.

HILKARNÁ ਹਿਲਕਾਰਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
HILKORNÁ ਹਿਲਕੌਰਣਾ } call out, to  
shout, to set on a dog, to agitate, to  
disturb; *i. q. Húlkárná.*

HILL JULL ਹਿੱਲ ਜੁੱਲ *s. f.* Corrupt-  
ed from the Hindi word *Hilchal*. Shak-  
ing together, moving about; stir, bustle,  
confusion.

HILLNÁ ਹਿੱਲਣਾ *v. n.* To shake, to  
be moved:—*híllná jullná, v. n.* To be  
shaken together, to be moved about.

HILNÁ ਹਿਲਨਾ *v. n.* To form a habit,  
to become familiar, to become tame (as  
a wild animal):—*híl míl jáná, v. n.* To  
mingle, to become mingled; to gain  
assurance and familiarity.

HILTAR ਹਿਲਤਰ *s. f.* Habit. See  
*Helat*.

HÍM KHÍM ਹੀਮ ਖੀਮ } *s. f.* The ups  
HÍM KÍM ਹੀਮ ਕੀਮ } and downs of  
life, all conditions, prevarication.

**HIMMAT ਹਿੱਮਤ** *s. f.* Spirit, courage, bravery, resolution, purpose, inclination; generosity; enterprize; (*Pot.*) strength, (*i q. Jor*):—*himmat karní*, *v. a.* To dare, to be bold:—*himmat hárnī*, *v. n.* To lose spirit and courage:—*himmat wálá*, *a.* See *Himmatí*.

**HIMMATAN ਹਿੱਮਤਣ** } *a.* Spirited,  
**HIMMATÍ ਹਿੱਮਤੀ** } resolute, courageous, brave, generous.

**HIMTÁL ਹਿਮਤਾਲ** *a.* (*Pot.*) Strong, overbearing.

**HIN ਹਿਨ** *pron. obl. (Pot.)* These (used in the Salt Range.)

**HÍN ਹੀਣ** } *s. f.* Deficiency, a batement.  
**HÍNAT ਹੀਣਤ** }  
**HÍNTÁÍ ਹੀਣਤਾਈ** }

**HÍN ਹੀਂ** *a.* The same, the very. See *Hí*.

**HÍNÁ ਹੀਣਾ** } *a.* Deficient, destitute, weak, feeble;  
**HÍNÁN ਹੀਣਾਂ** }  
**HÍNÍ ਹੀਣੀ** } low, bad:—*hí q í sámtí, asámtí, s. m.* A weak, feeble, emaciated person, a low spirited person:—*híntí dhár Kirdrás wagge*. It takes only a weak band of robbers to conquer *Kirdrás*.

**HIND ਹਿੰਦ** *s. f.* India:—*Hindwóní*, *s. f.* A Hindu woman.

**HINDAGÍ ਹਿੰਦਗੀ** } *s. f.* The character and writing  
**HINDAKÍ ਹਿੰਦਕੀ** } in which accounts are kept, the indigenous dialect and character.

**HINDANÍ ਹਿੰਦਣੀ** } *s. f.* A Hindu  
**HINDUNÍ ਹਿੰਦੁਣੀ** } woman.

**HINDH ਹਿੰਢ** *s. f.* Pride, opposition, obstinacy:—*hindh bhannawí*, *v. a.* To humble, to subdue obstinacy, to make submissive and obedient:—*hindh karní, marní, v. n.* To be obstinate, to insist, to persist.

**HINDÍ ਹਿੰਦੀ** } *s. f.* The  
**HINDAWÍ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ** } language of the Hindus in Hindustan proper (from Bengal to the Punjab); the character of the *Hindí* alphabet;—*a.* Belonging to India.

**HINDÚ ਹਿੰਦੂ** *s. m.* A native of India, a Hindu, a person of Brahmanical religion.

**HINDUÁNÍ ਹਿੰਦੁਵਾਣੀ** } *s. f.* Be-  
**HINDWÁNÍ ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣੀ** } longing to Hindus, of Hindu fashion and style.

**HINDWÁNÁ ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Hadwóná*.

**HING ਹਿੰਗ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Hingu*. Assafetida:—*hing haggú*, *v. n.* To void by stool involuntarily; to be very sick, to have a great pain.

**HINGGHARNÁ ਹਿੰਘਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To answer again, to gainsay, to speak insolently.

**HINGNÁ ਹੀਂਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To bray (as an ass).

**HINHINÁT ਹਿਣਹਿਣਾਟ** *s. f.* Neighing.

**HINHINÁUNÁ ਹਿਣਹਿਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To neigh.

**HÍN HÍN KARNÁ ਹੀਂ ਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To laugh.

**HINJ ਹਿੰਝ** *ad. (Pot.)* Thus (used in the Salt Range.)

**HINKANÁ ਹਿਣਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To neigh.

HINKĀR ਹਿਣਕਾਰ } *s. m.* Neighing.  
HINKĀṬ ਹਿਣਕਾਟ }

HINKĀUNĀ ਹਿਣਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to neigh.

HINS ਹੀਂਸ *s. m.* The name of a tree.

HINSĀ ਹਿਣਸਾ *s. f.* Slaughter.

HĪR ਹੀਰ *s. m.* A drove of cattle; the  
name of a woman famous for her love  
with *Rānjhā*, born at Jhang; a famous  
*Panjabī* book containing poems of the  
love of *Hīr* and *Rānjhā*.

HĪRĀ ਹੀਰਾ *s. m.* A diamond;—*a. met.*

Good, virtuous; beautiful:—*hīrd chāṭṭṭā*,  
*v. n.* To commit suicide by swallow-  
ing a diamond;—*hīrd man*, *s. m.* A kind  
of paroquet.

HĪRĀ ਹਿਰਾ } *a.* Standing erect,  
HĪRĀU ਹਿਰਾਉ } (*Membrum virile.*)

HĪRAK ਹਿਰਕ *s. f.* The stone of fruit;  
the name of a tree:—*hīrak jhīrak*, *s. f.*  
Rebuke, threat.

HĪRAKNĀ ਹਿਰਕਨਾ } *v. n.* To stand  
HĪRAKNĀ ਹਿਰਕਣਾ } erect, (*Membrum*  
*virile.*)

HĪRĀUNĀ ਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Hīrā*.

HĪRBAS ਹਿਰਬਸ *s. f.* Cupidity, avi-  
dity, avarice, covetousness, ambition;  
*c. w. karnā*.

HĪRBASĪ ਹਿਰਬਸੀ *a.* Covetous, ava-  
rious, ambitious.

HĪRDĀ ਹਿਰਦਾ *s. m.* Heart, breast, mind,  
soul, life.

HĪRHIRĀṬ ਹਿਰਹਿਰਾਟ *s. m.* Laugh-  
ter, ridicule.

HĪRHIRĀUNĀ ਹਿਰਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ }  
HĪRHIR KARNĀ ਹਿਰ ਹਿਰ ਕਰਨਾ }  
*v. n.* To laugh, to mock.

HĪRĪ ਹੀਰੀ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) Moving the  
middle finger.

HĪRIK ਹਿਰਿਕ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) The stone of  
any kind of fruit; *i. q.* *Gīṭak*.

HĪRĪTHĀ ਹਿਰੀਠਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Rethā*.

HĪRKĀUNĀ ਹਿਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Hīrak*.

HIRKH ਹਿਰਖ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Harkh*. Anger, indig-  
nation, grief, sorrow; *i. q.* *Harkh*.

HIRKHAN ਹਿਰਖਣ *f.* } *a.* Indignant,  
HIRKHĪ ਹਿਰਖੀ *m.* } angry, griev-  
ed, sorry.

HIRNĀ ਹਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be plundered,  
to be taken away; *i. q.* *Harnā*.

HĪRNĀ ਹਿਰਣਾ *v. n.* To erect (*Mem-*  
*brum virile.*)

HIRS ਹਿਰਸ *s. f.* Covetousness, greed-  
iness, avidity, avarice, ambition.

HIRSAN ਹਿਰਸਣ *s. f.* } Greedy, ava-  
HIRSĪ ਹਿਰਸੀ *s. m.* } ricious, cove-  
tous, ambitious:—*hīrsī ṭappā*, *s. m.* *lit.*  
A greedy horse: a slavish imitator.

HIS ਹਿਸ *v. n.* (*M.*) Is by him, is to  
him, is of him:—*waṭṭī ghṛī his*. By  
him a bribe has been received:—*bīḷnī*  
*his*. She is his lady love:—*saṭ lagī his*.  
A blow reached him.

HISÁB ਹਿਸਾਬ *s. m.* See *Hasáb*.

HISÁBAN ਹਿਸਾਬਣ *s. f.* } See *Hasáb*.  
HISÁBÍ ਹਿਸਾਬੀ *s. m.* } *bag, Hasábí.*

HISÁNÁ ਹਿਸਾਨਾ *v. a. (Pot.)* To extinguish.

HISNÁ ਹਿਸਨਾ *v. n. (Pot.)* To be extinguished, to be withered, to be emaciated.

HISSÁ ਹਿਸਾ *s. m.* Portion, part, share, lot, division:—*hissedár, s. m.* A partner, a sharer, a share-holder:—*hissé hékamí, s. f.* The share of the produce taken by a proprietor:—*hissé karná, v. a.* To divide.

HIT ਹਿਤ *s. m.* Love, true affection, friendship, benevolence:—*hithár, hithárag, hithárá, s. m. f.* A lover, a friend, a benefactor, love, friendship:—*ghar kí nár bahut hít já soñ raht sadá sang lágí, jab yek hañs tujt eh káydñ pret pret ! karbhágt.* The wife shows a great affection and always lies close to her husband, but when his soul quits his body, she cries *pret pret* (i. e., evil spirit!) and flies.

HITH ਹਿਠ *s. f.* Firmness of mind, pertinacity; hope; courage; *c. w. bannhí, paigí.*

HITHÁHÁN ਹਿਠਾਹਾਨ *prep.* Under, below; *i. g. Hithán.*

HITHÁR ਹਿਠਾਰ *s. f.* A low place, low land, a hollow, a valley, a bottom.

HITRÁ ਹਿਟਰਾ } *a.* An inseparable  
HITTAR ਹਿਟਰਾ } particle, equivalent to the English suffix *less* as *máhitár* or *ammáhitár*, motherless.

HIUN ਹਿਉਣ *s. f. (K.)* Snow.

HIUND ਹਿਉਂਟ } *s. m. (K.)* Water.  
HIUNDHÁ ਹਿਉਂਧਾ }

HÍYÁN ਹੀਯਾਂ *s. m.* Heart, breast, mind, life, soul:—*híyáñ paigí, v. n.* To be courageous, to be bold, to have a courage

HIYÁU ਹੀਯਾਉ } *s. m.* Boldness,  
HIYÁUN ਹੀਯਾਉਂ } courage, fortitude.

HÍYO ਹੀਯੋ *intj.* A word used to call buffaloes; *i. g. Dho.*

HO ਹੋ *v. n. (2nd pers. pl. from hán)*  
Are:—*ho dúgí, v. n.* To go and return, to be done; to be performed:—*hochukki, v. n.* To be finished; to stick to one; to die:—*ho jágí, v. n.* To become, to take place, to happen, to fall sick; to be possessed by an evil spirit:—*hoke, (indef. part. from hóngí).* Being, having become:—*ho ke rahí, v. n.* To be inevitable; to continue to be, to become and remain; to be under one's protection:—*ho laigí, v. n.* To be, to become, to be completed, to stick to one place:—*ho sakkí, v. n.* To be possible.

HOCHCHÁ ਹੋਛਾ *a.* Light, trifling; senseless, stupid, absurd, mean; conceited:—*hochchhá puigí, s. f.* Stupidity, absurdity, lightness.

HOD ਹੋਦ *s. f. (M.)* See *Háph.*

HODÁR ਹੋਦਾਰ *s. m.* See *Huddr.*

HODH ਹੋਧ *v. n. (K.)* Ploughing over of young rice to destroy weeds or ploughing between rows of Indian corn.

HOE HOE ਹੋਏ ਹੋਏ *intj. (Pot.)* Fy! fy! shame!—*s. f.* Shame, disgrace.

HOG ਹੋਗ } *v. n. (3rd pers. pl. from*  
HOGU ਹੋਗੁ } *hóngí.)* Will, would, may, might be.

HOGHÁR ਹੋਘਾਰ *s. f. (K.)* First ploughing.

HOHÁ ਹੋਹਾ *s. f.* Motion, shaking; *c. w.* *laggná.*

HOÍ ਹੋਈ *s. f.* Whatever took place or happened: a festival (occurring eight days before *Diwálí* festival), on which the Hindu women worship figures drawn on a wall with pounded rice and other different colours, and place sugar-canes, sweetmeat, vegetables, and fruits before it;—(M.) Paying a share or the produce as revenue or rent.

HOIÁ ਹੋਇਆ *v. n. (Part. from honá.)*  
Became:—*hoiá so hoiá.* Let bygones be bygones.

HOKÁ ਹੋਕਾ } *s. m.* A proclamation,  
HOKKÁ ਹੋਕਾ } public crying (for selling things); publication: *c. w.* *deṇḍá, pherṇḍá*:—*andur shái te báhar hokká!* The thing is in the house but a proclamation (giving notice of its loss) is outside! —Prov. used of a person who makes a fuss in looking for a thing that is close to him:—*har kot apní haṭṭí dá hokká deṇḍá hai.* Every body proclaims his own shop.

HOKAN ਹੋਕਣ *v. a. (M.)* To proclaim. *Present participle: hokenḍá; Future: hokesḍá; Past participle: hokíá.*

HOKHÁ ਹੋਖਾ *a.* Weak, unsteady, unsettled, without character, without weight or worth:—*hokhe paṇḍá, v. a.* To lose one's character, to be disgraced.

HOLÁ ਹੋਲਾ *s. f. (M.)* A bullock or  
HOLÍ ਹੋਲੀ *s. m. }* cow with a loose

horn that lies flat along the cheek:—*ḍanḍ hólá bíá subbho kúr hai.* A bullock with a loose horn is the one for my money; all others are false.—Prov.

HOLÁN ਹੋਲਾਂ *s. f. pl.* Half ripe pulse parched in the pod.

HOLLÁ ਹੋਲਾ *s. m.* The name of the Sikh *Hollí* festival which occurs one day after *Hollí.*

HOLLÍ ਹੋਲੀ *s. f.* The name of Hindu festival, which occurs at the approach of the vernal equinox, and during which (*gulál* red powder) is thrown on each other; the song which is sung during the festival.

HOM ਹੋਮ *s. m.* A burnt offering, the Hindu sacrificial offerings inculcated in the Vedas. Clarified butter and other fragrant things are thrown into the fire accompanied by prayers (*i. e.*, hymns from the Vedas.)

HON ਹੋਣ *s. f.* Being, existence:—*hon-ḥár, a.* Possible, feasible, what is to happen.

HONÁ ਹੋਣਾ *v. n.* To be, to exist; to become, to come to pass; to be born, to come into existence; to belong to, to have; to accrue, to result; to be over, to come to an end; to be with a child, to be pregnant (as *ḍhiḍh honá*):—*honá ḡḡ honá, v. n.* Existence and non-existence, to be or not to be;—*honeḍḍá, s. m.* Approaching, impending;—*a.* Possible, practicable.

HOND ਹੋਂਦ *s. f.* Being, existence:—*an-honḍ, s. f.* Non-existence, want.

HOND ਹੋਂਡ *s. f.* Stubble of sugar-cane.

HONGÁNNÁ ਹੋਂਗਾਨਾ *v. n. (Poṭ.)* See *Hawḍḡḡḡḡ.*

HONÍ ਹੋਣੀ *s. f.* Occurrence, coming to pass, something that is to be, what is to be, destiny.

HONTH ਹੋਠ *s. m.* The lip.

**HOR** ਹੋਰ *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apar*. Other, different, foreign; more;—*ad.* More, besides;—*conj.* And, still, yet :—*hcrdar*, *hordhar*, *horthe*, *ad.* Elsewhere;—*hordd*, *a.* Belonging to another, not one's own :—*horh*, *a.* Quite different, quite another thing;—*hor ki*, *intj.* What more, what else, what next;—*hor kot*, *s. m.* Any one else, some body else, other :—*hor ki kahán*. What can I say more?—*hornán*, *ad.* No other, no more, enough :—*hornán*, *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Hor*). Other, to another :—*hor shai*, *s. f.* Other thing :—*hor sáre*, *a.* All other :—*hor suno*, *intj.* Just listen ! one word more!—*hor ton hor*, *a.* Different, of another kind :—*horwí*. And, more, also, moreover.

**HORÁ** ਹੋਰਾ *s. m.* (M.) The man who roughens a mill stone, a mill stone roughener; the corner brick; (Pof.) The tool used to roughen a mill stone.

**HORÁN** ਹੋਰਾਂ } (obl. pl. of *Hor*)  
**HORÍN** ਹੋਰੀਂ } Others. This word is a suffix of respect, following both nouns and pronouns, meaning something like, His Excellency, Your Honour.

**HORAN** ਹੋਰਣ *v. a.* (Pof., M.) To forbid; to repel, to push back; to roughen the face of a mill stone with an iron pick. *Present participle*; *hurendá*; *Future*; *hurendá*; *Past participle*; *horid*.

**HORHÁ** ਹੋਰਾ *s. m.* One of the vowels of the Gurmukhi character (ੴ); a long stick used to put inside before the boards of a door.

**HORÍ** ਹੋਰੀ *s. f.* See *Holl*.

**HORNÁN** ਹੋਰਨਾਂ *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Hor*). Others, to others.

**HORNÍN** ਹੋਰਨੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Hor*). Others.

**HOROTOR** ਹੋਰੋਤੋਰ *ad.* Otherwise, in some other way.

**HOS** ਹੋਸ *v. n.* (3rd pers. sing. from *hoṣḍ*.) Was.

**HOS** ਹੋਸ } *s. f.* Sense, understanding;  
**HOSH** ਹੋਸ਼ } —*hosh dúṣṭí*, *hosh wichch*

*dúṣṭí*, *v. n.* To come to one's senses, to come to one's self;—*behosh*, *a.* Without understanding;—*behoshí*, *s. f.* Stupefaction, senselessness, intoxication :—*behosh karná*, *v. a.* To stupefy, to make insensible, to intoxicate :—*hosh gumṭ*, *hoṣṭí*, *v. n.* To lose senses; *i. q.* *Harwas gumṭ* :—*hosh hiwás*, *s. f.* Sense and understanding :—*hosh karní*, *v. n.* To take to senses :—*hosh pharṭí*, *sambhálṭí*, *v. n.* To get sense; to arrive at the age of discretion :—*hosh udḍṭí*, *v. n.* To lose one's senses, to be senseless :—*hosh wálá*, *hosh mand*, *a.* Sensible :—*hosh mandí*, *s. f.* Sensibility.

**HOSAN** ਹੋਸਣ *v. n.* (3rd pers. pl. from *hoṣḍ*.) Will be.

**HOSÁN** ਹੋਸਾਂ } *v. n.* (1st. pers.)  
**HOSÁNH** ਹੋਸਾਂਹ *pl.* } sing. Fut. from  
*hoṣḍ*, *howaṭṭ*.) Will be.

**HOSEN** ਹੋਸੇਂ *v. n.* (2nd pers. sing. Fut. from *hoṣḍ*, *howaṭṭ*.) Will be.

**HOSÍ** ਹੋਸੀ *v. n.* (3rd pers. sing. Fut. from *hoṣḍ*.) Will be.

**HOSÍN** ਹੋਸੀਂ *v. n.* (2nd pers. sing. Fut. from *hoṣḍ*.) Will be.

**HOSIN** ਹੋਸਿਣ *v. n.* (3rd pers. pl. Fut. from *hoṣḍ*.) Will be.

**HOSO** ਹੋਸੇ *v. n.* (2nd pers. pl. Fut. from *hoṣḍ*.) Will be.

**HOSÚN ਹੋਸੁੰ** *v. n. (M.)* (1st pers. pl. Fut. from *hoṇḍá, howaṇḍ.*) Will be.

**HOT ਹੋਤ** *s. m.* A friend;—*pron. pl.* They.

**HOTÁN ਹੋਤਾਂ** *pron. (obl. of Hot.)* Their, them.

**HOTH ਹੋਠ** *s. m.* The lip; *i. q.* *Hoṭh.*

**HOÚ ਹੋਉ** *v. n. (From hoṇḍá.)* Be, may be, will be.

**HOYÁ ਹੋਯਾ** *s. m.* Being; existence, production, crop.

**HÚ ਹੂ** *intj.* Oh!—*s. m.* God:—*hú bahá, ad.* Exactly, precisely, perfectly, quite:—*hú há, hú hawá, s. f.* Pomp, pageantry, ostentation.

**HUÁL ਹੁਆਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ahwal.* See *Hawál.*

**HUÁLÁ ਹੁਆਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Hawálá.*

**HUÁN ਹੁਆਂ** *s. f.* The crying of a new born infant:—*huán huán karná, v. a.* To cry (spoken of a new born infant).

**HUÁN ਹੁਆਣ** *s. m.* See *Hawán, Haiwán.*

**HUB ਹੁਬ** *s. f. (M.)* A pain in the chest and sides:—*medí hub nikal pat.* I have got a hub; *i. q.* *Hukk.*

**HUBÁB ਹੁਬਾਬ** *s. f.* A bubble.

**HUBAS JÁNÁ ਹੁਬਸ ਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To ferment,  
**HUBASNÁ ਹੁਬਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To have a bad smell, to rot, to putrefy, to spoil; *i. q.* *Ubasnád.*

**HUBB ਹੁੱਬ** *s. f.* Love, affection; desire, spirit:—*hubb, taufík, s. f.* Means, resources, power.

**HUBBHE SÁH LAINE ਹੁੱਭੇ ਸਾਹ ਲੈਣੇ** *v. n.* To sob. See *Ubbhe sáh lainád.*

**HUBBNÁ ਹੁੱਬਣਾ** *v. n.* To be enterprising, to be daring; to trust, to hope, to be confident, to boast:—*hubbe hubbe phirná, v. n.* To move about with great pleasure and sprightliness.

**HUBHUBÁU ਹੁਬਹੁਬਾਉ** *s. f.* Pleasure, joy.

**HUBKÍ ਹੁਬਕੀ** *s. f.* Hiccough; springing up; *c. w. dúṛí, lainí.*

**HUBSALÍ ਹੁਬਸਲੀ** *s. f.* Springing out of water; *c. w. dúṛí, lainí.*

**HUDÁ ਹੁਦਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A blast of easterly wind that dries up melons, vegetables, and damages the crop at different times and seasons of the year; *i. q.* *Hullá.*

**HUÐAK ਹੁਡਕ** *s. f.* Expecting; habit, custom, usage; *c. w. lagṛí.*

**HUÐAKNÁ ਹੁਡਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To hump.

**HUDAR ਹੁਦਰ** *s. m.* Mind, design, will; self.

**HUDÁR ਹੁਦਾਰ** *s. m.* Debt, loan:—*ḥatth hudár, s. m.* See in *Hatth*; *i. q.* *Hudhár.*

**HUÐḌ ਹੁੱਡ** *s. f.* A large tooth, an extra tooth:—*súr dí huḍḍ, s. f.* A boar's tusk.

**HUDDÁ ਹੁੱਦਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Udah.* Post, duty, charge, rank, office; commission, engagement, occupation, business:—*huddedár, s. m.* An officer (civil or military); one who has employment, one who holds a charge, a commissioned officer:—*huddé dári, s. f.* Holding an office:—*huddé páuṇád, v. n.*



To be appointed to an office, to be entrusted with a commission:—*huddā kardūḡā*, v. n. To give in charge; to give employment:—*huddā rakkhūḡā*, v. n. To hold or fill an office.

**HUDDH ਹੁੱਧ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A stroke with the fist, or point of a stick or weapon; the shaft of a cart.

**HUDHUD ਹੁਸ਼ਹੁਦ** *s. m.* The name of a bird (hoopoe).

**HUDKANĪ ਹੁਡਕਣੀ** *s. f.* A prostitute.

**HUGG ਹੁੱਗ** *s. f.* Uproar, noise, rumour, report, clamour; (*Pot.*) Fame; c. w. *paigā*.

**HUI ਹੁਇ** *intj.* Hiss! (used to set on  
**HUĪ ਹੁਈ** *a dog.*)

**HUJDĀ ਹੁਜਦਾ** *s. m.* Means, power, ability, skill:—*hujdā wekhūḡā*, *wichāḡūḡā*, v. a. To consider one's ability for any particular work.

**HUJJ ਹੁੱਜ** *s. f.* A thrust with a pointed instrument or stick), a stab, an assault:—*hujj lāḡūḡā*, *māḡūḡā*, v. n. To pierce, to punch, to stab.

**HUJJAT ਹੁੱਜਤ** *s. f.* Argument, proof, reason, disputation, wrangling:—*hujjat karnā*, v. n. To call in question, to contest, to argue, to plead;—*hujjat kaḡḡhūḡā*, v. n. To take exception, to make objection.

**HUJJATAN ਹੁੱਜਤਣ** *s. f.* } A disputor,  
**HUJJATĪ ਹੁੱਜਤੀ** *s. m.* } a wrangler,  
a reasoner.

**HUJJNĀ ਹੁੱਜਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To sweep, to clean.

**HUJKĀ ਹੁਜਕਾ** *s. m.* A sudden motion, a shaking, a jolt, a shock; c. w. *lagḡūḡā*.

**HUJRĀ ਹੁਜਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hujrah*. A cell, a small

chamber, a private room (generally for worship), a small chamber connected with a mosque especially for the private use of *mullān* and *qāḡis*.

**HŪK ਹੁਕ** *s. f.* A sharp cutting pain, a stitch, a twitch; crying out with pain;—(*M.*) Fame, renown, news:—*māyā tā giddar ubbhe lamme paī hūke*. The jackal died and the news of it spread north and south.

**HUK ਹੁਕ** *s. m. (M.)* An owl.

**HUKAĪ ਹੁਕੈਈ** *s. m.* } A great amo-  
**HUKAIN ਹੁਕੈਣ** *s. f.* } ker.

**HUKAM ਹੁਕਮ** *s. m.* An order, authority, (legal or executive), a command, rule, law; permission, leave, sanction; direction; control, management; decree, judgment, decision, sentence; demand; the first card thrown by rule in the game (*Tāsh*):—*hukam chaldūḡā*, *karnā*, v. a. To exercise authority:—*hukam deḡḡā*, v. a. To give or pass an order, to pass sentence, to deliver judgment, to decide; to instruct, to direct; to let, to permit, to sanction:—*hukam hāsal*, *s. m.* Command:—*hukam karnā*, v. a. To order, to command, to bid; to rule, to govern:—*hukam manḡḡā*, v. a. To obey:—*hukam sātḡ hōḡā*, *hojāḡā*, v. n. To die (a Sikh term):—*hukam sātḡ manḡḡā*, v. a. To obey an order very faithfully:—*hukam uḡhāḡūḡā*, *uḡhā deḡḡā*, *manḡākh karnā*, v. a. To upset or reverse an order:—*hukam wajḡḡūḡā*, v. a. To execute, to carry out or obey an order.

**HUKK ਹੁੱਕ** *s. f.* A piercing pain in the side or breast; a stitch; c. w. *uḡḡhūḡā*.

**HUKKĀ ਹੁੱਕਾ** *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
**HUKKĪ ਹੁੱਕੀ** *s. f.* } the Arabic

word *Huqqah*. An earthen, leather or metallic pipe, a tobacco pipe:—*hukkā bharnā*, v. a. To fill the *chilm*:—*hukkā pāḡī*, *s. m. lit.* Smoking and drinking; social intercourse:—*hukkā pāḡī baḡḡ*

*karná, chheká, v. a.* To excommunicate from one's caste:—*hukke pávī dī sulá karní, mární, v. a.* To ask for smoking and drinking:—*hukká píndá, v. n.* To smoke the *hukká*:—*hukká tájá karná, v. a.* To change the water of the *hukká*.

**HUKNÁ हुक्ना** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Huqnah*. A syringe; a clyster, an injection.

**HUKRÁ हुक्का** *s. m.* } A small pipe  
**HUKRÍ हुक्की** *s. f.* } with a very short stem, a tobacco pipe.

**HÚL हुल** *s. f.* A thrust, a stab, an attack:—*húl chalaungí, mární, v. a.* To thrust, to stab, to pierce, to goad.

**HÚLANÁ हुलाना** *v. a.* To goad, to thrust, to push.

**HULÁRÁ हुलारा** *s. m.* Swinging, striking or throwing with a long sweep; shaking the head; a nose-bag used also as a saddle pad for mules; *c. w. deṇḍá, laingá.*

**HULÁS हुलाम** *s. f.* Snuff; alacrity; joy, gladness.

**HULÁSÁ हुलामा** *s. m.* Joy, gladness, pleasure; ambition, spirit.

**HULHUL हुलहुल** *s. f.* The name of a plant.

**HULKÁRNÁ हुलकारना** *v. a.* To set on a dog, to instigate; *i. q. Halkárṇá, Hilkárṇá.*

**HULL हुल्ल** *s. f.* A shooting pain in the head or eye; throwing up a ball; (*Pot.*) fame, *i. q. Hugg*:—*hull bochí, s. f.* Catching a ball as it falls:—*hull deṇḍí, v. a.* To throw up a ball:—*hull jávī, paigí, v. n.* To be diseased (crops); to be affected (crops) by a blast of easterly wind.

**HULLÁ हुल्ला** *s. m. (M).* See *Huddá*.

**HULLAR हुल्लर** *s. m.* Laboured breathing; great flash; alarm, tumult, uproar, commotion:—*hullar mār, s. m.* A tumult maker; *c. w. machḍungá.*

**HULLAR हुल्लर** *s. m.* } Dispersing  
**HULLARÍ हुल्लरी** *s. f.* } money in abundance.

**HULNÁ हुलना** *v. a.* See *hull jávṇá* in *Hull*.

**HUMMH हुम्** *s. m.* Saltriness:—*humh-h-humháu, s. m.* Excessive joy, pleasure; hope, ambition; abundance, large number.

**HUN हुन** *ad.* Now, just, just now;

presently, now-a-days:—*hun dā, de, a.* Recent, late, another, following:—*hun dā posh, s. m.* The children of this age or present time:—*hun tīk, ad.* Yet, as yet; hitherto, till now:—*hun toṇ, hun thoṇ, ad.* From this time, henceforth, hence, in future:—*hun wí, ad.* Yet, still, even now; as yet:—*hun sadí terhoṇ, sachh thoṇ kūr hunḍí thaggí leke chaliṇ hun náí asánún main lar tuhāḍ-ḍe laggí.* Now is the 13th century (*Hijrí*), but little truth, falsehood and treachery are found; now take me with you I am at your disposal.—Song.

**HUN हुँ** *intj.* Ye! very well! don't! you sir! go! do this! (the meaning being gathered from the tone of the voice, motion of the hand, or direction of the eye); (*Pot.*) sound used to stop a bullock:—*hún hán, s. f.* An affirmative particle:—*hún karná, v. n.* To say yes; to assent to, to urge counsels.

**HUNÁLÁ हुनाला** *s. m.* The hot season; (*M.*) the *Rabbí* instalment of land revenue, so called because it is paid in the hot weather; *i. q. Hārḥ.*

HUNAR ਹੁਣਰ } *s. m.* Art, skill,  
 HUNḌAR ਹੁੰਡਰ } ingenuity:—*be hun-*  
*ḍar, be hunḍar, a.* Unskilful; awkward:  
*—hunḍarwālā, a.* Skilful, dexterous.

HUNARĪ ਹੁਣਰੀ } *a.* An artisan,  
 HUNḌARĪ ਹੁੰਡਰੀ } a skilful person.

HUNḌĀ BHĀRĀ ਹੁੰਡਾਭਾਰਾ *s. m.* Con-  
 tract for transportation of goods includ-  
 ing the payment of duties, without extra  
 expenses.

HUNḌAL ਹੁੰਡਲ *s. m.* (*Poḷ.*) Deceit.

HUNḌĀUN ਹੁੰਡਾਉਣ *s. f.* Discount  
 on a draft, exchange.

HUNDE ਹੁੰਦੇ *pres. part.* Being:—*hunde*  
*sunde, ad.* Although, notwithstanding;  
 in possession, having in possession.

HUNḌH ਹੁੰਧ } *s. f.* The fist,  
 HUNḌHAR ਹੁੰਧਰ } a blow with the  
 fist:—*hundaḥ mukki hoḍ, v. n.* To fight  
 with the fists.

HUNḌĪ ਹੁੰਦੀ *prep.* In the place of, in-  
 stead of.

HUNḌĪ ਹੁੰਡੀ } *s. f.* A draft, a  
 HUNḌWĪ ਹੁੰਡਵੀ } bill of exchange:  
*—hunḍī chīḥḥī, s. f.* Exchange:—*hunḍī*  
*ghallḥī, v. a.* To make a payment by a  
 bill:—*hunḍī karnī, v. a.* To draw a bill  
 or cheque:—*kise te hunḍī karnī, v. a.*  
 To draw on a person:—*hunḍī paṭṭī, v. a.*  
 To be cashed (a bill.)

HUNḌĪĀN ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ *pres. part.* Being:  
*—hunḍiān sunḍiān, ad.* Although not-  
 withstanding; having in possession.

HUNḌĪĀUN ਹੁੰਡਿਆਉਣ *s. m.* Dis-  
 count on a bill of exchange.

HUNḌŪ ਹੁੰਭੂ *s. m.* A ram, a fighting  
 ram, a he-goat.

HUNE ਹੁਣੇ *ad.* Just now, even now, al-  
 ready; instantly, immediately, up to

this time, till now:—*hune hune, ad.* Just  
 now; this very instant:—*hune hī.* A  
 little while ago, lately; just now.

HUNG ਹੁੰਗ *s. f.* } Groaning

HUNGĀ ਹੁੰਗਾ *s. m.* } from pain;

HUNGAN ਹੁੰਗਣ *s. f.* } —(*M.*) A

disease of goats. It is usually fatal.  
 The coat stares; the animal ceases to eat  
 and drink; the ears hang down, and  
 there is a cough.

HUNGĀRĀ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ *s. m.* Affirmation,  
 assent, yes:—*hungārā bharaḍ, deḍ, v. a.*  
 To say yes, to assent.

HUNGIRNĀ ਹੁੰਗਿਰਨਾ *v. a.* (*Poḷ.*) To  
 urge on, to drive (cattle.)

HUNGĀNĀ ਹੁੰਗਣਾ *s. m.* To groan or  
 roar from pain.

HUNGRĪ ਹੁੰਗਰੀ *s. f.* (*Poḷ.*) The sound  
 made to drive on cattle.

HUNĪ ਹੁਣੀ *ad.* See *Hune*.

HUNN ਹੁੰਨ } *s. m.* The name of a par-

HUNN ਹੁੰਨ } ticular gold coin, abun-

dance, wealth; *c. w. warhne.*

HUNNAR ਹੁੰਨਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Hunar*. See *Hunar*,  
*Hunḍar*.

HUNS ਹੁੰਸ *s. f.* Envy, malice; emula-  
 tion, ambition; sorrow; *i. q. Hūs.*

HŪR ਹੂਰ *s. f.* A black-eyed nymph in  
 the Muhammadan paradise promised by  
 Muhammad to all good *Muslimāns* in the  
 next world; a very beautiful woman.

HURĀ ਹੂਰਾ *s. m.* The fist:—*hūrā mār-*  
*nā, v. n.* To strike with the fist:—*hūrā*  
*waṭṭā, v. a.* To double the fist.

HURĀĪ ਹੂਰਾਈ *s. f.* (*Poḷ.*) Descent, de-  
 clivity.

HURĀUNĀ ਹੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be shut up or confined in a cage.

**HURBNÁ ਹੁਰਬਣਾ** *v. a.* To shut up, to confine in a cage.

**HURDÚLÁNAT ਹੁਰਦੁਲਾਨਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from *Hardo lánat*. Curse, anathema, curse of both this and the next world; ill-report, ill-fame.

**HÚRH ਹੁਰ੍ਹ** *s. f.* Obstinacy, stupidity, imprudence, ignorance, attempting a thing beyond one's ability:—*húrh mār*, *s. m., a.* A stupid man, a fool, one who attempts what is beyond his ability, obstinate, headstrong:—*húrh mārí*, *húrh wáín*, *s. f.* Stupidity, attempting what is beyond one's ability, acting foolishly; *c. w. karní, mārni*.

**HURÍÁL ਹੁਰਿਆਲ** } *s. m. (Poř.)* The  
**HURÍÁR ਹੁਰਿਆਰ** } wild hill sheep  
generally used in the Salt Range.)

**HURK ਹੁਰਕ** *s. f.* Habit, custom, usage.

**HURKNÁ ਹੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. a. (Poř.)* To threaten to butt or bite (said of an animal.)

**HURMACH ਹੁਰਮਚ** } *s. f., a.* A kind  
**HURMACHÍ ਹੁਰਮਚੀ** } of red earth  
**HURMAJ ਹੁਰਮਜ** } used medici-  
**HURMAJÍ ਹੁਰਮਜੀ** } nally; of the  
colour of *Hurmachí*.

**HURMAT ਹੁਰਮਤ** } *s. f.* Dignity,  
**HURMATÍ ਹੁਰਮਤੀ** } honour, respectability, chastity, character:—*be hurmat*, *s. f.* Notorious;—*hurmat wáldá*, *s. m.* A respectable person:—*be hurmatí*, *s. f.* Disgrace.

**HURNÁ ਹੁਰਨਾ** *v. n. (Poř.)* To get down, to descend (generally used in the Salt Range.)

**HURNÁ ਹੁਰਨਾ** } *v. a.* See *Hurhád*.  
**HURNÁ ਹੁਰਨਾ** }

**HURR ਹੁੱਰ** *s. f.* A sound produced by flying; to frighten birds away, *i. q. Bhurr*.

**HURRÁ ਹੁੱਰਾ** *s. m.* Dispersion (of an army).

**HURWÁÍ ਹੁਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Confining in a cage.

**HURWÁUNÁ ਹੁਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Huráungd*.

**HÚS ਹੁਸ** *s. f.* Envy, malice; emulation, ambition; sorrow; *c. w. karní, paigí*.

**HUSAIN ਹੁਸੈਣ** *s. m.* The grand-son (daughter's-son) of Muhammad, who was killed in the battle with *Yazíd*.

**HUSAN ਹੁਸਣ** *s. m.* Beauty, elegance, loveliness; the brother of *Husain*.

**HUSÁN ਹੁਸਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ausáq*. Sensation, sense; courage, presence of mind.

**HUSÁUNÁ ਹੁਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Huráungd*.

**HÚSH ਹੁਸ਼** *s. m.* A wild beast; a stupid, ignorant fellow.

**HUSH ਹੁਸ਼** *intj. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic words *Nuk* or *Ikh*. The word is used to make a camel or a bullock kneel:—*hush hush kare bhal uñ ná bahe* You may say *hush! hush!* but the camel will not kneel down;—Prov. like "you may take a horse to water but you can't make him drink."

**HUSHIÁR ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ** } *a.* Corrupted  
**HUSIÁR ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ** } from the  
Persian word *Hoshiyár*. Attentive, cautious, careful, clever, intelligent, sensible:—*hoshiár honá*, *v. n.* To become sensible, to arrive at the age of puberty:—*hoshiár karná*, *v. a.* To warn, to put one on his guard:—*hushíár rahiá*, *v. n.* To keep watch, to look at.

**HUSHIÁRÍ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰੀ** } *s. f.* Corrup-  
**HUSIÁRÍ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰੀ** } tion of the

Persian word *Hushiyári*. Carefulness, attention, prudence, caution, intelligence, cleverness; erection (of *membrum virile*.)

**HUSHKÁRNÁ ਹੁਸ਼ਕਾਰਨਾ** *v. a. (Pot.)*  
To set a dog on.

**HUSRÁUNÁ ਹੁਸਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To tire, to fatigue, to weary.

**HUSS ਹੁਸ਼** *intj.* Hiss! (used to make a camel kneel.) See *Hush*.

**HUSSAR ਹੁਸਰ** *s. m.* Sultriness, closeness of weather, sweat.

**HUSSJÁNÁ ਹੁਸਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To be fatigued, to be  
**HUSSNÁ ਹੁਸਣਾ** *gued, to be*  
fagged.

**HUSSARNÁ ਹੁਸਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be confused, panic stricken.

**HÚT ਹੂਤ** *a.* Defeated, fled away.

**HUTT ਹੁੱਤ** *s. f.* Excuse, denial, refusal;  
—*ad.* Nay; *c. w. karní.*

**HUTT ਹੁੱਟ** *s. m.* Sultriness; *c. w. honḍ.*

**HUTTHÚ ਹੁੱਥੁ** *s. m.* A fit of coughing produced by the introduction of a foreign substance into the wind pipe:—*hutthú dugḍ, v. n.* To cough incessantly; *i. q. Utthá.*

**HUTTNA ਹੁੱਟਨਾ** *v. a.* To shut up, to check; to be tired, to be weary.

### I.—(ਇ, ਈ)

**IBHÁN ਇਭਾਣ** *ad. (K.)* Now.

**ICHCHHÁ ਇੱਛਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted

**ICHCHHIA ਇੱਛਿਆ** *from the Sanskrit word Ikḥ.* Wish, desire, will, pleasure; solicitation, demand; want, need; object, aim: *c. w. karní, rakkhṇí*:—*ichchhí dháraṅ, dhárl, s. f. m.* One whose wishes are fulfilled; one who can assume different forms at his will.

**ICHCHHAK ਇੱਛਕ** *s. m.* One who wishes or desires.

**ICHÍ MÍCHÍ ਈਚੀਮੀਚੀ** *s. f.* Matter formed in the eye:—*ichí míchí koko kháe, gheo dí chúrí kákhé kháe. lit.* The crow may eat the matter formed in the eye, and *kákhé* (little child) may eat the *chúrí* of clarified butter. This is repeated by mothers to amuse children when washing their faces, and especially the eyes at the morning time.

**ICH NÍCH ਈਚ ਨੀਚ** *s. f.* The high and low (orders of society.)

**ID ਈਦ** *s. f.* A Muhammadan religious festival; a festival day; a feast, festivity, revelry:—*Id dá chand honḍ, v. n. met.* To be seen on very rare occasions:—*Idgáh, s. m.* A place where Muhammadans assemble for occasional devotions, especially at *Id*:—*Id kurbáṇ, s. f.* The sacrifice offered at *Id*.

**IDDE ਇੱਦੇ** *ad. (Pot.)* Hither.

**IDHAN ਈਧਣ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Idh*. Fuel, firewood.

**IDÍ ਈਦੀ** *s. f.* A festival present; a  
**IDDÍ ਈਦੀ** *kind of verses descriptive of Id; the paper upon which the above is written; fees from Muhammadan pupils to their teachers in return for the Idí written by them.*

**IH ਇਹ** *pron.* This.

**IHÁ ਇਹਾ** *pron.* Like this, such; the same, this very, just this:—*ihá jīhḍ, ihán, jīhán, pron.* Of this sort, such as this.

**IHÍ ਇਹੀ** *pron.* This, the same, this  
**IHO ਇਹੋ** *very, just this:—iho jehḍ, pron.* The same as this:—*jamyá bál te iho hál.* It has always been this since he (the child) has born.

IHNÁN ਇਹਨਾਂ }  
IHNÍN ਇਹਨੀਂ } *pron.* These.

IHNEN ਇਹਨੇਂ *pron.* This.

IHSAN ਇਹਸਾਣ *s. m.* Favour, kindness, obligation; *c. v.* *karná, jánaná, rakkhá*:—*ihsán mand, a.* Having received a favour, being under obligation:—*ihsán mání, s. f.* Obligation.

IHSÁNAN ਇਹਸਾਨਣ *s. f.* A woman who is under obligation.

IJAN ਇਜਣ *s. f.* Permission.

IJEHÁ ਇਜੇਹਾ *pron.* Such as this:—*ijehá kehá, ad.* So and so, not much good; *i. q.* *Ajehá.*

IJJAN ਇੱਜਣ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) Permission, authority.

IJJAT ਇੱਜਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Izzat*. Honour:—*ijjat bandugí, v. a.* To acquire rank:—*be ijjat, a.* Disgraced:—*be ijjatí, s. f.* Loss of reputation, dishonour:—*ijjat dení, v. a.* To confer rank, dignity, to exalt:—*ijjat karní, v. a.* To render honour to, to pay respect to:—*ijjat láhuní, utáruní, wagáruní, v. a.* To dishonour, to disgrace, to abuse, to insult, to put to shame:—*ijjat rakkhá, v. n.* To preserve one's honour or good name:—*ijjat wáld, s. m.* A respectable man, a man of rank.

IKÁDSÍ ਇਕਾਦਸੀ *s. f.* See *Akádí.*

IKÁHAT ਇਕਾਹਟ }  
IKÁITH ਇਕਾਇਠ } *a.* Sixty-one.

IKÁHSÍÁ ਇਕਾਹਸੀਆ *s. m.* The year 81.

IKÁHTÁ ਇਕਾਹਟਾ *s. n.* The year 61.

IKALLÁ ਇਕੱਲਾ *a.* See *Akallá.*

IKÁNMEN ਇਕਾਣਮੇਂ }  
IKÁNWEN ਇਕਾਣਵੇਂ } *a.* Ninety-one.  
ninety-first.

IKANT ਇਕੰਤ *a.* Alone, at leisure, disengaged.

IKÁNT ਇਕਾਂਤ *s. f.* Lonely place loneliness, seclusion, retirement:—*ikánt wichch rahínd, v. n.* To live single or keep aloof.

IKAS ਇਕਸ *a.* (*Inst. of Ikk.*) Some one.

IKASÍ ਇਕਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-one.

IKATTAR ਇਕੱਤਰ *a.* Being together, agreeing, being on one side.

IKATTARÍ ਇਕੱਤਰੀ }  
IKATTÍ ਇਕੱਤਰੀ } *a.* Thirty-one.

IKATTH ਇਕੱਠ *s. m.* Collection, assemblage, being together. See *Akatth.*

IKATTHÁ ਇਕੱਠਾ *a.* Together, collected. See *Akatthá.*

IKÁWÍ ਇਕਾਵੀ *a. (M.)* Twenty-first.

IKERÁN ਇਕੇਰਾਂ *ad.* Once, only once.

IKH ਇਖ } *s. m.* Sugar-cane:—*gehás*  
ÍKH ਈਖ } *báhon, dhán gáhon ikh jáne*  
*kis ráhon.* They plough (the land) for wheat, they thresh (by bullocks) the rice, who knows in what way the sugar-cane is looked after.

IKHATTAR ਇਕਹੱਤਰ *a.* Seventy-one.

IKHTIAR ਇਖਤਿਆਰ *s. m.* Authority, power, control. See *Akhtyár.*

IKÍHWÁN ਇਕੀਹਵਾਂ } *a.* Twenty-  
IKÍSWÁN ਇਕੀਸਵਾਂ } first.

IKK ਇੱਕ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ik*. One, only one; a certain one; each, each one, another; individual, single; either, one or the other; equal, like, similar; without an equal; firm, without change; exact, true, just:—*ikk adhhá, a.* Some, some few; hardly, or scarcely any:—*ikk akkh nál wekhhá,*

e. n. To look with the same eye, to consider equal:—*ikk bhā, mull, ad.* At the same rate or price:—*ikk chatt réj, s. m.* A Government which extends over the whole country, a universal Government:—*ikk chitt, a.* Of one mind:—*ikk dam wichch, ad. lit.* In one breath; in an instant; at once:—*ikk damm wichch wih sundugidā, v. a. lit.* To give back twenty (words) for one; to pour down a shower of abuse:—*ikk dāul, a.* Of the same sort, uniform:—*ikk dā pichchhe ikk, ad.* One after the other; following the other, successively, continually:—*ikk dāje dā madad, s. f.* Co-operation with one another; mutual help:—*ikk dhiddh dā, a.* Of the same mother, own brothers or sisters:—*ikk gall, s. f. lit.* One word; the same thing, no difference, no matter; one price:—*ikk hor, a.* Another, one more:—*ikk ikk karke, ikk pichchhō ikk, ad.* One by one, one after the other, consecutively, individually, each, singly:—*ikk jāg, s. m.* One soul, or heart; true or bosom friends:—*ikk jāt, s. f., a.* One caste; of the same caste, or race, kind, or sort:—*ikk jehē dīg nā rahigē, v. n.* Not to remain constant (days), applied to a change of condition, most commonly from bad to good, but sometimes the reverse:—*ikk māspen dā, a.* Of the same parents, the whole blood:—*ikk mikk hōgā, v. n.* To be reconciled, to be united:—*ikk pal wichch, ikk gall wichch.* In the twinkling of an eye, in a moment:—*ikk rang, ikk ranggā, a.* Of one colour, similar, equal: *ikk sār, a.* See *iksān*:—*ikk tāg, s. f.* Harmony, concord;—*ikk tān, a.* Firstly, in the first instance, on the one hand:—*ikk tarah, katah, a.* Equal, of the same fashion:—*ikk tarfē dīgri, s. f.* One-sided degree:—*ikk thaur, s. f.* One place, the same place:—*ikk fikk lāunī, v. n.* To give a look:—*ikk ton ikk wadh ke, a. lit.* One more than the other; excelling, surpassing:—*ikk wall, a.* On or to one side, apart:—*ikk wārī, wārī, ad.* Once, once upon a time:—*sau kāmā ikk āhrī.* One careful worker is equal to a hundred servants.

IKKÁ ਇੱਕ *a., s. m.* Being alone, single, a one horse carriage (*yakkā*):—*ikkā dakkā, ad.* One by one, and two by two; single and in companies of two.

IKKAL BĀHĀN ਇੱਕਲਬਾਹਾਂ *s. m.*  
One who has no brother.

IKKALWANJĀ ਇੱਕਲਵੰਜਾ } *s. m.* Re-  
IKKALWĀNJĀ ਇੱਕਲਵਾਂਜਾ } tire-  
ment, privacy;—*a.* Alone, separate, by one's-self.

IKKH ਇੱਖ *s. m.* See *Ikh.*

IKKĪ ਇੱਕੀ *a.* Twenty-one.

IKKO ਇੱਕੋ *a.* Only one.

IKKUR ਇੱਕੁਰ *ad.* In this manner.

IKLĀĪ ਇੱਕਲਾਈ *s. f.* A shawl or *chad-*  
dar (worn by men.)

IKLĀPPĀ ਇੱਕਲਾਪਾ *a.* Being alone,  
having no one to depend on, single.

IKLAUTTĀ ਇੱਕਲੌਤਾ *a., s. m.* Only  
begotten; only son.

IKSĀN ਇੱਕਸਾਂ } *a.* Alike, of the same  
IKSĪ ਇੱਕਸੀ } sort, even, only one.

IKTĀHLĪĀ ਇੱਕਤਾਹਲੀਆ *s. m.* The  
year 41.

IKTĀLĪ ਇੱਕਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-one.

IKTE ਇੱਕਤੇ *a.* Only one, the same.

IKWALLĀ ਇੱਕਵੱਲਾ *a.* Being on one-  
side, being alone, being at leisure.

IKWANJJĀ ਇੱਕਵੰਜਾ *a.* Fifty-one.

IKWĪ ਇੱਕਵੀ *a. (Pof.)* Twenty-one.

IKWÍWÁN ਇੱਕਵੀਵਾਂ *a. (M.)* Twenty-  
first.

ILÁCHÍ ਇਲਾਚੀ } *s. f.* Cardamom  
 ILÁICHÍ ਇਲਾਇਚੀ } (*Alpinia carda-*  
*momum*):—*iláchi dāṅḍ*, *s. m.* Cardamom  
 coated with sugar; the seeds of an inferior  
 kind of cardamom:—*chhoṭṭi iláchi*, *s. f.* A  
 small, superior kind of cardamom:  
 —*waḍḍi iláchi*, *s. f.* A large inferior  
 kind of cardamom.

ILÁJ ਇਲਾਜ *s. m.* See *Aldj*.

ILAM ਇਲਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Ilm*. Science, know-  
 ledge, learning:—*ilamḍār*, *ilamḍāḍ*, *a.*  
*s. m.* Learned; a learned man.

ILAMÍ ਇਲਮੀ *a.* Learned; scientific.

ILANĠAN ਇਲਾਨਣ } *s. f.* A line  
 ILANĠANÍ ਇਲਾਨਣੀ } to hang  
 ILGAN ਇਲਗਣ } clothes on.  
 ILGANÍ ਇਲਗਣੀ }

ILL ਇੱਲ *s. f.* } A kite, a kind of  
 ILLAR ਇੱਲੜ *s. m.* } hawk; *met.* a  
 foolish person.

ILLAT ਇੱਲਤ *s. f.* Disease; defect,  
 fault; vice, a bad habit; a charge; filth,  
 dirt; obloquy:—*illat lagá laiṅi*, *v. n.* To  
 be addicted:—*illat lagáṅṅi*, *v. a.* To  
 charge, to reproach:—*illat wichch phasṅḍ*,  
*v. n.* To be charged in any offence; to be  
 addicted to bad habits:—*illat ná waiṇḍi*  
*illatān ádat muḥ ná já, uṭ kanikkí*  
*chhoṭiye chuṅ javáí khá, kuttá ráj bahálie*  
*chakki chaṭṭān já.* Nature is not to be  
 reversed, nor are habits ever lost; if a  
 camel is turned into a corn-field, he picks  
 out and eats camel-thorns, if a dog is  
 set on a throne, he goes off to lick the  
 handmill.

ILLATAN ਇੱਲਤਣ *s. f.*  
 ILLATÍ ਇੱਲਤੀ *s. m.*  
 ILLATIĠARÁ ਇੱਲਤਿਹਾਰਾ *s. m.*  
 ILLATKHORÁ ਇੱਲਤਖੋਰਾ *s. m.*

One who is guilty of disreputable con-  
 duct, one on whom obloquy rests.

IMÁN ਇਮਾਣ } *s. m.* Faith, belief,  
 IMÁN EIMAN } religion, creed;

honesty, fidelity, trust; conscience, faith-  
 fulness:—*beimāṅ*, *a.* Dishonest, faith-  
 less:—*beimāṅi*, *s. f.* Dishonesty, faith-  
 lessness:—*imāṅḍār*, *s. m.* A believer, an  
 honest, faithful person:—*imāṅḍāṛi*, *s. f.*  
 Faithfulness, piety, fidelity, honesty:  
 —*imāṅ lai dūṅḍ, láṅḍ, v. n.* To believe,  
 to have or put faith in; to trust, to  
 rely on, to credit; to be converted to  
 a faith:—*imāṅ náḷ, ad.* Fairly, honestly:  
 —*imāṅ náḷ kahṅḍ, v. n.* To testify  
 or declare solemnly:—*imāṅ wechṅḍ*,  
*gudṅḍ, v. a. lit.* To sell one's conscience;  
 to forfeit one's integrity, to prove dis-  
 honest:—*piṇḍ wasḍiān de mainān lakkh*  
*ulāhmen; beḷ mainān imāṅ barabbar*  
*wāṅ khāns Kābe.* In regard to the  
 dwellers of the village I have a *lākh*  
 anxieties; my love to me good faith is  
 one and the same as the *Kābā* shrine:  
 —*chitṭi kabār te murḍā beimāṅ.* A  
 whitened sepulchre and the dead a  
 heretic.

IMARTÍ ਇਮਰਤੀ *s. f.* A kind of  
 sweetmeat. See *Amartí*.

IMLÍ ਇਮਲੀ } *s. f.* The tamarind,  
 IMMLÍ ਇੱਮਲੀ } the tamarind tree (*Ta-*

*marindus Indica*.) Its wood being hard,  
 heavy, and strong, is very valuable for  
 naves, sugar and oil-mills. Its pulp is  
 valuable as food and as a laxative medi-  
 cine, and the powdered seeds are given  
 for rheumatism in the *Hindí* system,  
 and for herpes for the *Yundāts*.



IN ༇ེེ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *ʿIn* Law, regulation, statute; rule, act.

IN ༇ེེ *pron.* (instr. of *Eh.*) He, she, it.

INÂM ༇ེེམ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Inâm*. A prize, reward; a present, gift, donation:—*inâm denâ*, *r. a.* To give or award a prize to; to distribute prizes:—*inâm kinâm*, *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Inâm ikrâm*. Presents, gifts and honours, rewards and dignities:—*inâm lainâ*, *pâund*, *r. a.* To get a reward or prize:—*inâm taraddâd*, *s. m.* (M.) In Sawan Mâl's administration grants in reward for cultivation or special indulgence to encourage the investment of capital or agriculture.

INÂMÎ ༇ེེམམི *s. m., a.* The receiver of a gift; given as a present; free from tax, toll.

INÂN ༇ེེམ *pron. pl.* (M.) These:—*inân dî hatthân bakre ikh dâjje de agge; châr ke mantân haṭ gharân nân wagge*. In the hands of those are kins, one before the other after presenting votive offerings they left and went home.

IND ༇ེེ *s. m.* India, the king of  
INDAR ༇ེེེ *gods, the Regent of the*

visible heavens, and of the inferior divinities according to the Hindu mythology;—*s. f. m.* A woman so malformed as to be incapable of sexual intercourse or of bearing children; a she-goat that gives milk without bearing young; a black kind of barley, with thin grain is called *indar jau*, because its grain are considered malformed. This is different from *indarjau*, used medicinally:—*indâsaṅ, indarsaṅ, s. m.* The throne of Indra:—*Indar dhanak, Indar dhanakh, s. m.* The rainbow:—*Indar gâm s. m.* A large eared purple grained species of barley. It is grown as a delicacy and is chiefly used for parching:—*indar jâl, s. m.*

Legerdemain; deception, cheating, trick;—*indar jaun, s. m.* Seed of the *Urighia antidysenterica*, used medicinally to stop dysenteries and considered febrifuge:—*Indar lok, s. m.* The world in which Indra resides.

INDRÂN ༇ེེེེེེེ } *s. f.* Colo-  
INDRÂYAN ༇ེེེེེེེ } *cynth, wild*

gourd also its plant (*Cucumis Colocynthis*.) This plant which furnishes the colocynth of the European pharmacopœias, grown abundantly in most of the arid sandy tracts of the Punjab from Dehli to Peshawar. Its fruit is extensively used as a purgative for horses, and the pulp is officinal, being given to men, in preference when fresh, in warm water, or when dried with *ajwain*, and it is reckoned especially valuable in cholera, which smacks of homeopathy. The seeds also are officinal. The fresh root is used as a tooth brush, and dried and powdered is given as a purgative.

INDRÂPURÎ ༇ེེེེེེེེ *s. f.* The city of Indra.

INDRÎ ༇ེེེེ *s. m.* An organ of senses; *penis*; genital organs, privities of (men or women);—*s. m.* An inhabitant of Indra's region; the same as *Multânî* meaning in *Indar*:—*giyân indrî, s. f.* Organs of perception being the mind, the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue and the skin:—*karm indrî, s. f.* Organs of action being the hand, the food, the voice, the organ of generation, and the organ of excretion:—*indrî de wass wichch honâ, v. n.* To be lustful, to be given up for sexual intercourse:—*indrîdân nân wass wichch karnâ, v. a.* To control the carnal desires.

INGARNÂ ༇ེེེེེེ *v. n.* To be proud and haughty, to be insubordinate;—*a. (Poṭ.)* Heated with sexual desire (spoken of a cow and buffalo).

INHÂN ༇ེེེེ *pron.* (obl. cases pl. of *Eh.*) These.

INHIN ਇਨੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Ih*.)  
These; also (obl. cases pl. of *Ihi*).  
These very.

INICHE ਇਨਿਚੇ *s. m.* (K.) This way.

INICHINI ਇਟੀਚਿਟੀ *s. f.* Knick-  
knacks, trifles; things, chattels.

INJEN ਇੰਨੇ } *ad.* (Pof.) Thus.  
INJHEN ਇੰਝੇ }

INJH ਇੰਝ *s. m.* A tear;—*ad.* Thus,  
so; *i. q.* *Anjh*.

INJHÁ ਇੰਝਾ *ad.* Thus, so.

INKÁR ਇਟਕਾਰ *s. m.* Denial, refusal;  
dissent, disagreement:—*iskár karná*,  
*v. a.* To refuse, to deny; to disagree  
to; to question; to disclaim; to reject,  
to repudiate.

INKÁRI ਇਟਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* One that de-  
nies or refuses.

INN BINN ਇੰਨ ਬਿੰਨ *a.* Of the  
same form or shape, of the same fea-  
tures.

INNHAN ਇੰਨੁਣ *s. m.* Fuel; *i. q.*  
*Idhas*.

INNÚ ਇੰਨੂ *s. m.* A hoop-shaped  
cushion for supporting a water vessel on  
the head, any thing placed on the head  
to support a burden.

INSÁF ਇਨਸਾਫ *s. m.* } Justice, equi-  
ISÁFÍ ਇਨਸਾਫੀ *s. f.* } ty, fairness,  
impartiality:—*be insáf*, *s. f.* Partiality,  
injustice:—*insáf karná*, *v. a.* To judge,  
to administer, to dispense, or do, justice,  
to do right.

INSÁN ਇਨਸਾਣ *s. m.* Man, mankind;  
kindness, obligation; (in the latter sense

more properly *Ihsán*):—*inságnat*, *insá-  
gati*, *inságnpundá*, *inságniyat*, *s. f. m.* Man-  
hood, humanity.

INWÁRI ਇਨਵਾਰੀ *ad.* (M.) See *It-  
wári*.

ÍR ਈਰ *s. m.* A low person (used with *mír*,  
or *pír* as *írdá ná mír dá*, *ír dá ná pír dá*,  
a person subject neither to low, nor to  
high or a religious leader.)

IRAND ਇਰੰਡ *s. f.* The castor plant  
(*Ricinus communis*); *i. q.* *Hariṇḍ*.

IRD GIRD ਇਰਦ ਗਿਰਦ } *ad.*  
IRDE GIRDE ਇਰੰਦੇ ਗਿਰਦੇ } Around,  
round about, on every side, on all sides.

IRK ਇਰਕ *s. m. f.* (M.) Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Arazj*. The el-  
bow; *i. q.* *Ark*.

ÍRKHÁ ਈਰਖਾ *s. m.* Envy, jealousy; im-  
patience of another's success.

IS ਇਸ *pron.* (obl. cases of *Ih*.) This,  
he, she, it:—*isjehá*, *pron.* such as this.

ÍSABGOL ਈਸਬਗੋਲ *s. m.* The name  
of a medicinal seed (*Plantago ispaghula*).  
The seeds are officinal and are considered  
cooling and emollient, and given in  
diarrhoea and fever.

ÍSANKON ਈਸਾਨਕੋਣ *s. f.* The north-  
east point of a compass.

ÍSAR ਈਸਰ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
ÍSHAR ਈਸਰ } the Sanskrit word  
ÍSUR ਈਸਰ } *Ish*. God. the Al-

mighty Father, Lord; king; husband:  
—*ishartá*, *ishartáí*, *s. f.* Godhead, the  
Divinity, the Almighty power:—*Ishar-  
arádhyá*, *s. f.* The worship of God.

ISBAND ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. m.* See *Ispand*.

ISGANDH ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. f.* The name of a medicinal plant; *i. q.* *Asgandh*.

ISÍ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *pron.* (obl. cases of *Ihí*)  
The same, this very.

ISHK ་མཐོང་པོ་ } *s. m.* Love, affection  
ISK ་མཐོང་པོ་ } —*ishk mushik, s. m. lit.*

Love and odour; love, making loving;  
*iskpechá, s. m.* The name of a flower,  
or seed (*Quamoclit vulgaris*).

ISHKÍ TIPDÁ ་མཐོང་པོ་ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. m.*

A large green grasshopper, a lover of women, a man who is entangled in the meshes of love.

ISHT ་མཐོང་པོ་ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
IST ་མཐོང་པོ་ } the Sanskrit word

*Ikhyaj*. Faith, belief, trust; desire, a favourite or patron deity, a beloved object.

ISPAND ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. m.* The name of a seed burnt to drive away evil spirits called also *Harmal*; *i. q.* *Isband*.

ISHTANT ་མཐོང་པོ་ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
ISTANT ་མཐོང་པོ་ } from the Eng-

lish word Assistant. An Assistant Commissioner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner;—(M.) Deceit, treachery:—*qáqhe ishant badhe*. He devises great deceit:—*waqáq ishant hai*. He is great traitor; *i. q.* *Ushant*.

ISPÁT ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. m.* Steel; *i. q.* *As-pát*.

ISTRÍ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. f.* A woman; a wife; a smoothing iron of washermen:—*istri dhag, s. m.* Jointure, paraphernalia:—*istri karní, v. a.* To marry; to iron, to smooth with the iron.

ITAR BITAR ་མཐོང་པོ་ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *a.* Scattered; *c. w.* *hojád*.

ITBÁR ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. m.* Faith, confidence, credit, reliance, trust.

ITBÁRAN ་མཐོང་པོ་ } *s. m.* } One who  
ITBÁRÍ ་མཐོང་པོ་ } *s. f.* } is faithful, a trustworthy person.

ÍTÍ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. f.* (M.) A small block used in playing; *i. q.* *Gullá*.

ITÍ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *pron.* This very; *i. q.* *Isí*.

ITLÁ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *a.* (M.) So much, this much, as many as; *i. q.* *Itnd*.

ITNÁ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *pron.* So many, so much, this much;—*ad.* So much: *itndku, pron.* About so many, about this much:—*itne wichch, ad.* At this moment, in the meantime.

ITRÁ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *pron.* (Pot.) So much, so many; *i. q.* *Itnd*.

ITROKÁ ་མཐོང་པོ་ *a.* (M.) Of this time, of this year.

ITROKE ་མཐོང་པོ་ (Pot.) *ad.* This year.

ITT ་མཐོང་པོ་ *pron.* This; *i. q.* *Is*.

ITT ་མཐོང་པོ་ *s. f.* Corrupted from the San-

skrit word *Ishkd*. A brick:—*itt khar-káun, s. m.* A kind of play:—*itt khar-káuná, v. a.* To build (a house):—*itt ndl itt khar-káuní, wajduní, v. a. lit.* To strike one brick against another; to destroy any building to demolish:—*itt ndl itt wajjui, v. n.* To be demolished, to fall to pieces:—*ittán patthníná, v. a.* To make bricks:—*itt siff, s. f.* A common weed (*Trianthema pentandra*) found in waste ground in the plains. It is eaten as a pot-herb in times of scarcity, but apt. to produce diarrhoea and paralysis. The plant is officinal, being considered astringent in abdominal diseases, and is also stated to be used to produce abortion.

ITTHÁIN ਇੱਥਾਈਂ *ad. (Pot.)* In this very place.

ITTHE ਇੱਥੇ *a.* Here.

ITTHON ਇੱਥੋਂ *ad.* Hence, from here.

ITṬÍ ਇੱਟੀ *s. m. (Pot.)* Foot of a vessel; an ornament worn on the neck.

ITTÍN ਇੱਤੀਂ *pron. (Pot.)* So much, so many (*g. n.* rally used in the Salt Range).

ITWÁN ਇਤਵਾਂ *pron. (Pot.)* So large a share.

ITWÁR ਇਤਵਾਰ *s. m.* Sunday; *i. g.* *Aitvár.*

ITWÁRÍ ਇਤਵਾਰੀ *ad. (M. Pot.)* This time; this year; *i. g.* *Inwárl.*

IWAJ ਇਵਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Iwaz.* Stead, room.

IWAJÍ ਇਵਜੀ *s. f., a.* The person officiating, a substitute; officiating, acting.

IWEN ਇਵੇਂ *ad.* In this way.

## J.—(ਜ, ਝ)

JÁ ਜਾ *s. f.* Place; rank, dignity;—*s. m.*

(*contr. of Jád.*) A son:—*já bajá, ad.* Everywhere, hither and thither:—*já-jarúr, s. m.* A privy.

JABÁB ਜਬਾਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Jawáb.* Answer, reply; discharge, refusal; anything corresponding to another, a counterpart:—*jabáb dáwá, s. m.* The answer to a plaint, charge, or accusation:—*jabáb dená, v. a.* To answer, to discharge, to refuse; to be accountable for, to be responsible:—*jabáb honá, v. n.* To be dismissed, or discharged:—*jabáb karná, v. a.* To make answer:—*jabáb milná, v. n.* To

be dismissed or discharged:—*jabáb ená, s. m.* Questions and answers; dispute; *c. w.* *karná.*

JABÁN ਜਬਾਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the

Persian word *Zabán.* The tongue, language, speech:—*jabán badalní, pherní, v. a.* To equivocate, to shuffle:—*jabán ká hngí, v. n.* To have lock-jaw:—*jabán ká karní, v. n.* To hush, to silence: to shut up:—*jabán dab ke kahngá, v. n.* To speak with bated breath:—*jabán dabbí, v. n.* To hold one's tongue:—*jabán dá chaská, s. m.* A taste for delicacies:—*jabán dá miṭṭhá, a.* Homer-tongued:—*jabán dení, karní, v. a.* To pass one's word:—*jabán gandi karní, v. a.* To use foul language:—*jabán kholní, v. a.* To let the tongue loose, to speak out:—*jabán kaláungí, v. a.* To wag one's tongue, to speak; to say a few words:—*miṭṭhí jabán, s. f.* Homer-tongue; a sweet word:—*jabán kaddí, v. n., a.* To pronounce, to utter, to speak:—*jabán nún múnk wickh rakkhá, v. a.* To hold or control one's tongue; not to speak:—*jabán pharú, v. a.* To lay hold of one's tongue; to prevent one from speaking:—*jabán sukkgí, v. n.* To be dry (the tongue):—*jabán tar tar chahngí, v. n.* To speak fluently:—*jabán te charngá, v. n.* To be on one's tongue, or one's high; to know by heart:—*jabán te lídngá, v. a.* To utter; to say, to mention:—*jabán te rakkhngá, v. n.* To taste:—*jabán wakháungí, v. a.* To show one's tongue (to a physician):—*jabán wekkgí, v. a.* To see or examine one's tongue.

JABÁNÍ ਜਬਾਣੀ *a.* Corrupted

from the Persian word *Zabání.* Spoken, oral; traditional (not written):—*jabáni jamá kharch, s. m.* Mere words, words, not deeds.

JABAR ਜਬਰ *a.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Zabar.* Superior, excelling, more; greater, larger; heavy weight, important; crowded, dense; strong, stout:—*jabardast, a.* Strong, powerful, violent, oppressive; able, superior:—*jabardastí, s. f.* Power, strength, force, violence:—*jabar dastí ná, ad.* Force, wrongfully, unjustly; *c. w.* *karná.*

BÁRÁ ਜਬਾੜਾ *s. m.* } The jaw-bone.  
 BĀRĪ ਜਬਾੜੀ *s. f.* }

BARĪ ਜਬਰੀ *s. f.* Violence, force, oppression; an old woman.

BBAR ਜੱਬਰ *a.* Heavy, entailing bad luck; *i. q.* *Bajjar*:—*jabbar dān*, *s. m.* An offering to *Brahmins* of the *Dakauṣṭ* class, by persons suffering some calamity, under the belief that the calamity will be averted. See *Dakauṣṭ*.

BBLOTTĀ ਜੱਬਲੋਟਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jaypāḍguṭī*. A soft wooded shrub (*Baliospermum Indicum*, *Croton tiglium*) commonly planted at places near the Panjab Siwalik tract up to the Chenab. The leaves are in some places applied to bruises and the milky juice is used to destroy maggots in sheep's sores. The seeds are cathartic and commonly given as a purgative; *i. q.* *Jamāl goṭā*.

ABDAR ਜਬਦਰ *s. f. (M.)* Weeds found in wheat fields, supposed to be deteriorated wheat; *i. q.* *Gandhel*.

ABHĀ ਜਬਹਾ *s. m.* The forehead; a magisterial character, state, dignity, magnificence, majesty, high rank and spirit:—*jabhedār*, *jabhedāḍā*, *s. m.* A man of rank and spirit, a man with a noble forehead.

ABRĀĪL ਜਬਰਾਈਲ *s. m.* The name of an angel, who according to Muhammadan beliefs was a mediator between God and Muhammad to bring the verses of the Quran from time to time.

JABT ਜਬਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 JABTĪ ਜਬਤੀ } the Persian word *Zabt*.

Confiscation, forfeiture, seizure; restraint, control:—*jabtī dā hukm*, *s. m.* An order to confiscate; *c. w.* *hoṇā*, *karnā*.

JĀBŪ ਜਾਬੂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Yābū*. A *Kābal* pony, a pony; a heavy clumsy man; *i. q.* *Yābū*.

JABŪR ਜਬੂਰ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zabūr*. The book of Psalms; pincers; *i. q.* *Jamūr*.

JABŪRĪ ਜਬੂਰੀ } *s. m.* A believer  
 JABŪRĪĀ ਜਬੂਰੀਆ } in the Psalms.

JĀCH ਜਾਚ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jāch*. Trying, guessing, a guess, an estimate, an examination:—*jāchmān*, *jāchwāḍā*, *s. m.* An examiner, a prover, one who estimates or guesses the weight, value of a thing, one who solicits, a beggar; *i. q.* *Jāchū*.

JACH ਜਚ } *s. m.* Parturition  
 JACHĀ ਜਚਾ } pain (this word is  
 JACHCHĀN ਜੱਚਾਂ } not used by itself),  
 a lying-in woman:—*jachchān khānā*, *s. m.*  
 A room in which a woman is delivered.

JĀCHAK ਜਾਚਕ *s. m.* An examiner, a prover; a solicitor, a beggar.

JACHĀUNĀ ਜਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be proved or estimated.

JACHĀUT ਜਚਾਉਟ *s. f.* Examination, proof, estimation, guess.

JACHNĀ ਜਚਣਾ *v. n.* To be examined, to be tried, to be proved, to be considered, to be estimated, to be guessed; to be suspicious, to shrink.

JĀCHŪ ਜਾਚੂ } *s. m.* See  
 JACHWAYYĀ ਜਚਵੱਯਾ } *jāchwāḍā*  
 in *Jāch*.

JAD ਜਦ } *ad.* Corrupted from

JADĀN ਜਦਾਂ } the Sanskrit word *Yadā*.  
*dā*. When, at the time when, as soon as:  
 —*jad dā*, *ad.* At the very moment or  
 time:—*jad jad*, *ad.* Now and then:

—*jad kad, jad kadē, jad kadā, jad kadē,*  
*ad. Whenever:—jad tak, tik, talk, ad.*  
*Till when, until, whilst, as long as:*  
*—jad ton, thon, ad. Since.*

**JADĀ ਜਡਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A man with a broken leg, a lame person, also used of a person who has lost any limb:—*jade te kane di hikk rag wādhe huadī hai.* The lame and the one-eyed have one vein more than other people.—Prov. This is like the general belief that the loss of one sense quickens the perception of the others.

**JĀDĀ ਜਾਦਾ** *a.* See *Jiddā*.

**JADAN ਜਡਨ** *ad. (M.)* When.

**JADD ਜੋਦ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jad*. Family, ancestors;—*a.* Ancestral.

**JADDHAR ਜੋਧੜ** *s. m. f.* A deflowered woman; the son of a deflowered woman, a bastard (an abusive term); *i. q.* *Yaddhar*.

**JADDHO ਜੋਧੋ** *s. f.* An unchaste woman, an adultress:—*jaddho dī māsī, s. f.* The aunt of an adultress (an abusive term); *i. q.* *Yaddho*.

**JADDĪ ਜੋਦੀ** *a.* Pertaining to family or ancestors, ancestral (property), hereditary.

**JADĪ ਜਦੀ** } *ad. At that very time*  
**JADĪN ਜਦੀਂ** } (*properly jad hīn.*)

**JADĪD ਜਦੀਦ** *a. (M.)* Fallow (land) more than one year.

**JĀDO ਜਾਦੋ** *s. m.* A race of whom Krishna was one:—*jādo banś, wanś, s. m.* One of the *Jādo* race.

**JADOKANĀ ਜਦੋਕਣਾ** *ad.* See *jadā tik* in *Jadoṇ*.

**JADON ਜਦੋਂ** *ad.* Since; at that very moment or time:—*jadoṇ tik, ad. Till when, until, whilst, as long as.*

**JĀDŪ ਜਾਦੂ** *s. m.* Magic, witchcraft, enchantment, conjuring, juggling:—*jāddūgar, s. m.* A magician, a master of the black art, a juggler, a conjurer. *jāddūgarī, s. f.* Magic, witchcraft, the black art, a jugglery:—*jāddūgarī, s. f.* A witch, a female juggler.

**JADŪN ਜਦੂੰ** } *ad. From which*  
**JADŪN ਜਦੂੰ** } *time:—jādūn thīn pī*  
*dā sunsīn log sabho.* From the time she will be born all people will hear of it.—Story *Sassi and Punnap*.

**JĀEDĀD ਜਾਇਦਾਦ** *s. f.* Property, estate, funds.

**JAFĀ ਜਫਾ** *s. m.* Oppression, violence, hardship:—*jafā kafā, s. f.* Hardship, affliction, want:—*jafā kafā kaffā, ghāṭī, v. a.* To suffer hardship, to get on with difficulty, to lead a wretched life.

**JĀFAL ਜਾਫਲ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**JĀEFAL ਜਾਇਫਲ** } from the Sanskrit  
 word *Jāṭīphal*. Nutmeg (*Myristica moschata*.)

**JAFAR ਜਫਰ** *s. f.* Hardship, difficulty, misery.

**JĀG ਜਾਗ** *s. f.* An acid substance or sour milk put into milk to coagulate it; (*c. w. lāugī*); acquired wealth; being awake, wakefulness; (*c. w. dūgī*):—*jāg, dā jāgde, a.* Wakeful, cautious:—*jāg-jot, s. f.* A term applied to *Devī* at *Jag-wālmukhī* because the flame which is her symbol burns night and day;—*a.* Possessed of or exerting miraculous

power:—*jág pañd*, *v. n.* To wake suddenly, to be roused:—*jágdidā dīdā kaṭtīdā te suttīdā de kaṭṭe*. The wakeful have female buffalo calves, the sleepy have (only) male ones.

JAGÁ ਜਗਾ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
JAGÁ ਜਾਗਾ } the Persian word *Jagah*.

Place, room, locality, stead; post, appointment, vacancy. See *Thāp*.

JAGÁÍ ਜਗਾਈ *s. f.* Awakening; wages for awaking.

JAGÁNÁ ਜਗਾਨਾ *v. n.* See *Jagduñd*.

JAGANÁ ਜਾਗਣਾ *v. a.* To wake, to be awake, to watch; to come to one's senses.

JAGANN ਜਗਨ *s. f.* (K.) Torch of fire or cedalwood splinter.

JAGAN NÁTH ਜਗਨ ਨਾਥ *s. m. lit.*

Lord of the universe, the Almighty God; an incarnation of Vishnu (according to the Hindu mythology); the name of the great temple of this deity; it is situated on the coast of Orissa, and the great annual feast, called *Rath jātrā*, is there held in the month of July, when the huge car of the idol is brought forth from the temple:—*Jagan Náth dá bhāt*, *s. m.* The rice partaken at *Jagan Náth* by pilgrims of all castes out of the same pot.

JAGAT ਜਗਤ *s. m.* The world, the universe.

JÁGAT ਜਾਗਤ *s. f.* Watching, waking.

JAGÁT ਜਗਾਤ *s. f.* Duty, custom:—*jagát khānd*, *s. m.* A custom house; *c. w. deñt, laingt*.

JAGÁTAN ਜਗਾਤਣ *s. f.* } A recei-  
JAGÁTÍ ਜਗਾਤੀ *s. m.* } ver of  
JAGÁTÍÁ ਜਗਾਤੀਆ *s. m.* } customs,  
a custom house officer.

JAGATÍ ਜਗਤੀ *s. m.* The world, the universe;—*s. f.* The world, people; a name of the great goddess;—*a.* Worldly, pertaining to the earth.

JAGÁUNÁ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To awake to rouse from sleep; to light, to kindle.

JAGDÁL ਜਗਦਾਲ *s. m.* (M.) A Jat.

JAGDÁLÍ ਜਗਦਾਲੀ *s. f.* (M.) The language of *Jagdāls*.

JAGDÍS ਜਗਦੀਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jagdish*. Lord of the universe.

JAGG ਜੱਗ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jagat* or *Yagd*. The world, the universe; an entertainment, a great feast given from religious motives to Brahmins and to the poor; a religious ceremony in which oblations are presented:—*jagg karnā*, *v. a.* To make an offering, to make a great feast; to feed the Brahmins and poor:—*jagg hañsdā* *s. f.* General laughter.

JAGGÁ ਜੱਗਾ *s. m.* See *Jagd*, *jagd*.

JÁGGÁ ਜਾੱਗਾ *s. m.* Watching, keeping a vigil:—*jággd deñd*, *v. a.* To watch, to keep a vigil; to arouse (a hawk.)

JAGGAR ਜੱਗਰ *s. m. f.* One who is dumb (wholly or partially), and deficient in intellect; dumb and otherwise deficient, half witted, idiotic.

JÁGGÚ ਜਾੱਗੂ *s. m.* One who keeps awake.

JAGÍR ਜਗੀਰ } *s. m.* Rent-free grant;  
JÁGÍR ਜਾਗੀਰ } land given by Government to an individual as a reward for some good services; a pension in the

rent accruing on land:—*jagīrdār*, *jāgīrdārni*, *s. m. f.* The holding of a *jāgīr*; the proceeds of a *jāgīr*.

JAGÍRIÁ JĀNĀ ਜਗੀਰਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ }  
JAGÍRĀNĀ ਜਗੀਰਨਾ }

*v. n.* To suffer from indigestion (applied to persons); to be racked with pain in the joints (applied to horses):—*jagīrīd hoid*, *a.* Troubled with indigestion; racked with pain in the joints.

JAGJAGĀ ਜਗਜਗਾ *s. m.* A brass tinsel.

JAGJAGĀṬ ਜਗਜਗਾਟ }  
JAGMAG ਜਗਮਗ }  
JAGMAGĀHAT ਜਗਮਗਾਹਟ }  
JAGMAGĀṬ ਜਗਮਗਾਟ }

*s. f.* Glitter, splendour, lustre, brilliancy, glare, brightness.

JAGMAGĀUNĀ ਜਗਮਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To shine, to glitter.

JAGMAG JAGMAG ਜਗਮਗ ਜਗਮਗ  
*a.* Glittering, shining.

JĀGNĀ ਜਾਗਣਾ *v. n.* See *Jāgāṇḍ*.

JAGOTĀ ਜਗੋਟਾ *s. m.* A chain of plaited hair worn by *fagīrs* around the loins.

JĀGRAT ਜਾਗਰਤ } *s. f.* The state  
JĀGRATĪ ਜਾਗਰਤੀ } of being  
JĀGRATT ਜਾਗਰੱਤ } awake.

JAGRATĀ ਜਗਰਤਾ } *s. m.* Watch-  
JAGRĀTĀ ਜਗਰਾਤਾ } ing all night,  
JAGRĀTTĀ ਜਗਰਾਤਾ } a vigil, a party of girls for spinning which continues

all night, the night being spent in singing and dancing.

JAGWEDĪ ਜਗਵੇਦੀ *s. f.* An altar.

JĀH ਜਾਹ } *v. n.* (An imperative of *v. n.*  
JĀHĀ ਜਾਹਾ } *Jāḡd.*) Go.

JAHĀ ਜਹਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) Hedgehog.

JAHĀD ਜਹਾਦ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jihād*. A Muhammadan religious war, a crusade.

JAHĀĪ ਜਹਾਈ *s. f.* Prostituting, copulating; price of prostitution.

JAHĀJ ਜਹਾਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jahāz*. A ship; anything very large, wide and spacious.

JAHĀJĪ ਜਹਾਜੀ *s. m.* A sailor, a seaman;—*a.* Belonging to a ship.

JĀHAL ਜਾਹਲ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jāhil*. Ignorant, illiterate; barbarous, rude.

JAHĀN ਜਹਾਣ *s. m.* The world:  
—*jī ndī jahān hai. lit.* The world is with the heart, i. e., if a man is well, the world is all well for him.

JĀHAR ਜਾਹਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zāhir*. Apparent, obvious; clear, evident, manifest; *c. v.* *karnā*.

JĀHAR ਜਾਹਰ *s. f.* A back tooth;  
*i. q.* *Dāhar*.

JĀHARĀ ਜਾਹਰਾ *ad.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zāhir*. Apparently, openly, manifestly, evidently;—*a.* See *Jāharī*.

JĀHARĪ ਜਾਹਰੀ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic *Zāhirī*. Apparent, evident, manifest, clear.



**JAHÁUNÁ ਜਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be copulated, to cause to copulate, to ravish; *i. q.* *Yaháungá.*

**JAHIMAT ਜਹਿਮਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zahmat*. Disquietude, pain, affliction, trouble, sickness; —(M.) A disease of camels, &c. It occurs in hot weather; the animal coughs, ceases to eat and drink; there is running from mouth and nose. Young animals generally escape, but the old die.

**JAHIMATAN ਜਹਿਮਤਣ** *f.*  
**JAHIMATÍ ਜਹਿਮਤੀ** *m.*  
**JAHIMATÍL ਜਹਿਮਤੀਲ** *m. f.* } *a.*

Afflicted, emaciated with disease, sick.

**JAHINÁ ਜਹਿਣਾ** *v. n.* *Cum muliere;* *copulari;* *i. q.* *Yahingá.*

**JAHIR ਜਹਿਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zahr*. Poison:—*jaharbád*, *s. m.* A dangerous disease in horses and elephants in which the yard and testicles of the animals become suddenly swollen and violently inflamed:—*jahir kháugá*, *v. n.* To take poison:—*jahir lagugá*, *v. n.* To be hateful like poison:—*jahir mauhrá*, *s. m.* Bezoar, an antidote to poison.

**JAHIRAN ਜਹਿਰਣ** *s. f.* } *a.* Cor-  
**JAHIRÍ ਜਹਿਰੀ** *s. m.* } ruption  
 of the Persian word *Zahrí*. Venomous, Litter, full of rage; a venomous, wrathful person.

**JAHIRÍLÁ ਜਹਿਰੀਲਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zahiríld*. Poisonous.

**JÁHLÚ ਜਾਹਲੁ** *ad. (K.)* When, at the time when.

**JÁHNÚ ਜਾਹਨੁ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zánú*. The knee; *i. q.* *Jánú*.

**JAHRÁ ਜਹਰਾ** *s. f.* } (M.) An old  
**JAHRÍ ਜਹਰੀ** *s. m.* } man and  
 woman; the handle of a spade, or *koddí*.

**JÁHÚ ਜਾਹੁ** *s. m.* A lascivious person, a debauchee, a rake; *i. q.* *Yáhu*:—*jáhu khánd*, *s. m.* Any house or place where adultery or fornication is committed, a brothel; *i. q.* *Yáhu*.

**JA ਜੈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ji*. Victory, triumph, conquest, promotion;—*intj.* Bravo! huzza! all hail!—*pron.* As many as:—*jai bár*, *jai ber*, *ad.* As often as:—*jai dewá*, *jai díá*, *s. m.* *lit.* Victory to *Devá*, a kind of hosanna, a form of salutation to a Hindu king or Raja in the hills:—*jai kár*, *jai jai kár*, *s. f.* Triumph, rejoicings, exultation:—*jai jai karná*, *v. a.* To shout victory to a deity (a common practice among pilgrims):—*jai ku*, *pron.* About as many as:—*jai máá*, *a.* Victorious, fortunate, successful.

**JÁÍ ਜਾਈ** *s. f.* A daughter.

**JÁIÁ ਜਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A son. *Present*  
*participle of v. n.* *janugá*, pl. *jáidán*:—*jáidá jánugá*, *v. n.* To be gone, to be born:—*mán peu dá jáidá*, *s. m.* A full brother, a real brother:—*jaun wíre*, *tíl sanghne*, *majjhán jáe kaff babúán jáidán befidán*, *chóre chaur chaupattí*. Barley sown thin, *tíl* sown thick, buffaloes that give male calves, daughters-in-law that bear (only) daughters, are all four bad.

**JAIHNA ਜੈਹਣਾ** *v. n.* To copulate; *i. q.* *Jahingá*, *Yahingá*.

**JAIJAIWANTÍ ਜੈਜੈਵੰਤੀ** } *s. f.* A  
**JAIJÁWANTÍ ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ** } kind of  
*Rágná* sung at midnight.

**JAIL ਜੈਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zail*. Partiality; skirt, train; a circle of *jaildár*:—*jaildár*, *s. m.* An officer of many villages. He

stands in much the same relation to the headman does to the *Lambardār* of his village. The *jailddrs* are remunerated by a percentage of from 8 annas to Rs. 2 on the revenue of the villages in his circle; a feudatory:—*jailddrī*, *s. f.* An office of the *Jailddr*.

**JAIJĪYĀ जैजीया** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jasyah*. A capitation tax levied by Muhammadans on infidels.

**JAIN जैन** *s. m.* A sect of Hindus worshipping 24 *thrathkdrs* (religious teachers.) They deny the existence of God and the authority of the Vedas.

**JAIND जैन्ड** *s. m.* } A deformed  
**JAINDNĪ जैन्डनी** *s. f.* } person half  
deaf and dumb.

**JAINDE जैन्डे** *pron., ad. (M.)* To which, to whom:—*jainde rdh nā wanje, un dā pandh nā puchchkh*. Don't ask the distance of a place to which you are not going—Prov. Don't ask advice if you are not going to follow it.

**JAINĪ जैनी** *s. m.* A follower of *Jain*.

**JAINṬAR जैन्टार** *s. m.* A straggling large shrub (*Sesbania Egyptiaca*), commonly cultivated in gardens as a hedge, and for its bunches of flowers, parti-coloured, yellow, and occasionally white. It is a ready and quick grower and its wood is of no use. The seeds are officinal, being applied in ointment for eruptions, for which also the juice of the bark is given internally.

**JAIPHAL जैफल** *s. m.* See *Jāfal*.

**JAISĀ जैसा** *ad.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yādush*. As such as, as in like manner:—*jaisā chāho*. As you please:—*jaisā chāhiye*. lit. As it should be; effectually, thoroughly:—*jaise hosakke*, *ad.* Any how, at any rate:—*jaise ko taisā*. As you were, tit for tat.

**JAIT जैत** } *s. f.* The name  
**JAITSIRĪ जैतमिरी** } of a *Rājput*.

**JAIYĀ जैया** *s. m.* A *Rājput* tribe.

**JAJĀIL जजायल** *s. f.* A kind of large musket, a swivel.

**JAJĀILCHĪ जजायलची** } *s. m.* A  
**JAJĀILĪ जजायली** } soldier who  
manages a swivel.

**JĀJAK जानक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jāchak*. A priest; *i. q.* *Jāchak*.

**JĀJAKNĪ जानकनी** *s. f.* A priestess.

**JĀJAM जजाम** *s. m.* A carpet, a floor cloth, a chequered cloth thrown over a carpet.

**JAJĀWANTĪ जजावन्ती** *s. f.* A kind of *Rājput*; *i. q.* *Jaijāwantī*.

**JAJJĀ जज्जा** *s. m.* The 13th letter (ज) in the Gurmukhi Alphabet; *Jijjā*.

**JAJMĀLNĀ जजमालना** *v. n.* To be disheartened, to be sad.

**JAJMĀN जजमान** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yajmán*. The client of a Brahmin; a customer, a person on whose custom Brahmins, barbers and some others, have a legal claim (the hereditary Brahmin, or barber of a village must be paid his fees whether you choose to employ him or another person.)

**JAJMĀNANĪ जजमाननी** *s. f.* The female client of a Brahmin, a female client.

**JAJMĀNĪ PROHAT जजमानी परोहट** *s. m.* A hereditary family priest.

**JAJMÁNÍPROHATÍ ਜਜਮਾਨੀਪਰੋਹਤੀ**

*s. f.* The office of a hereditary family priest.

**JAK ਜਕ** *s. f.* Doubt, suspense, suspicion; obstruction;—*jak jád*, *v. n.* See *Jakd*, *c. w. pai jád*.

**JAKÁRÁ ਜਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jaikér*. Triumph, rejoicings, ovation; *c. w. buldard*.

**JAKARBANDPÁUNÁ ਜਕੜਬੰਦ-**

**ਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To make fast, to tighten to bind well.

**JAKARNA ਜਕੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To bind, to tie, to fetter, to pinion, to tighten, to put in irons.

**JAKAT ਜਾਕਤ** *s. m. (K.)* A little boy; *i. q. Jatak*.

**JAKH ਜਖ** } *s. f. (M.)* Nonsense  
**JAKHAR ਜਖੜ** } village *mirás*'s fee,

which is next to that of the *mullán*'s fee, is measured out after the grain has been threshed and winnowed, and which is collected into one heap and is divided between landlord, tenant and *kámdás*, same as *Yakh* in the first sense:—*jakh ná mār*. Do not talk nonsense; *i. q. Yakkar*.

**JAKHAM ਜਖਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zakhm*. A wound, a sore.

**JAKHÁWAN ਜਖਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M., Pot.)*  
To deceive, to make an April fool of. *Present participle: jakhendá; Future jakhesd; Past participle: jakhdyá.*

**JAKHÍRÁ ਜਖੀਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zakhírah*. Collection of goods, store, treasure.

**JAKHMAN ਜਖਮਣ** *f.* } *a.* Corrupted  
**JAKHMÍ ਜਖਮੀ** *m.* } from the  
Persian word *Zakhmí*. Wounded.

**JAKHMÁNÁ ਜਖਮਾਨਾ** } *s. m.*  
**JAKHMIÁNÁ ਜਖਮਿਆਨਾ** } Corrupted  
ed from the Persian word *Zakhmánd*. Compensation to a soldier for a wound or the loss of a limb in battle.

**JAKK ਜੱਕ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zak*. Injuring, deceiving, disappointing; squeezing and pressing down:—*jakk degt*, *v. a.* To defeat, to put to shame; to cause loss or injury; *i. q. Jikk*.

**JAKKAR ਜੱਕੜ** *s. m.* Senseless, foolish talk, vain babbling:—*jakkar hakhge*, *v. n.* To babble:—*jakkar láuge, mārne*, *v. n.* To lie, to speak falsely, to speak vainly; *i. q. Yakkar*.

**JAKKBANNHNÁ ਜੱਕਬੱਨੁਣਾ** *v. n.*  
Corrupted from the Persian word *Yakh*. To be frozen, to be hardened (water, flour.)

**JAKKH ਜੱਖ** *s. f.* A very holy man, a most devout, worshipper, a sort of demi-god.

**JAKKHNA ਜੱਖਣਾ** *s. f.* Modesty, calmness, contentment:—*jakkhnd jád*, *v. n.* To be immodest.

**JAKKO TAKKO ਜੱਕੋ ਤੱਕੋ** } *s. f.*  
**JAKKON TAKKON ਜੱਕੋ ਤੱਕੋ** } An-  
xiety, consideration, deliberation, hesitation, suspense.

**JAKNÁ ਜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be in suspense, to hesitate, to be thoughtful and anxious, to be suspicious; to be afraid; to shrink; *i. q. Jhakkd*.

**JAKRĀUNĀ** जक्राउना *v. a.* To cause to be bound, caus. of *Jakarud*.

**JAKRĪĀN** जकरीनां *s. f. pl.* (*lit.* bindings). Tossings of the head, and other motions made by a woman who is supposed to be influenced and bound by some fairy; the music made use of to dispel that influence; *c. w. khotnāṣ, sunduntāṣ*.

**JAL** जल *s. m.* Water; an imperative of *v. n. Jalud*:—*jalbal jadud, v. n.* To be burnt up or consumed with fire; to be angered, to be jealous:—*jal bimḥ, s. m.* An overflowing of water, a flood, an inundation:—*jalchar, a.* Aquatic (birds, not fish):—*jaldhār, jaldhārd, s. f.* A stream of water:—*jalhord, jalhaurd, jalmanukkh, jalmādhā, mānus, s. m.* A water animal said to resemble a man in its appearance, a merman:—*jaljant, s. m.* A general term for all animated beings inhabiting the water:—*jalmat, s. m. f.* Flood, inundation:—*jalmundrd, s. m.* A process in chemistry:—*jalmimm, s. f.* The name of a drug that grows in water:—*jal pān, s. f. m.* Drinking (water), a morsel of something to stay one's appetite, a light luncheon, eating, taking light food between meals; *c. w. karnd, khānd*:—*jal parwāh, s. m.* Casting a corpse into a river instead of burying or burning it, drawing one's self:—*jal tarang, s. m.* The musical glasses or harmonicon, playing on glasses or China bowls by rubbing the edges, a brass vessel in which water is put and the edges are beaten with two sticks; a wave on the surface of water:—*jal tarangī, s. m.* One who plays on a *jaltarang*:—*jaltarasg, s. m.* The river horse, hippopotamus:—*jal thal, s. m.* Ground covered with water, water over-flowing dry land, a sheet of water (said when broad sheet of water is visible):—*jal dī mārī ho, yē hal dī mārī ho.* Either the force of water, or the force of the plough (is necessary for agriculture).

**JĀL** जाल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jal*. A net, a snare; a tree (*Salvadora oleoides* or *Salvadora*

*Indica*) of which the fresh fruit is *pīlḥ*; *i. q. Was*;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jāl*. Fabrication, forgery:—*jāl bandud, v. n.* To fabricate, to forge:—*jāl pāud, v. a.* To cast a net (for fish); to lay a snare; to plot against;—*jāl sāj, s. m.* A forger, one who counterfeits:—*jāl sāj, s. f.* Forgery, fabrication:—*jāl wachhāud, v. n.* To spread a net or snare:—*jāl wichch phasāud, v. n.* To entrap, to inveigle.

**JĀLĀ** जाला *s. m.* A niche in a wall; a cobweb; a kind of water moss green in colour; a kind of grass which grows in the streams used for purifying sugar; a speck in the eye.

**JALĀB** जलाब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jullāb*. A purgative medicine, purging:—*jalāb dard, v. a.* To give a purge:—*jalāb karud, v. n.* To take or give a purge:—*jalāb laind, v. n.* To undergo a course of purgatives:—*jalāb lagud, v. n.* To operate (a purgative).

**JALĀD** जलाद *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jallād*. An executioner; a cruel person, a tyrant:—*jalād pugd, s. m.* The business of an executioner; cruelty.

**JALĀDĪ** जलादी *s. f.* See *jaldāpud* in *Jalād*.

**JALĀDNĪ** जलादनी *s. f.* The wife of an executioner, a female executioner.

**JALĀHRĪ** जलाहरी *s. f.* The stony symbol of *pudendum muliere* in which the stony symbol of *membre virile* called *Shibling* stands. These are generally seen before the *Shibdwāds* (temples of *Shiv*); and the Hindus pour water on the latter.

**JALĀKRĪ** जलाकरी *s. m.* (K.) The wood-cock.

**JĀLAM** जालम *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zālim*. An oppressor; a tyrant; cruel, barbarous.

**JALAM जलम** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *jaloḥ*. A leech: —*paise dī rann te take dīdā jalamān lawāe*. A woman worth a pice and she has leeches worth half an anna put on her. —Prov.; *i. q. Jōh*.

**JALAMĪ जलमी** *s. f.* Oppression, tyranny.

**JĀLAN जलन** *v. n. (M.)* To endure, to be patient. *Present participle: jaleṇ-dā; Future: jaleśā; Past participle: jaliā:—śāśb dīdā jālan rann kuchajjī nāi; khārā khārā roṭiān, kunṇān pīwe dāi; hāthī wāngūn patī, tawwē wāngūn lāi; chhappā pēdī ghaghā, tarā kare rumāi; gadhā wāngūn hīgāi sārē wēpē dā sāgār*. The Lord has condemned me to endure the society of a slovenly woman; she eats a basketful of bread and drinks a tubful of *dāi*; she is as slim as an elephant, she is as red as an iron griddle; she wears a petticoat like the roof of a house, she uses a mat for a pocket-handkerchief, she brays like a she-ass, she is the ornament of the whole courtyard. —Song.

**JĀLAN जलन** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**JĀLAT जलत** } the Sanskrit word  
*Jwal*. Burning, heat inflammation, smart; passion jealousy, envy.

**JĀLANĀ जलना** *v. a.* To burn, to kindle.

**JĀLAU जलौ** *s. m.* Pomp, glory, splendour; pageantry, retinue, equipage, train.

**JĀLĀUNĀ जलौना** *v. a.* To burn, to kindle, to light, to inflame; to make jealous, to provoke.

**JALBIMBĪĀN जलबिम्बी** *s. m.*  
(K.) Is the period between 8 and 16 Śavas:—*dakhnān bhajjīdā mēh, jalbimbī; bhajjīdā kapāh*. When the *Dakh-*

*nān* rains fail, *mēh* (a pulse) fails; and when the *jalbimbīdā* rain fails, the cotton tree fails.

**JALD जलद** *a.* Quick, fast, hasty; swift, expedition:—*jald bāj, s. m.* An active person, one who moves quickly; *i. q. Jalt*.

**JALDĪ जलदी** *s. f.* Haste, quickness, rapidity; *c. w. harnd; i. q. Jalt*.

**JALEB जलेब** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; retinue, suite, attendants, equipage.

**JALEBĀ जलेबा** *s. m.* Mulberry.

**JALEBĪ जलेबी** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat;—*a.* Pertaining to a retinue;—*choṭṭ kuttī jalebiān dī rakhvāli*. The thief bitch and set to watch over the sweets.—Prov. used of a dishonest person watching over anything.

<b>JALEMĀ जलेमा</b>	} <i>s. m.</i> Burning, vexation, jealousy, envy, passion, sorrow.
<b>JALEPĀ जलेपा</b>	
<b>JALEWĀ जलेवा</b>	
<b>JALEWĀN जलेवाँ</b>	

**JALHOTĀ जलहोटा** *s. m. (M.)* A small *Jāl* tree.

**JĀLĪ जली** *s. f.* A small net; net work, lattice work.

**JALĪĀ जलीआ** *a.* Burnt:—*jaliā balā*, *a.* Angry, jealous.

**JALĪKHĀN जलीखान** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zalekhā*. The name of Potiphar's wife.

**JALJALĀ जलजला** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zalzalah*. An earthquake; *met.* mutiny, insurrection.

JALJALĀT जलजलाट *s. m.* Quaking; glory, pomp; indignation.

JALJALĀUNĀ जलजलाउना *v. n.* To quake, to tremble; to be angry.

JALANDHARĪ जलंधरी *s. f.* A variety of sugarcane.

JALNĀ जलना } *v. n.* To burn, to be  
JALNĀ जलना } kindled, to be in-  
flamed.

JĀLNĀ जालना *v. n.* See *Jāla nāḍ*,  
*Bdlaṇḍ*.

JALO जलो *s. m.* See *Jalau*.

JALODHAR जलोदर *s. m.* Dropsy.

JALODHARN जलोदरन *s. f.* }  
JALODHARĪ जलोदरी *s. m.* }  
A dropsical person.

JALPĀ जलपा *s. f. (M.)* A flood.

JALSĀ जलसा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jalsah*. An assembly for amusement, meeting, entertainment, *gauch*.

JALT जलत *s. f.* Burning, heat; inflammation; jealousy:—*jalt khor, khord, khorī, s. f.* One who is vexed in mind, an envious, jealous person; envious, jealous.

JALTĪ जलती *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Jaldh*. See *Jaldh*.

JALŪN जलून *s. f.* Itching, burning.

JALWAIYĀ जलवैया } *s. m.* One who  
JALWAYYĀ जलवैया } burns, one  
who is jealous.

JALWĀUNĀ जलवाउना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jawalan*. To cause to burn, to cause to light; to cause to make jealous.

JAM जम *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yam*. The angel of death, the Pluto of the Hindus:—*jam dāt, s. m.* An angel of death:—*jam hoke chambapad, v. n.* To cling to one like the Devil:—*jam kdl, s. m.* Death:—*jam lok, jam dī purī, s. m.* Hell:—*jam rāj, s. m.* King of Hell.

JĀM जाम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yām*. A goblet, a cup:—*(M.)* A title of respect addressed to individuals of those Jat tribes that came originally from *Sindh*, as the *Lār*, the *Unar*, the *Darigh* and the *Sarkī* and *Jhabel* Jats:—*jāmdānt, s. f.* A kind of figured muslin; a leather box used for keeping clothes in:—*jām dār, s. m.* The holder of a landed pension or tief:—*jāmdārī, s. f.* Holding a tief, the proceeds of a *Jāgir*:—*jām khijar, s. m.* Is spoken when an object is obtained:—*jām dī rann te billē de kann*. What! the wife of a *jām* and ears like a cat! (*i. e.*, without earnings.)—Prov.

JAMĀ जमा *s. f.* Capital, stock, wealth, quantity, sum, total; collections;—*a.* Collected:—*jāmdār, s. m.* A native military officer next to *Subedār* or *Basdār*; a native officer of police, custom, excise next to *Darogā*; a native officer at the head of an uncertain band, *met.* self-styled *jāmdār*:—*jāmdārnt, s. f.* The wife of a *jāmdār*:—*jāmdārī, s. f.* The office of a *jāmdār*:—*jām karnā, v. a.* To gather together, to accumulate, to heap, to store up, to add together, to assemble:—*jām hōḍ, v. n.* To be collected, to be assembled:—*jām bāḍ, s. f.* Charge for preparing the roll. The *kārdār* charged what he pleased; account of revenue assessed at a certain rate per field.

**JĀMĀ ਜਾਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian and Arabic words *Jāmah*, *Jāmā*. A coat reaching down to the ankles, worn especially by the bridegroom amongst Hindus at weddings; a caste or a caste system; birth, *e. g.* *Hindū dā jāmb*:—*jāmā masjid*, *masīt*, *s. f.* The principal mosque or Muhammadan place of prayer where the people collect especially on Fridays:—*jāme wār*, *s. m.* A shawl figured all over.

**JAMĀDARŪ ਜਮਾਦਰੂ** *s. m.* See *Jamādarā*.

**JAMĀDĪULĀKHAR ਜਮਾਦੀਉਲ**

**JAMĀDĪULSĀNĪ ਜਮਾਦੀਉਲ**

**ਆਖਰ } s. m.** The 6th Muhammadan  
**ਸਨੀ } month.**

**JAMĀDĪULAWWAL ਜਮਾਦੀਉਲਅਵੱਲ**  
*s. m.* The 5th Muhammadan month.

**JAMĀĪ ਜਮਾਈ** *s. m.* A midwife's wages; a son-in-law; in the latter sense; *i. q.* *Jawāī*.

**JAMĀIN ਜਮਾਇਣ** *s. f.* Sour curd or rennet used to coagulate milk; Caraway seed; *i. q.* *Samāin*, *Jamman*, *Jāg*.

**JAMĀL ਜਮਾਲ** *s. m.* Beauty, elegance:—*jamāl goṭṭā*, *s. m.* A powerful purgative bean (*Oroton tiglium*, Nat. Order. *Euphorbiaceae*), also called *Jaboloṭā*.

**JĀMAN ਜਾਮਣ** *s. m.* The name of a tree; also its fruit (*Oerasus Cornuta*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*, *Sizygium Zambolanum*);—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zāman*. A small piece of wood connecting the two tubes of a *huqqā*; a surety, a security; rennet:—*jāman deṇḍ*, *v. n.* To give a surety:—*jāman hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be surety for another, to give or stand bail:—*jāman tāhad*, *s. m. f.* See *Jāmanī*.

**JAMĀNĀ ਜਮਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zamānah*. Time, age; the world.

**JAMĀNAT ਜਮਾਨਤ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**JĀMANĪ ਜਾਮਣੀ** } from the Arabic word *Zamānat*, *Zāmānī*. Security, bail, guarantee:—*jāmanī tāhad*, *s. f.* The same as *Jāmanī*.

**JAMĀNDARŪ ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ** *ad.* From birth, by birth.

**JĀMANŪ ਜਾਮਨੂ** *s. f.* The name of a tree and its fruit:—*jāmanū dā sirkā*, *s. m.* Vinegar of *Jāmanū*. See *Jāman*.

**JAMĀT ਜਮਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jamāit*. A multitude, an assembly, a company, a class, a community, a congregation; a religious service, a congregation at prayer in a mosque:—*jamāt karāmāt*. Miracles in numbers.

**JAMĀTĪ ਜਮਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Jamāitī*. A class fellow.

**JAMĀŪ ਜਮਾਉ** *a.* Susceptible of being coagulated, congealable.

**JAMĀU ਜਮਾਉ** } *s. m.* A crowd,  
**JAMĀ ਜਮਾ** } collection, accumulation, congelation, adhesion, establishment.

**JAMĀUNĀ ਜਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To coagulate, to freeze, to cause to adhere; to cause to be born, to do the work of a midwife; to make firm (the feet); to have confidence in; to cause to be germinated; to cause to be sprouted.

**JAMĀUT ਜਮਾਉਟ** *s. f.* Coagulation, congelation, agglutination, consolidation.

**JAMĀWAN ਜਮਾਵਣ** } *v. a.* To coagulate (milk):  
**JAMĀWANĀ ਜਮਾਵਣਾ** }  
—*choven mahīn*, *jamāwen dahīn*. *bhar bhar pīndē thāl*; *bhedī pūnchhēn laggīdē nā*

*urār nā pār.* When you milk your buffalo you set your curds, and drink your full dishes, but taking hold of (i. e., depending on) the tail of a sheep is neither here nor there (*lit.* neither on this side or the other.)

**JAMĀWAT ਜਮਾਵਟ** *s. f.* Coagulation, congelation, agglutination, consolidation; fixedness; (used especially of the black colouring matter, *missi*, applied to the interstices between the teeth.)

**JAMBAN ਜਮਬਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To wait:  
—*ajan chhohir chhotī he kār dīdāre jamb.*  
The girl is still young, wait a few days.

**JAMBĪL ਜਮਬੀਲ** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupt-  
ed from the Persian word *Zābīl*. A  
beggar's wallet.

**JAMBŪDĪP ਜਮਬੂਦੀਪ** *s. m.* Corrupt-  
ed from the Sanskrit word *Jambū-dvīpa*.  
Name of one of the seven continents or  
large islands surrounding Mount Meru:  
so named from the *Jambu* trees (*Eugenia*  
*Jambolana*) which abound in it, or from  
a huge *Jambu* tree on Mount Meru, visi-  
ble to the whole continent, and which  
marks the central division of the known  
world. Buddhists confine the term to  
India. Jains to one of the five divisions  
of India.

**JAMBŪR ਜਮਬੂਰ** *s. m.* Pincers,  
forceps.

**JAMBŪRĀ ਜਮਬੂਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of  
small cannon carried on a camel; a young  
active lad, (this appellation is given to a  
little boy of the *Madāris*); *i. q.* *Jamārd*.

**JAMBŪRCHAN ਜਮਬੂਰਚਣ** *s. f.* The  
wife of a *Jambūrchī*.

**JAMBŪRCHĪ ਜਮਬੂਰਚੀ** *s. m.* One  
who fires a *Jambūrd*.

**JAMDHAR ਜਮਧਰ** *s. m.* A two-edged  
dirk, a dagger.

**JAMGAT ਜਮਗਟ** } *s. m.* A  
**JAMGHAT ਜਮਘਟ** } crowd, a multi-  
tude, a concourse, a collection of people.

**JAMHĀI ਜਮਹਾਈ** } *s. f.* Yawning;  
**JAMHĀI ਜਮਹਾਈ** } *c. w.* *ਝੁਝਾਈ, ਲਾਇ*;  
*i. q.* *Aubdai*.

**JAMĪN ਜਮੀਨ** *s. f.* Land. See *Jimīn*.

**JAMKŪ ਜਮਕੂ** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* A class of  
Hindu *faqirs* who wear matted hair and  
ring a bell.

**JAMLOṬĀ ਜਮਲੋਟਾ** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* A  
powerful purgative nat; *i. q.* *Jabbo-*  
*loṭā, Jamālgōṭā* in *Jamāl*.

**JAMM ਜੱਮ** *s. m.* Birth, one born, off-  
spring, growth:—*ghar jamm, a.* Born  
at home, house-born. The angel of death,  
(*Malik-ul-maut*); one who persecutes be-  
yond measure, *c. g.*, *tūn mere bhā dā jamn*  
*hoke piyā*.

**JAMMAN ਜੱਮਣ** *s. m.* Birth; sour curd  
or rennet used to coagulate sweet milk;  
—*v. n. (M.)* To be born; to germinate, to  
sprout, to come up; to become fixed, to  
become coagulated, to become congealed.  
*Present Participle: jamdā; Future:*  
*jamsdā; Past Participle: jamd, jayā:*  
*—dewan denā nā jāe chār kaum; Mullā,*  
*Bhaff, Brahman, Dom.* These four tribes  
were not born on giving-day, *Mullā,*  
*Bhaff, Brahman and Mirāsī.*—Prov. on  
the avarice of these castes:—*jamdān tīl*  
*rowan lagge, yād dyonhen ghānā.* Direct-  
ly the *tīl* (Sesame) came up it began to  
weep; for the recollection of the oil-  
press came to it.—Prov.



**JAMMĀNH ਜੰਮਹ** *s.m.* (*Pop.*) The name of a plant from the seed of which oil is expressed; used also as greens; *i. q.* *Téré mird.*

**JAMMÍ ਜੰਮੀ** *a.* Born; flourishing:  
—*jammé khetl vekh ke garbh kíd karsáy; jhakkhar jholdé bahut hai ghar dí tén ján.* The farmer felt pride when he looked on his flourishing crops, but there are plenty of dust storms (to come); count it yours when it is safely housed.

**JAMMŌNĀ ਜੰਮਣਾ** } *v. n.* Corrupted from  
**JAMNĀ ਜਮਨਾ** } the Sanskrit word

*Yam.* To be born, to exist; to grow, to germinate; to be thick or coagulated, to be frozen; to be collected; to adhere, to stick; to be firm, to stand fast, to have confidence (used commonly with *pair*, as, *uk de pair ná jamme*, he did not stand fast); to fit to; to bear children; to insist on.

**JAMMŪ ਜੰਮੂ** } *s. m.* The name of a  
**JAMMŪN ਜੰਮੂਨ** } city in the hills, the capital of the Jammū and Kashmir State; the name of a tree and its fruit. See *Jéman.*

**JAMNĀ ਜਮਨਾ** *s. f.* The name of a river. The ancient *Yamuná*, personified as *Yamí*, twin sisters of *Yamé*. It rises in the Himalayas at Jamnotri at an elevation of 10,849 feet and after a course of 860 miles, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its water is there clear as crystal, while that of the latter river is yellow. The *Saraswatí* is supposed to join the other rivers here underground. The spot is considered very holy.

**JAMŪR ਜਮੂਰ** *s. m.* See *Jambér.*

**JAMŪRĀ ਜਮੂਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Jambérad.*

**JAMWĀL ਜਮਵਾਲ** *s. m.* A caste of *Rājput*s natives of *Jammé*.

**JAN ਜਨ** *s. m.* An individual, a person; (*M.*) the clientele of a village menial. The village menials, such as the *Mirdé*, *Mochí*, and *Ghamidr*, call those to whom they render services their *jan*:—*jan waddé te dek sunj.* What! you have a large clientele—why the village is deserted!—Prov.

**JAN ਜਣ** *s. m.* The name of a wild and lawless tribe dwelling in the great wilderness in the southern part of the *Bárl Doób* and famous for plundering; an inhabitant of the wilderness.

**JĀN ਜਾਨ** *s. f.* Soul, life, spirit, self; mind; vitality, the breath of life; pith, essence; energy, vigour, force, strength; a sweetheart, dear, beloved; loss, damage:—*ján balab, ad., a.* At the point of death; dying:—*be ján, a.* Lifeless:—*ján barabbar rakkhád, v. n.* To hold as dear as one's own life:—*ján chhuáduq, v. n.* To escape with one's life, to get rid of:—*ján dár, s. m., a.* Animals; having life or strength; powerful, lively, active; rich:—*ján deq, v. n.* To yield one's life, to sacrifice oneself:—*ján hong, hojád, v. n.* To be lost, to be destroyed:—*ján karné, v. a.* To destroy, to damage:—*ján kaddhét, v. a.* To kill, to destroy, to persecute:—*ján márt, s. f.* Earnest endeavour:—*ján márná, ján márt karné, v. a. lit.* To kill; to do one's best; to strain every nerve:—*ján ton tang dúnd, v. n.* To be tired of life; to be in despair:—*ján nikalét, nikal ján, v. n.* To die:—*ján paig, v. n.* To be cheered, encouraged, comforted, to get new life, to be refreshed:—*ján náq roud, v. n.* To wish one self dead:—*ján sukkas, v. n.* To be dried up (the sap of life):—*ján te bang, v. n.* To be in danger of one's life:—*jánon hatth dho chhadád, v. n. lit.* To wash one's hands of life; to despair of life:—*jánwar, s. m.* An animal; a bird; *met.* a blockhead:—*waddé jánwar, s. m.* An elephant:—*ján náí jahn hai.* While life is yours, the world is yours:—*ján máí dí khair.* Health and wealth be yours.—Benediction.

**JĀN ਜਾਣ** *s. f.* Going (from *v. n. Jāṇā*);

(corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gyān*, an imperative of *v. n. Jānaṇā*) know, knowledge:—*jāṇ bujjhke*, *ad.* (lit. knowing and understanding.) Knowingly, wilfully, deliberately;—*jāṇ dā, dī, a.* Knowing, wise, acquainted:—*jāṇ de, intj.* Let it go, never mind; pardon, forgive:—*jāṇ denā, v. n.* To relinquish, to give up, to let alone:—*jāṇ hār, jāṇ hārā, a.* Transitory, transient, able to go, ready to go, ready to die, on the point of perishing, not capable of staying:—*jāṇī jāṇ, a.* Knowing, wise, omniscient:—*jāṇ kār, a.* Knowing, acquainted, learned:—*jāṇ kārī, s. f.* Acquaintance, knowledge:—*jāṇ laiṇā, v. a.* To get a knowledge of, to understand:—*jāṇ pachhāṇ, s. f.* An acquaintance:—*jāṇ paiṇā, v. n.* To seem, to come to one's knowledge or understanding, to be known:—*jāṇ sār, jāṇ laggā, ad., a.* At the moment of going, at the moment of arriving; not permanent, transient.

**JĀNĀ ਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To go, to go away; to depart, to leave; to reach, to attain to; to disappear, to vanish; to be consumed, to be spent; to be lost, to be stolen, to incur a loss; to wither, to fade; to be ruined, to be destroyed; to cease, to die, to be killed; to be alienated, to be broken (as friendship); to go in, to enter; to go or act upon; to regard; (in comp.) an auxiliary, all the active verbs are made passive by the help of this verb:—*māriā jāṇā, māre jāṇā, v. n.* To be struck, or beaten:—*bakrī jāṇon gai khāṇ wāle nūṇ sawāḍ wī nā āyā.* The goat was killed but the eaters were not pleased,—Prov. When one has done one's best and others are still not pleased:—*uḥḍiāṇ gallāṇ te nā jā.* Do not act upon his wishes, do not mind him.

**JANĀ ਜਨਾ** *v. n.* A person, an individual:—*janā kaṇḍ, janā khaṇḍ.* Every person, great and small.

**JANĀ ਜਨਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**JANĀH ਜਨਾਹ** } the Arabic word *Zinā*.  
Adultery, fornication:—*janākkār, s. m.*  
An adulterer, a fornicator, an adultress,

a fornicatress:—*janā kārī, s. f.* Adultery, fornication.

**JANĀHAN ਜਨਾਹਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupt-  
**JANĀHĪ ਜਨਾਹੀ** *s. m.* } ed from  
the Arabic word *Zindhī*. An adulterous person.

**JANĀĪ ਜਨਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Janwāī*.

**JANĀJĀ ਜਨਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Janāzah*. A bier, a coffin, a corpse:—*janājā parhā, v. n.* The Muhammadan Burial Service.

**JANAK ਜਨਕ** *s. m.* The father of *Sītā*, (the wife of *Rāmā*.)

**JANAM ਜਨਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Janman*. Birth, life, existence, age:—*janam aṣṭmī, aṣṭmī, s. f.* The birth-day of *Krishnā*:—*janam aṣṭhān, s. m. lit.* A birth-place, a temple erected on a birth-place of any great man, and especially of the Sikh Gurus:—*janam bhar, ad.* In the course of a life time, in one's whole life:—*janam bhirishṭ honā, v. n. lit.* To be polluted (one's life); to spoil one's birth; to use things forbidden by one's religion (Hindu); to be converted to another religion used of Hindus:—*janam bhirishṭ karṇā, v. a.* To pollute one's life; to eat objectionable things, to lead a sinful life; to convert to another religion:—*janam bhūm, bhūmī, s. m.* Native land, country, birth-place:—*janam dā annhā, janam andh, s. m.* One blind from his birth:—*janam dātā, s. m.* The author of life, the giver of life, the giver of food continually (God); a great benefactor:—*janam diṇ, diḥḍā, s. m.* A birthday:—*janam janam, ad.* One life after another, transmigration of souls:—*janam kuṇḍlī, s. f.* A short horoscope:—*janam lagan, s. m.* The conjunction of the sun and a sign of the ecliptic at the moment of the birth of a child:—*janam laiṇā, dhārṇā, v. n.* To be born, to come into the world, to be incarnate:—*janam maran s. f.* Birth and

death, eternal death :—*janam patrī*, *s. f.* A horoscope, a paper prepared at the birth of a child foretelling his fate according to the aspects of the planets :—*janam sākhi*, *s. f.* A biography (particularly of Guru Nanak and other Sikh *Gurās*) :—*janam suārath*, *janam sawārath*, *s. m.* A fortunate or well-spent life; rejoicing at the birth of a child :—*janam vagārā*, *v. a.* To waste one's life; to indulge in sexual pleasures.

JANAMAṆĀ ਜਨਮਣਾ *v. n.* To be born.

JANĀNĀ ਜਨਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zanānah*. A female; a woman, a family, a wife; a man of feminine character, a man who talks like a woman;—*a.* Womanly, pertaining to a female, weak, imbecile :—*janānā madrāsā*, *s. m.* A girls' school :—*janānā makān*, *s. m.* A female apartment.

JĀNANĀ ਜਾਨਣਾ } *v. a.* To know, to  
JĀNANĀ ਜਾਣਨਾ } learn, to suppose, to  
understand.

JANĀNĪ ਜਨਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zanānī*. A woman, a female;—*a.* Of or belonging to a woman (shoes, clothing) :—*janānī bolī*, *avāj*, *s. f.* Women's language, women's voice :—*janānī dā ālam*, *s. m.* A woman herself or alone.

JANĀNKHĀNĀ ਜਨਾਨਖਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zanān* and *khānah*. The women's apartments in a house.

JANĀNMANTARĪ ਜਨਾਨਮਨਤਰੀ *s. f.* A man who is like a woman in talking.

JANĀNRĀ ਜਨਾਨਰਾ *s. m.* A man bereft of masculine powers, an effeminate person, a man who talks like a woman; *i. q.* *Janānā*.

JANĀS ਜਨਾਸ *s. f.* (K.) A married woman.

JANĀT ਜਨਾਤ *s. f. pl.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jinnāt*. Genii.

JANĀUNĀ ਜਨਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To act  
JANĀUNĀ ਜਣਾਉਣਾ } the part of  
a midwife; to deliver, to assist (a mother) in bringing forth, to assist (a child) in being born; to cause to know, to warn, to inform.

JANAUR ਜਨੌਰ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
JANĀUR ਜਨਾਉਰ } from the Persian  
word *Jānwār*. See *jānwār* in *Jān*.

JAND ਜੰਡ *s. m.* } A tree (*Prosopis*  
JANDĪ ਜੰਡੀ *s. f.* } *spicigera*, Nat. Ord.

*Leguminosæ*) the pods of which are called *shangar*. In the Jhelum District *Zizphus nummularia*, and in the Jullundur Doab *Acacia Leucophlœa*, are also called *Jand*. Amongst Hindus generally, and a few Muhammadan sects, bridegrooms before marriage perform the ceremony, called *jandī kappan jandī waddhan*, which consists in cutting off a small branch of this tree. Offerings are also made to the *jand* tree by the relations of Hindu small-pox patients :—*jand karīr*, *s. m.* A forest of *jand* and *karīr* :—*jand khaṇḍ*, *s. m.* Ivory :—*kakkhān dī jhupṛī* or *jhupṛī te jand khaṇḍ dā parnāld*. A hut of grass with an ivory gutter.—Prov.

JAND ਜੰਦ } *a. m.* A wire  
JANDAR ਜੰਦਰ } making machine;  
a flour mill turned by water, a large wooden rake.

JANDĀL ਜੰਦਾਲ } *s. m.* An execu-  
JANDĀR ਜੰਦਾਰ } tioner; one who  
skins and flays; cruel, hard-hearted.

JANDARĀ ਜੰਦਰਾ } *s. m.* A padlock,  
JANDRĀ ਜੰਦ੍ਰਾ } a large wooden  
rake, a drag rake worked by one man

who holds the handle and another who pulls a rope attached to the lower part, used to lay out well beds and bank up the water channels; (M.) the gable wall of a house; an iron padlock; a water mill; a large mill stone turned by oxen:—*jandard deḡd, láuḡd, márná, v. n.* To look; *met.* to stop.

JANDÍ ਜੰਦੀ } *s. f.* A small lock;  
JANDRÍ ਜੰਦਰੀ } a machine for drawing wire:—*jandí adḡd, s. m.* A kind of lathe with which carriage wheels are dressed.

JANDRÁIN ਜੰਦਰਾਇਣ } *s. f. (M.)*  
JANDRÁÍ ਜੰਦਰਾਈ } A grinder, a miller; *t. q. Khardasay, Khardásí.*

JÁNDÚ ਜਾਂਦੁ *a.* Perishable.

JÁNE ਜਾਣੇ *ad.* As if, perhaps.

JANE ਜਨੇ *s. m. f. pl.* Persons, individuals.

JANEPA ਜਣੇਪਾ *s. m.* The period of childbirth, the condition of a lying-in woman.

JANET ਜਨੇਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Janyatíá*. A wedding party, a marriage procession, wedding guests.

JANETAR ਜਨੇਤਰ }  
JANETAR ਜਨੇਤਰ } *s. m.* One of a  
JANETÍ ਜਨੇਤੀ } wedding party.  
JANETÍÁ ਜਨੇਤੀਆ }

JANEÚ ਜਨੇਊ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yagiopavit*. The sacred thread worn by Brahmans, *Khatris*, and other Hindus, of the "twice born" castes.

JANG ਜੰਗ *s. m.* Battle, war, fighting, quarrelling.

JANGAL ਜੰਗਲ *s. m.* A forest, a wood, a jungle, a desert, a forest land, any uncultivated ground; grazing ground:—*jangal jḡḡd, v. n. lit.* To roam in the woods; to ease oneself:—*jangal wich mangal honḡd, v. n. lit.* To be in a extacy in a desert.—Prov. Used, when in most unlikely places, or under most unpromising circumstances; something desirable is found or done.

JANGÁL ਜੰਗਾਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zangár*. Rust, verdigris; *c. w. lagḡḡd*. Also *Jangár*.

JANGALÁ ਜੰਗਲਾ *s. m.* A fence, railing; a medley of tunes sung together; *A ráḡḡí*:—*janglá lagáḡḡd, v. a.* To fence or rail in.

JANGALÍ ਜੰਗਲੀ } *s. m. f.* Wild,  
JÁNGLÍ ਜਾਂਗਲੀ } savage; an in-  
JÁNGALÚ ਜਾਂਗਲੂ } habitant of the wilderness;—*a.* Wild, uncultivated.

JANGÁLÍ ਜੰਗਲੀ *a.* Having the colour of verdigris, green; rusted.

JANGAM ਜੰਗਮ *s. m.* A class of Hindu *faqirs* who wear matted hair and ring a bell.

JANGH ਜੰਘ } *s. m.* The thigh, the  
JÁNGH ਜਾਂਘ } leg:—*janj parí te. ahmak nachche, janghán taroḡ te kappḡ aḡḡ.* Only a fool dances at a stranger's wedding; he wearies his legs and dirties his clothes (to no purpose).—Prov.

JÁNGHÍÁ ਜਾਂਘੀਆ } *s. m.* Tight  
JÁNGHÍRÁ ਜਾਂਘੀਰਾ } drawers; a  
JÁNGHÍÁ ਜਾਂਹਰੀਆ } diaper.

JANGÍ ਜੰਗੀ *s. m.* A combatant, a warrior;—*a.* Military, warlike, relating

to war, martial:—*jangt berd, fauj, s. m.*  
A military force:—*jangt jaháj, s. m.* A  
man of war:—*jangt láh, s. m.* The  
Commander-in-Chief in India.

JANÍ नटी } *s. f.* A female

JANÍAN नटीआं *pl.* } person:—*jangt*  
*kagí, khangí, s. f.* Every person, high and  
low.

JANÍ ज़ानी *a.* Beloved, dear, darling;  
—*s. m.* A lover, a sweetheart; (cor-  
rupted from the Persian word *zangí*) an  
adulterer:—*jání dushman, s. m.* A foe at  
heart, a mortal enemy:—*jání yár, s. m.*  
A dear friend, an intimate friend.

JANÍDÁ नटीदा } *ad.* As if.

JANÍDÍ नटीदी }

JANJ नीज } *s. f.* A wedding pro-  
JANJ नान } cession, a wedding  
JANJ नीह } party:—*deh dē dhupp*

*te rát dī bhukkh janj dá gahné hai.* Heat  
by day and hunger by night are the orna-  
ments of a wedding procession, i. e., heat  
and hunger is all that the guests obtain.

JANJÁL नैजाल *s. m.* Trouble, diffi-  
culty, plague, embarrassment, perplexity,  
entanglement:—*janjál wichh phasné,*  
*v. n.* To be entangled or surrounded by  
difficulties.

JANJÁLAN नैजालन *s. f.* } A molest-  
JANJÁLI नैजाली *s. m.* } er, a  
troubler, one who excites quarrels and  
makes difficulties.

JANJÍ नान्नी } *s. m.* One of a  
JANJÍ नान्दी } wedding party:  
JANJÍN नान्नी } —*chār hī dī*  
*chádi te jājin kuttē.* At a sweeper's  
wedding dogs are wedding guests.—  
Prov.

JANJÍB नैजीब *s. m.* Corrupted from  
Persian word *Zanjir*. A chain; a silver  
or gold chain worn round the neck both  
by males and females, as an ornament.

JANJÍRÁ नैजीरा *s. m.* Connection,  
chain, succession, two turbans of differ-  
ent colour twisted together:—*janjírā*  
*baadé s. f.* Arraying, arrangement of  
rank in the army; *c. w.* *karné.*

JANJÍRÍ नैजीरी *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Zanjirí*. A chain  
necklace, a small chain:—*janjírí dār, a.*  
Wearing a chain; chain like;—*s. m.*  
A kind of cannon ball, chain shot.

JANJÚ नैजु } *s. m.* See *Janah*.

JANJÚ नैजु }

JANKÁ ननका } *s. m.* A herma-  
JANKHÁ ननखा } phrodite.

JANMÁUNÁ ननमऔन *v. a.* To act  
the part of a midwife, to assist (a child)  
in being born.

JANN नैन *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Zann*. Suspicion, doubt:  
—*jann karné, v. n.* To be suspicious, to  
be doubtful.

JANNÁ नानना *v. a.* To know, to  
learn, to suppose, to understand.

JANNÁ ननना *v. a.* To bear, to bring  
forth.

JANNÍ नैनी *a.* Suspicious.

JANNÍ नटली *s. f.* Mother:—*janjé*  
*jave to bhaghat jan, ke dātā ke sūr; nahkē*  
*to janjé bānjh rahu, mat jan khawo nūr.*  
The mother must give birth to a de-  
voted or benevolent one or a brave one;  
otherwise the mother let her be barren  
that she may not lose her strength.

JANNÚN ਜੇਨੂੰ *ad. (M.)* So to say, suppose, grant.

JANT ਜਣਤ *s. m.* An animated being, an insect, a worm.

JANTAR ਜੰਤਰ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
JANTAR ਜਨਤਰ } from the Sanskrit

word *Yantar*. A machine in general, any instrument or apparatus; a dial, an observatory; a diagram of a mystical or astrological character; an amulet:—*jantar mantar*, *s. m.* Magical formulæ, juggling, conjuring, enchanting by figures and incantations, magical or mystical ceremonies, in which diagrams are drawn, and charms or prayers are repeated.

JANTARÍ ਜੰਤਰੀ } *s. f.* A conjurer, a  
JANTARÍ ਜੰਤਰੀ } juggler, a wizard;

—*s. f.* An almanac, a calendar; an instrument for drawing wire; an arithmetical figure used for multiplying any number, in the first sense the same as *jandard*, *jandí*:—*jantari mantari*, *s. m.* One who performs *jantar mantar*. See *Jantar*.

JANTU ਜੰਤੂ } *s. m.* An animal, a sentient  
JANTÚ ਜੰਤੂ } being, a creature, reptiles.

JÁNÚ ਜਾਨੂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zánú*. The knee.

JÁNÚ ਜਾਨੂ *s. m. f.* One that knows, an acquaintance:—*jánú pachhánú*, *s. m.* One that is well acquainted.

JANÚN ਜਨੂਣ *s. f.* Itching, burning;  
*i. q.* *Jalúq*; *c. w.* *hoq*.

JANÚN ਜਨੂਨ *s. m.* Insanity, frenzy, rage.

JANÚNAN ਜਨੂਨਣ *f.* } *a.* Mad,  
JANÚNÍ ਜਨੂਣੀ *m.* } frantic,  
raging.

JANWÁÍ ਜਣਵਾਈ *s. f.* The business of a midwife; compensation for her services.

JANWÁUNÁ ਜਣਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To deliver, to bring to bed, to act the part of a midwife for any one; to cause to be known, to inform.

JÁO ਜਾਓ *s. f.* An imperative of *c. c.* *jáú*;—(*M.*) A wife.

JAP ਜਪ } *s. m.* Repetition, mentally or  
JÁP ਜਾਪ } aloud of the names and

attributes of God, or of portions of the various sacred writings, or generally of any matter of a religious nature; meditation, adoration; telling of beads:—*Jap*, *s. f.* The opening portion of the *Adi Granth*, the holy book of the Sikhs. The *Jappi* consists of 38 *Pauris* and is the composition of Baba Nanak, the first Sikh Guru. It is also called the *Jap-sáq*. The *Jappi* together with another passage of the *Adi Granth* the *Sat Sabad Hajará*, forms the portion for the *prá-kál* or very early morning worship:—*Jápi*, *s. f.* The opening portion of the *Granth* of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th and last Guru of the Sikhs. The book is called the *Daswén Bádsháhi dá Granth*. The *Jápi* consists of 198 *Pauris*, and is the composition of Guru Gobind Singh. It has its own *Sat Sabad Hajará*, and is used in precisely the same way as the *Jappi*:—*jap kardúq*, *v. a.* To get a Brahman to count his bead or read the *Gáyatri* or any passage from the *Shásters* so that one may attain a desired end:—*jap karná*, *v. n.* To worship, to adore, to repeat the name of God; to repeat any passage from the *Shásters*:—*japmá*, *s. f.* A rosary:—*jap tap*, *s. m.* Religious service, worship, austere devotion.

JÁPAK जापक } s. m. One who  
 JÁPÍ जपी } practices Jap; one  
 JÁPÍ जपी } who tells his beads:  
 JÁPÍÁ जपीआ } —japí tapí, japí  
 tapí, s. m. An austere devotee.

JÁPAN जापन } v. n. (M.) To be-  
 JÁPANA जापना } come known, to

become manifest. *Present Participle*: jápda; *Future*: jápda; *Past Participle*: jáda:—ishk te dāsh dōheṇ bārābar, bhal ish jiddah jāpe; bhā sapendī hai kakkh kāne, ish dīlī dā khāpe. Love and fire are both alike, but love becomes more manifest; fire burns grass and reeds, love is the consumer of hearts.—Song.

JÁPE जापे v. def. (A word construed with *kī*, like *jāpīe*, as *kī Jápe*, what can one know?) Perhaps.

JAPHÁ जहा s. m. Corruption of the Persian word *Jafā*. Oppression, hardship, violence:—japhā kaphā, s. f. Hardship, affliction, want:—japhā kaphā kaffī, ghālnī, v. n. To suffer hardship, to get on with difficulty, to lead a wretched life.

JÁPHAL जाहल s. m. See *Jáfal*.

JAPNÁ जपना v. n. To repeat the name of God silently in adoration, to count the beads of a rosary; to swallow.

JAPPÁLOTTÁ जप्पालोटा s. m. See *Jabbolottā*, *Jamālgottā* in *Jamāl*.

JAPPH जप्प s. f. Matting (hair):—japph bannhā, bannh jānā, v. n. To be matted (hair);—japph mujapphā honā. See *Jappho japphī honā*.

JAPPHÁ जप्हा s. m. Embrace of friendship or in wrestling; c. w. *mārnā*,

*pāuṇā*:—annhe dā japphā, annhe wāld jāphā, s. m. Embracing as a blind man do:—jappha pāuṇā, v. n. To be caught, (an enemy.)

JAPPHÍ जप्ही s. f. Embracing, clenching; c. w. *ghattī*, *pāuṇī*.

JAPPHO JAPPHÍ HONÁ जप्पो जप्ही होना

वेष्टा v. n. To wrestle, to close upon an adversary, to fight a rough and tumble.

JAR जर s. f. Corrupted from the Persian word *Zar*. Gold, riches, wealth, money; rust; in the last sense; c. w. *laggnā*:—jar joro jamī tannē upādā dā ghar or māl. Money, wife (or woman) and land are the three likely to create dispute or contention, i. e., these three are cause of dispute or contention.

JAR जर s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jatā*. Root, origin, principle, matter (as opposed to spirit).

JÁR जार s. f. Corrupted from the Persian word *Yār*. A friend; a fornicator, an adulterer, a whoremonger:—jārchor, s. m. An adulterer and thief; a man of base character. See *Yār*;—(M.) A back tooth.

JÁR जार s. m. A stalk of gram; a thicket, a forest of bushes.

JARÁ जरा s. m. See *Jarāu*.

JARÁ जरा s. m. Old age; (corrupted from the Arabic word *Zard*) an atom, a particle, a small quantity;—a. Very little;—ad. A little;—intj. Please! do!:—jarā jarā, jarā jarā karke, ad. Every bit, inch by inch:—jarā ku jarā sī, ad, s. m. f. A little, very little, a very small quantity:—jarā dī jarā, ad. For an instant:—jarā bhar, s. m. The smallest quantity:—jarā-bard, s. m. A cold in the head, a running of the nose:—Jarā sindh, s. m. The name of a fabled king, the father-in-law of *Kans*, said to have had a body half flesh and half iron.

JĀRĀ ਜਾੜਾ } *s. m.* Root, origin;  
JĀRĀ ਜਾਰਾ } cold, cold weather;—

(*M.*) A twin (used both of animals and human beings):—*jārā bāl mān dā janjāl*. Twin children are the plague of a mother:—*jeth men jārā pare Sāwan korā jāe*; *Dakh kahe sun Bhaḍlī chulīān nīr wakā*. When *Jeth* is cold and *Sāwan* goes dry; *Dakh* says, listen *Bhaḍlī* water will be sold by handfuls.—*Prov.*

JARĀH ਜਰਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jarrāh*. A surgeon, a barber.

JĀRĀHĪ ਜਰਾਹੀ *s. f.* Surgery; the business of a barber.

JARĀĪ ਜਰਾਈ } *s. f.* The price  
JARĀIN ਜਰਾਇਣ } of setting jewels,  
glazing.

JARAM ਜਰਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from Sanskrit word *Janam*. Birth. See *Janam*.

JĀRAT ਜਾਰਤ *s. f.* See *Jīdrat*.

JARAT ਜਰਤ *s. f.* Joining, uniting, fastening, setting (as jewels, teeth.)

JARĀU ਜਰਾਉ } *s. m.* The long  
JARĀWĀN ਜਰਾਵਾਂ } hair which *faqirs*  
wear on their heads; the mode of setting  
jewels.

JARĀŪ ਜਰਾਊ *a.* Set, studded with jewels.

JARĀUNĀ ਜਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be set, fastened.

JARB ਜਰਬ *s. f.* A blow, contusion, a stamp; violence, loss (on coin); multiplication:—*jarb khānā*, *s. m.* A mint; *deṭī, lāṭī, lagṭī*.

JARD ਜਰਦ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zard*. Yellow, sallow, pale, livid.

JARDĀ ਜਰਦਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Zardah*. A kind of sweet *pulā* flavoured with saffron.

JARDĀĪ ਜਰਦਾਈ } *s. f.* Yellowish-  
JARDĪ ਜਰਦੀ } ness, sallowness,  
paleness; the yolk of an egg.

JARH ਜਰਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from Sanskrit word *Jarḥ*. Root, origin, principle; matter (as opposed to spirit):—*jarh jā māṇṭī, v. a.* To lay foundation:—*jari jamṇī, lagṇī, pharṇī, v. a.* To take root, to be firmly rooted:—*jarh kaṭṭī, v. a.* To lay the axe to the root, to destroy, to damage:—*jarh patāl tīk lagṇī, v. a.* The same as *jarh jamṇī*;—*jarh per, s. m. f.* A tree with the root entire, the entire tree with root and branches:—*jarh mā, s. f.* Root, stump, stock, a remnant of a family when the rest are all dead:—*jarh ukhāṇī, v. a.* To root out, to uproot.

JARH ਜਰਹੁ *s. f.* A back tooth, a double tooth.

JARĪ ਜਰੀ *s. f.* The root of a medicinal plant:—*jari būṭī, s. f.* Root and herb; drugs.

JARĪ ਜਰੀ *s. f.* A wire of gold and silver; an atom, a particle, a small quantity (fem. of *jarā*):—*jari bādā, s. f.* Gold and silver thread:—*mere yār dī jari jari*. (*lit.* my friend's (cloth) is torn into pieces). When conjuring a cloth of one of the spectators is torn into pieces by the conjurer and the person whose cloth is torn repeats the same sentence.

JARĪ ਜਾਰੀ *a.* Running, flowing, current; continuous; *c. w. haṇḍ, karnā*:—*s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Yārī*. See *Yārī*.



JARÍAN ਜਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* See *Jaryán*.

JARIMÁNÁ ਜਰੀਮਾਨਾ } *s. m.* A fine,  
JARMÁNÁ ਜਰਮਾਨਾ } a forfeit, a  
JARWÁNÁ ਜਰਵਾਨਾ } penalty :—

*jarmáná bharaṇá, dená, v. a.* To pay a fine:—*jarmáná karná, v. a.* To fine, to inflict a fine:—*jarmáná honá, v. n.* To be fined:—*jarmáná mudf honá, v. n.* To have a fine remitted—*jarmáná mudf karná, v. a.* To remit a fine.

JARMANÁ ਜਰਮਣਾ *v. n.* To be born; *i. q.* *Janamṇá.*

JARNÁ ਜਰਨਾ *v. n.* To suffer, to bear with equanimity, to sustain; to burn.

JARNÁ ਜਾਰਨਾ *s. m.* } A fornicator,  
JARNÍ ਜਾਰਨੀ *s. f.* } an adulterer.  
See *Yární.*

JARRÍ ਜੋਰੀ *s. m.* (K.) Steady fine rain or drizzle.

JARTÍ ਜਰਤੀ *s. f.* See *Jarat.*

JARÚR ਜਰੂਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zurúr*. Necessary, unavoidable, urgent, essential, obligatory; —*s. f.* Necessity, need; —*ad.* Certainly: —*jarúr barjarúr, ad.* Certainly, urgently, of course, absolutely, without fail: —*jéjarúr, s. f.* A privy, necessary.

JARÚRAT ਜਰੂਰਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Zururat*. Lack, necessity: —*jarúrat dá weld, s. m.* Time of need: —*jarúrat de wele kamm dáwá, v. n.* To serve one in time of need: —*jarúrat paigí, v. n.* To have need or occasion for.

JARÚRÍ ਜਰੂਰੀ *a.* Corrupted from Arabic word *Zurúrí*. Necessary, important, urgent, imperative: —*jarúrí chitṭhí,*

*s. f.* An urgent letter:—*jarúrí kharch,*  
*s. m.* Necessary expenses:—*jarúrí kamm,*  
*s. m.* An urgent work; a call to stool.

JARWÁÍ ਜਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price of setting jewels and glazing.

JARWÁNÁ ਜਰਵਾਣਾ *s. m.* } A large,  
JARWÁNÍ ਜਰਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* } powerful, animated being.

JARWÁUNÁ ਜਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be set, fastened; to cause to have sexual intercourse.

JARYÁ ਜਰਯਾ *s. m.* A setter of jewels; a lewd person, a paramour.

JARYÁN ਜਰਯਾਂ *s. f.* The name of a disease, rheumatism generally believed to be the effect of charm and spell; *c. w.* *kheṇṇáṇ.*

JAS ਜਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yashs*. Fame, celebrity, reputation, character, a good name: —*jas dená, v. a.* To give a good name: —*jas karná, v. a.* To celebrate, to spread one's fame:—*jas khatṭṇá, laṇṇá, v. a.* To acquire fame:—*jaspát, jaspátí, jaspátí, s. m.* A person of great celebrity, a man of renown:—*jaswánt, a.* Celebrated, famous, renowned.

JÁSAN ਜਾਸਣ *v. def.* They will go; (used in some parts of the province instead of *jáṅge*.)

JÁSÁN ਜਾਸਾਂ *v. n.* (from *jáṅḍ*.) I will go.

JÁSEN ਜਾਸੇਂ *v. n.* (from *jáṅḍ*.) Thou wilt go.

JÁSÍ ਜਾਸੀ *v. n.* (from *jáṅḍ*) He, she, or it will go.

JÁSO ਜਾਸੋ *v. n.* (from *jáṅḍ*) You will go.

JASODHĀN ਜਸੋਧਾਂ *s. f.* The wife of *Naṇḍā* in whose house Kirshna was brought up.

JAST ਜਸਤ *s. m.* Pewter, zinc; even; *i. q.* *Jist.*

JASTĀ ਜਸਤਾ *s. m.* A handle; the fraying of cloth (in washing); irregularity of colour in dyeing; in the plural; *c. w. pai jāne; i. q. Jistā.*

JASTĪ ਜਸਤੀ *a.* Made of pewter; *i. q. Jist.*

JĀSTĪ ਜਾਸਤੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ziyāddī*. Force, oppression, tyranny; *c. w. karnī.*

JAT ਜਟ *s. f.* Matted hair, as worn by *faqirs.*

JAT ਜਤ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yat*. Celibacy, chastity; cohabiting with none except one's own husband and wife;—(*M.*) A camel driver, a camel owner, one who makes a living by keeping camels; a camel herd:—*jat pālāḍ, v. n.* To practice celibacy:—*jat sat, s. m.* Chastity; celibacy:—*jatwant, jatwantā, a.* Chaste, practicing celibacy.

JĀT ਜਾਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jāti*. Caste, nation, tribe; nature, kind;—*jāt bārdāri, s. f.* Brotherhood:—*jāt bharā, bhāī, s. m.* One of the same caste or tribe:—*jāt bharishṭ honā, v. n.* to spoil one's caste; to be polluted, to be corrupted:—*jāt bharishṭ karnā, v. a.* To pollute, to seduce, to be seduced, to corrupt:—*jāt bhāt, jāṭ bhānt s. f.* Caste and kind, pedigree:—*jāt karm, s. m.* The business of one's caste, the conduct of one's caste:—*jāt pāt, s. f.* Caste and dignity, caste and honour:—*jāt safāt, s. f.* Caste and character, natural qualities, good pedigree combined with good personal qualities:—*jāt pāt pūchhe nahīṃ ko, Har ko bhaje so Har kā ho.* No one asks the caste and dignity but he who worships *Harī*, becomes of *Harī*.

JATĀDENĀ ਜਤਾਦੇਨਾ *v. a.* See *Jatāwāḍ.*

JATĀKĀ ਜਤਾਕਾ *a. (M.)* Of a *Jat*.

JATAL ਜਤਲ *s. m. (M.)* A species of snake.

JATĀLĀ ਜਤਾਲਾ *a* Hairy (very seldom used).

JATALL ਜਟਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Zaṭal*. Falsehood, quibbling, a lie, nonsense:—*jaṭall hakkaī, v. n.* To quibble:—*jaṭall kāfīd, s. m.* Fabricating false and nonsensical poetic sentences:—*jaṭall mārni, lāuṃī, v. n.* To lie, to talk nonsense:—*jaṭall nāmā, s. m.* A spurious writing, forgery; nonsensical composition.

JATALLĪ ਜਟਲੀ *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Zaṭalī*. A liar, one who talks nonsense.

JATĀMĀN ਜਟਾਮਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A wild animal, especially noxious animals, as snakes and wild pigs.

JATAN ਜਤਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yatan*. Carefulness, earnestness, assiduity, remedy, effort, endeavour, arrangement; *i. q. Upā.*

JATANĪ ਜਤਨੀ *a.* Careful, earnest, assiduous.

JATĀULĀ ਜਤਾਉਲਾ *a.* Hairy.

JATĀUNĀ ਜਤਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* Corrupted  
JATĀNĀ ਜਤਾਨਾ } from the Sanskrit word *Dayatan*. To remind, to warn, to inform, to make known.

JATETĀ ਜਟੇਟਾ *s. m.* } A child of a  
JATETĪ ਜਟੇਟੀ *s. f.* } *Jat*.

**JATHÁ मथा** *conj.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yatha*. As, such as, according to;—*s. m.* See *Jatthá*.

**JATHÁL मथाल** *s. m. (K.)* A wife's elder sister.

**JATHÁNÍ मठाणी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jeshtpatní*. The wife of a husband's elder-brother; *i. q.* *Jithānī*.

**JATHÁRATH मथारथ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yathārath*. Exact, true;—*ad.* Exactly, truly, undoubtedly, in fact:—*jathārath giydā, s. m.* A true knowledge (especially religious knowledge):—*jathārath widdid, s. f.* A philosophy.

**JATHERÁ मठेर** *s. m.* An elder relation of one's husband, a husband's ancestor (applied particularly to one, who being deceased, is an object of worship.)

**JATHUTT मठुत्त** *s. m.* The son of a husband's elder brother; *i. q.* *Jithut*.

**JATÍ मठी** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yati*. A chaste person, one of conjugal fidelity, one who practices celibacy:—*jatísatī, s. f.* The same as *Jatī*:—*Jatī misāk, s. m. (lit. Jatī's tooth brush)* Is a small plant (*Heliotropium ramosissimum*) that grows in the *Thal*. The leaves which are broad are dried, pounded and boiled and used internally for gonorrhoea, and in some places it is applied after snake-bite:—*ek nárti sadā jatī*. A man with one wife is considered always chaste and celebrated.

**JATÍ मठी** *s. f.* See *Jatī*:—*jatī jaram, a.* Well born, noble, genuine.

**JATKA मटका** *m.* } *a.* Of a *Jatī*:—*jatki,*  
**JATKÍ मटकी** *f.* } *kat ki, s. f. lit.* Of *Jatī* and robbers). High handedness, oppression, injustice.

**JÁTRÁ मत्र** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yátrá*. A pilgrimage, a religious fair or festival, procession.

**JÁTRÍ मत्री** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yátrí*. A pilgrim.

**JATT मट** *s. m.* The name of a great tribe, descendants of the *Massagetæ*, which forms the backbone of the Punjab peasantry, (they are usually farmers and may be of any religion); a man of the *Jatt* caste; an agriculturist irrespective of his tribe or caste:—*jatt japphá, s. m.* Seizing and throwing down by main force, as practiced by *Jatts* and other rough plain people who are unacquainted with the arts of wrestlers, seizing suddenly in wrestling so as to preclude trick on the part of the opponent:—*jatt bútt jatt bahir, jatt wahir, wahar, a.* Ignorant, rude, clownish, coarse—*jatt wáhad, jatt wádh, s. m. f.* People of *Jatt* caste (in derision):—*jatt biddid, widdid, s. f.* The ingenuity and deceit which characterizes *Jatts*:—*jatt te phatt baddhe change.* A *Jatt* and wound are good when tied:—*jatt ná jang gura kard, chand ná jang wádh; usdā gurā sohāgd usdā gurā shādh.* Do a kindness to a *Jatt* and he will never heed it, plough for gram and it will never heed it, the spiritual teacher for the latter is the clod crusher, and for the former the money lender.

**JATTHÁ मथा** *s. m.* A band, a party, a gang, a crowd, a class, a company.

**JATTÍ मटी** *s. f.* A female *Jatt*, a *Jatt* woman; a strong and rude woman;—*bhon rohi, mainh lohi, talwār sarohi, rann Jatī hor sabh khān dī chaffī.* Land *rohi*, buffalo bluish-black, sword *sarohi*, wife a *Jattī*, all else a fine for eating, (*i. e.*, worse than nothing).

**JATÚNGARÁ मटुंगरा** *s. m.* A little child of a *Jatt* (a term used contemptuously).

**JATÚRÍ मटुरी** *s. f. (Pot.)* A small earthen vessel.

JATŪRĪĀN ਜਟੂਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Short matted hair.

JAU ਜੌ } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
JAUN ਜੌਂ } Sanskrit word *Yau*. Bar-

ley, (*Hordeum hexastichum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) a barley-corn; In the Chenab basin *Artemisia Sacrorum* is known as *jau*;—*conj.* As (poetical):—*jaukhār*, *s. m.* The ashes of barley stalks, which consist chiefly of an impure carbonate of potash, are used medicinally in the plains, being given for indigestion:—*jau lag*, *ad.* While, whilst, till when.

JĀU ਜਾਉ *s. m.* One born, a child.

JAUDAL ਜੌਡਲ } *s. f. (M.)* Wild  
JAUDAL ਜੌਟਲ } oats (*Avena fatua*.)

It grows as a weed among the *rabī* crops, is pulled green, and used as fodder; *i. q.* *Gadhel*.

JAUHAR ਜੌਹਰ *v. n.* A jewel; virtue, merit; beauty; nature, essence; spirit, faculty, understanding; skill, art, knowledge; the temper or water of steel:—*jauhar wakhāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To show to advantage.

JAUHARĪ ਜੌਹਰੀ *s. m.* A jeweller, a tester.

JAUNĀ ਜੌਨਣਾ *v. n.* To be annoyed by much talking, to be displeased, to be teased.

JĀUNĀ ਜਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To go (poetical and provincial);—*v. a.* To bring forth a child.

JAUR ਜੌੜ *a.* Two.

JAURĀ ਜੌੜਾ *s. m.* }  
JAURĪ ਜੌੜੀ *s. f.* } A twin (generally  
JAURE ਜੌੜੇ *pl.* } used in the plural).

JAUSAN ਜੌਸਣ *s. f.* A got of *Khatris*.

JAWĀB ਜਵਾਬ *s. m.* See *Judb*.

JAWĀGAL ਜਵਾਗਲ *a.* Having a mixture of barley (wheat); *i. q.* *Judgal*.

JAWĀHĀN ਜਵਾਹਾਂ *s. m.* The *Alhagi Maurarum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, Camel thorn. A prickly plant which is generally burnt in ovens; sometimes it is used for making *ṭaffis* when *khas* is not to be had; In Afghanistan the tree yields the manna, used medicinally in the Panjab, known as *turanjbin*; *i. q.* *Judāh*, *Jawāh*.

JAWĀHAR ਜਵਾਹਰ *s. m. (pl. of jauhar.)* Jewels, gems, precious stones.

JAWĀHRĀT ਜਵਾਹਰਾਤ *s. m.* Rich jewels, precious gems.

JAWĀĪ ਜਵਾਈ *s. m.* A son-in-law:—*jawāī bhāt*, *s. m.* A son-in-law and brother:—*bhālē dā bhālī tē bure dā jawāī*. Brother of the good and son-in-law of the bad, *i. e.*, he will behave as he is treated; *i. q.* *Judī*, *Janudī*.

JAWAIN ਜਵੈਣ } *s. f.* *Onum* seed  
JAWĀIN ਜਵਾਇਣ } (*Ligusticum*

*ajowan*, *Ptychotis ajowan*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*) used medicinally:—*aṭṭh pahṛī jawain*, *s. f.* Dill seed, steeped water for twenty-four hours, believed to be a cure for fever:—*bal jawain*, *s. f.* The seeds of *pimpinella Orinits* and *Ptychotis Coptica*—*Khurāsāṭ jawain*, *s. f.* Black henbane seed (*Hyoscyamus niger*).

JAWĀLĀ ਜਵਾਲਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jawal*. Flame, heat; a name of *Devī*, the great Hindu goddess:—*Jawālā Mukhī*, *s. f.* Any place where fire breaks out from the ground, or where gas, which may be ignited, issues from the soil. It is held by the Hindus to indicate the presence of a form of *Devī* whose shrine is in the Kangra District, and is the resort of thousands of pilgrims in September or October, and in March or April every year; *i. q.* *Judā*.

**JAWÁLÍ ਜਵਾਲੀ** *a. (M.)* Having a proportion of barley mixed with wheat.

**JAWÁN ਜਵਾਣ** *a.* See *Juán*.

**JÁWANÁ ਜਾਵਣਾ** *v. n.* To go; *i. q. Jáná*.

**JAWÁNH ਜਵਾਂਹ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**JAWÁNSÁ ਜਵਾਂਸਾ** } from the San-  
**JAWÁSÁ ਜਵਾਸਾ** } skrit word *Jawás*.

Camel-thorn (*Alhagi Maurorum*). It is found most abundantly in the waste and fallow lands subject to inundation from the rivers:—*uth kanakán chhorie wat jawáñhán khá*. If you turn a camel into wheat he will leave it and eat thorns.—Prov; *i. q. Jawáñhán*.

**JAWÁNÍ ਜਵਾਣੀ** *s. f.* See *Juání*.

**JAWÁNTRÁ ਜਵਾਂਤਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jámatrak*. A son-in-law:—*sauhre ghar jawáñtrá kutte dí maníñd*. In his father-in-law's house a son-in-law is like a dog.—Prov.

**JAWÁR ਜਵਾਰ** *s. f.* See *Juár*.

**JÁWARNA ਜਾਵੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To go; *i. q. Jáná*.

**JÁWARNA ਜਾਵੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to enter.

**JAWATTÍ ਜਵੱਤੀ** } *s. f.* The aril of the  
**JAWATTRÍ ਜਵੱਤੀ** } fruit of *Myriticha*

*Moschata* (nutmeg), Nat. Ord. *Myristicaceae*. The fruit is called *Jauz-ut-tríb* by the Arabs. The aril forms Mace; *i. q. Jauntarí*.

**JÁYÁ ਜਾਯਾ** *s. m.* A son, offspring.

**JAYYAD ਜੱਯਦ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Jaiyad*. Strong, powerful excellent.

**JE ਜੇ** *conj.* If, as if:—*jekar, conj.* If:—*jetorí, conj. (M.)* Until, although:—*je har áwe tán bakht wadháwe, je ná áwe tán kará kháwe*. If flood comes it increases our luck; if it comes out not, drought consumes us.

**JEB ਜੇਬ** *s. f.* A pocket; (corruption of the Arabic word *Zeb*) ornament, beauty:—*jeb deñí, v. n.* To fulfil an engagement or promise:—*jeb katarñí, kaññí, v. n.* To pick a pocket:—*jeb katrá, katrá, s. m.* A pick-pocket:—*jeb kharch, s. m.* Pocket expenses:—*jeb láuñí, v. n.* To put a pocket.

**JED ਜੇਡ** } *pron.* As large as, as long  
**JEDÁ ਜੇਡਾ** } *as*:—*jedá kedá, d.* The  
**JEDÍ ਜੇਡੀ** } same as *jedá*:—*jedá*

*kadd howe ujedí sawwar bantje*. Make the blanket according to the height of the person requiring it.—Prov.

**JEDEN ਜੇਡੇ** *ad. (M.)* In which direction.

**JEDO ਜੇਡੋ** *ad. (M.)* From which direction.

**JEHÁ ਜੇਹਾ** *pron.* Of what sort;—*ad.* As:—*jehá kehá, tíhá, a.* Of any sort;—*ad.* In any way, indifferently:—*jehá terá lún páñí, téhá merá kamm jáñí*. Friend! as is your salt and water, so will be my work.—Prov. I will work as you pay me.

**JEHRÁ ਜੇਹਰਾ** } *pron.* Who, which,  
**JEHRE ਜੇਹਰੇ** } that, whosoever, which-

soever:—*jehrá kehjá, pron.* Whosoever, whichsoever:—*jo charhde Kattak Hárí bijen, gharín anáj ná mewen, jo Maghar, Poh raláwen jehre palion hálá dewen*. If at the beginning of *Kátak* they sow the spring crop, the houses will not hold the grain, (*i. e.*, it will be abundant), and they who sow in *Maghar* and *Poh* worthless ones, they will pay the revenue out of their own pocket, (*i. e.*, not out of the crop, it will be so poor.)

JEJIHÁN जेजिहं *a. (M.)* Of what sort; *i. q.* *Jehá.*

JEJYÁ जेजया *s. m.* See *Jaijtyá.*

JEL जेल *s. m. (K.)* Second ploughing of a field;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jehl*. A string or line of captives chained together; a string of buckets passed over a Persian wheel:—*jelkhánd, s. m.* A prison.

JELÁ जेला *a. (K.)* Powerful from whatever cause.

JELE जेले *s. f. (Pop.)* A mucous substance that passes from a female buffalo in the early stages of pregnancy; *i. q.* *Buh.*

JER जेर *s. f.* The placenta, the after-birth, the secundines; the umbilical cord of an animal together with the placenta; (*c. w. saffut*);—*a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zer*. Subject, under command:—*jer band, s. m.* A martingale:—*jer hond, v. n.* To be overcome:—*jer karná, v. a.* To overpower, to subdue.

JERÁ जेरा *s. m.* See *Jigrá.*

JERHÁ जेहा } *pron. (M.)* Who, what:

JERHÁ जेहा } —*un kanún dārtje jerhá*

*múnh te kúr mare, un kanún dārtje jerhá kándh de páro wāte máre, un kanún wí dārtje jerhá daryá de páro huije dewe.* Fear him, who lies to your face, fear him who pelts clods from the other side of a wall, fear him also who insults you from the other bank of a river.—Prov.

JET जेत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ji*. Victory, conquest, winning.

JETH जेठ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jeshṭh*. The name of the third month of the Hindu civil year

beginning in the middle of May; a husband's elder brother:—*múnh pde Jeth Sāwán jde let.* If it rains in *Jeth*, *Sāwán* will lie down:—*Jeth kiniyá sau diḡ giniyá.* If it rains in *Jeth* count a hundred days, *i. e.* it will not rain for three months.

JETHÁL जेथाल *s. f. (K.)* A wife's elder sister.

JETHÁ जेठा *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Jeshṭh*. First born, oldest, eldest; first produced, first in rank, dignity and merit; good, nice, fine, best; (*M.*) first-rate; early (of crops):—*jetthá putt, puttar, s. m.* First born son:—*jeth jetthá, Hárh pichhá, Sāwán werjehá kehá.* Cotton sown in *Jeth* is first-rate, that sown in *Hárh* is late, and that sown in *Sāwán* is third rate.

JETÚ जेतु *s. m.* A victor, a winner.

JEUNÁ जेउना *v. a.* To eat, spoken especially when a Brahman is invited to eat as a religious ceremony.

JEUR जेउर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zewar*. Jewels, ornaments of silver, and gold; also the same as *jer* in the first sense.

JEURÁ जेउरा } A cord, a rope, a  
JEURÍ जेउरी } string.

JHAB जहब } *ad.* Quickly, speedily:

JHABB जहब } —*jhabde jhabbde, ad.*  
Quickly, soon.

JHÁB जहाब *s. f.* An earthen vessel with a broad mouth.

JHÁBÁ जहाबा } *s. m.* A leather  
JHÁBBÁ जहाबा } vessel used for holding oil; a tassel.

JHABÁRÚN जहाबुरुं *a. (M.)* Wet:—*ronḍen ronḍen bhochhan thiam jhabárún.* From constantly weeping my sheet has become wet.—Song.

**JHABBE** झबे *ad.* Quickly, speedily; expeditiously.

**JHABBÚ** झबु *s. m.* A small piece of *musaj* rope attached to a well-rope drawn with hand; a tassel.

**JHABEL** झबेल *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of fishermen who came originally from Sindh and still speak pure *Sindhí* among themselves, and are addressed by the title of *Jám*. They are Muhammadans, and are considered orthodox because they do not, like the *Kihals* and other fishing tribes, eat turtles and crocodiles.

**JHABKANÁ** झबकना *v. a.* To wink; *i. q.* *Jhamkaná*.

**JHABKÁUNÁ** झबकाउना *v. a.* To cause to wink.

**JHABKÍ** झबकी *s. m.* A wink.

**JHÁBÚ** झाबु *s. m.* A muzzle for a horse or an ox; *i. q.* *Chhábbú*.

**JHÁG** झाग *s. m. (M.)* A ford.

**JHAGAR** झगर } *v. n. (M.)* To cross  
**JHÁGAN** झागन } water on foot, to ford,  
to pass through a village (used of small-pox):—*Máí Rání jhágí khare*. The small-pox (*Máí Rání*) has passed through (the village.)

**JHAGARNÁ** झगारना *v. n.* To contend, to wrangle, to quarrel, to dispute, to argue, to insist upon, to raise one's demands.

**JHAGG** झग *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jhág*. Foam, froth, scum:—*jhagg chhadáí*, *v. n.* To foam; to be in a great rage.

**JHAGGÁ** झगा *s. m.* A kind of tunic, a child's coat or frock; (*M.*) a small wooden churn.

**JHAGGÍ** झगी *s. f.* A small tunic; a small coat for a child, a woman's boddice.

**JHAGLÁ** झगला } *s. m.* A single  
**JHAGULÁ** झगुला } loose garment  
like a shirt worn by *Kashmírís* reaching from the neck to the ankles.

**JHAGRÁ** झगड़ा *s. m.* Contention, wrangling, a dispute, a quarrel:—*jhagrá dená, karduná, v. a.* To make a quarrel, to sow disunion, to foment discord:—*jhagrá pánuná, v. a.* To commence a quarrel:—*jhagrá karndá, v. a.* See *Jhagarnd*.

**JHAGRÁLÚ** झगड़ालु } *a., s. m.* Quar-  
**JHAGRÁÚ** झगड़ाऊ } relsome, con-  
tentious; a disputer, a wrangler.

**JHAGRÁUNÁ** झगड़ाउना *v. a.* To cause to quarrel or dispute.

**JHAGRELAN** झगरेलन *s. f.* } A  
**JHÁGRÚ** झाग्रु *s. m.* } wrang-  
ler, a quarrelsome person.

**JHAHÍ** झाही } *s. f.* Barking; quarrel-  
**JHAÍ** झाई } ing;—*jhai lai ke paigá*,  
*v. n.* To quash.

**JHAHIR** झहिर *s. f.* Itching; *c. w.* *duñt, chhuttáí, uffhúí*; *i. q.* *Jhauhar*.

**JHÁHÚ** झाहु *s. m.* See *Jhdá*.

**JHÁÍN** झाई *s. f.* Shadow, freckles on the face.

**JHAINDÍ** झैंदी } *s. m.* An appella-  
**JHAINDÍ** झैंदी } tion given to a  
king's fool.

**JHAIR** झैर *s. f.* The itch, any itching sensation; *c. w.* *chhuttáí*; *i. q.* *Jhaur, Jhahir*.

**JHAJAKNÁ झनकरटा** *v. n.* To start back with fear, to shrink, to startle, to hesitate; *i. q.* *Jhijakṇá.*

**JHAJJÁ झंजा** *s. f.* The 14th letter of the Gurmukhi Alphabet (**झ**) (*i. q.* *Jhijjā*); —(*K.*) A steep hill side overgrown with long grass and brushwood and hard to traverse.

**JHAJJAR झंजर** *s. m.* } An earthen  
**JHAJJARÍ झंजरी** *s. f.* } water pot  
with a narrow neck.

**JHAJKÁRNÁ झनकारटा** *v. a.* (caus. of *jhajkaná*) To drive out, to keep off.

**JHAK झक** *s. f.* Emotion, passion, fear.  
See *Jhakh.*

**JHÁK झाक** *s. f.* A peep, a glance, slight expectation, waiting:—*jhák de rakhṇá, v. n.* To continue peeping, to be shy, to be afraid:—*jhák láunṇí, rakkhṇí, v. n.* To expect, to keep a look out:—*jhák majháká, s. m.* Mutual looking.

**JHÁKÁ झाका** *s. m.* A look, a peep:—*jháká jhákí, s. f.* A look, a peep, a mutual interchange of glances:—*jháká láunṇí, márná, v. n.* To look, to glance.

**JHAKH झध** *s. f.* Talking nonsense, prating; falsehood; a vain effort:—*jhakh charṇṇí, v. n.* To be angry:—*jhakh márná, v. n.* To make a fruitless effort, to say what is not true.

**JHÁKÍ झाकी** *s. f.* Dim. of *Jháká.*

**JHAKJHOR झकजोर** *a.* Heavy and thick clouds; deep intoxication or sleep.

**JHAKJHORÍ झकजोरी** *s. f.* Scrambling and wrangling, snatching.

**JHAKK झक** *s. m.* Doubt, shyness, apprehension, fear, restraint; a dust storm:—

*jhakk pai jáṇṇá, paṇṇá, v. n.* To be in doubt:—*jhakk charṇṇí, v. n.* To arise (a dust storm); to be angry.

**JHAKKAR झकर** } *s. m.* A squall, a  
**JHAKKH झध** } tempest, a hurri-  
**JHAKKHAR झधर** } cane, a storm:—

*jhakkar jhold, jhakkhar jhold, jhakkar jhánjhd, jhakkar jhánjá, s. m.* The same as *Jhakkhar*:—*jhakkhar charṇṇá, v. n.* To become crazy:—*jhakkhar charṇṇí, v. n.* To arise (a dust storm):—*pakki khetí wekh ke garbh kíd karsón jhakkhar jhold bahut hai ghar dwe tán jáṇ.* The farmer felt pride when he looked on his flourishing crops, but there are plenty of dust storms (to come); count it yours when it is safely housed.

**JHAKKÍ झकी** *a.* Perverse, contrary.

**JHAKKNÁ झकटा** *v. n.* To doubt, to fear, to hesitate, to shrink, to start back with horror or disgust, to be abashed.

**JHAKKRÁ झकरा** *s. m.* } An earthen  
**JHAKKRÍ झकरी** *s. f.* } milking  
vessel with a wide mouth.

**JHAKNÁ झकटा** *v. n.* To be angry, to be passionate; to chatter, to lament:—*s. m.* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth for butter or milking.

**JHÁKNÁ झाकटा** *v. u.* To peep, to glance, to expect, to wait for.

**JHAKOLNÁ झकलटा** *v. a.* To shake (as milk in churning); to stir (liquid); to work about in water.

**JHAKOR झकोर** *s. f.* Cloudiness, gathering of clouds, thick clouds.

**JHÁL झाल** *s. f.* Heat (of condiments); forbearance; coating of metals, as gilding and tinning:—*jhál jhallṇí, v. a.* To take great pains, to make provision for comfort and enjoyment:—*jhál pherṇí, v. n.* To gild, to tin, to bronze.



**JHAL** जल *s. m. (M.)* The watering of a dam up to the brink, the second watering; the stout beam thrown across the well-mouth parallel to the *baī* and at right angles to the *latṭh*, on which the *Baghidr* rests:—*jhal jhal karnā*, *v. a.* To shine.

**JHALĀĪ** जलायी *s. f.* The wages of a *Pankhā* cooly.

**JHALAK** जलक } *s. f.* Splendour,  
**JHALK** जलक } glitter, refulgence:  
—*jhalak mārñā*, *v. a.* To shine, to glitter.

**JHALAKNĀ** जलकटा *v. n.* To shine, to glitter.

**JHĀLANĀ** जालना *v. n.* To suffer; to gild, to polish.

**JHALĀNG** जलांग } *s. m.* Morn-  
**JHALĀNGH** जलांग् } ing, morning  
time.

**JHALĀNGE** जलांगी } *ad.* In the  
**JHALĀNGHE** जलांगी } morning, to-  
morrow morning.

**JHALĀR** जलार *s. f.* An excavation by the side of a pond, river or canal, from which water is taken up for irrigation; also a Persian wheel fixed on the bank of a river, canal or pond for irrigation purposes; a contrivance for catching fish with a basket.

**JHĀLAR** जलर *s. f.* A fringe, a ruffle.

**JHĀLĀUNĀ** जलाउना *v. a.* To cause (a *pankhā*) to be pulled, to cause to fan.

**JHĀLĪJAN** जलीजट *v. n. (M.)* To be arrested (Passive of *Jhallay*.)

**JHALKĀ** जलका *s. m.* } A flash,  
**JHALKĀRĀ** जलकारा *s. m.* } glance;  
**JHALKĪ** जलकी *s. f.* } splend-  
our, glitter, shining, brightness.

**JHALKĀUNĀ** जलकाउना *v. n.* To cause to shine or glitter.

**JHALKNĀ** जलकटा *v. n.* To shine to glitter.

**JHALL** जल *s. m.* Madness, insanity, rage; a thicket, a jungle of reeds; a marsh, a bog: motion or swing of a fan or *pankhā*:—*jhall mārñā*, *v. n.* To fan, to pull a *pankhā*.

**JHALLĀ** जल्ला *a.* Outrageous, mad, crazy;—*s. f. (M.)* A blast of wind especially a hot westerly wind that scorches the *rabī* crops. In the months of May and June a scorching wind *jhallā* blows in the *Pachād*, and is dangerous to human life.

**JHALLAN** जललट *s. f. lit.* A support, a prop, a stick suspended above to support a weaver's loom; the beam fixed across the centre of the mouth of the well, which supports the *latṭh* and all the apparatus of the Persian wheel;—*v. a. (M.)* To stop, to support, to endure:—*Present participle: jhalendā; Future: jhalesān; Past participle: jhallīā*:—*māran te jhallay jawānān dā kamm hai*. To fight and to endure is the work of brave men.

**JHALLĪ** जल्ली *s. f. (M.)* A sheet used to cause a draught, when there is no wind at winnowing time.

**JHALLĪĀ HOIĀ** जल्लिआ होया *a.* Crazed, mad.

**JHALLNĀ** जललना *v. a.* To suffer, to bear, to endure, to support; to pull (a *pankhā*), to move (a fan).

JHÁLLÚ झल्लु *s. m.* Helping, keeping charge:—*jhállú banḡḡ, honḡḡ, v. a.* To help, to give aid, to take charge of, to defend, to become defender of.

JHÁLÚ झालु *s. m. (M.)* A division in a field made for irrigation purposes. Each field is divided by ridges (*jhálús*.) into rectangular compartments of a size that will admit of their being successively filled with water.

JHAMÁJHAM झमाझम *ad.* Heavily (as rain pouring); with great slaughter.

JHAMAK झमक *s. m. f.* A wink, a twinkle, glitter.

JHAMÁKÁ झमाका *s. m.* A glance:—*jhámáká láuḡḡ, v. n.* To glance.

JHAMAKNÁ झमकना *v. n.* To glitter;—*v. a.* To wink.

JHÁMÁN झामां *s. m.* See *Jháván*.

JHÁMARÍ झामरी *s. f.* An affectionate embrace as of friends on meeting after a long separation; *c. w. deḡḡ.*

JHÁMBH झाम्भ *s. f.* See *Jhánbh*.

JHAMBHNÁ झिभना } *v. a.*  
JHAMBHSITṬNÁ झिभसिटना } *To*

shake, to brush, to clean, to train, to smite down, to fell, to press down, to beat, to cut; to throw down upon the ground; to kill; to card cotton; *i. q. Jhambhḡḡ.*

JHAMBEL झिबेल *s. f.* } Dispute,  
JHAMBELÁ झिबेला *s. m.* } quarrel,  
JHAMEL झमेल *s. m.* } wrangl-  
JHAMELÁ झमेला *s. f.* } ing, clamour, noise, confusion, disturbance, distress, trouble; *i. q. Jhanbel.*

JHAMJHAM झमझम *a.* Glittering, shining.

JHAMKÁ झमका *s. m.* A wink, a cold; *c. w. lagḡḡ.*

JHAMKÁUNÁ झमकाउना *v. a.* To cause to wink; to cause to glitter, (a jewel.)

JHAMKÍ झमकी *s. f.* Winking; sleep.

JHÁMLÁ झमला *s. m. (Poḡ.)* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth; *i. q. Ballhḡḡ.*

JHAMMAN झमन *s. m.* The cover of a cart.

JHAMMNÁ झमना *v. a.* To cut off; to throw down on the ground.

JHAMNÁ झमना *v. n.* To be withered; *i. q. Jhaḡḡ.*

JHÁMPH झाम्फ } *s. f.* A shutter  
JHÁNBH झाम्भ } of matting; *i. q. Jhámmbh.*

JHANÁT झनाट *s. f.* A tingling sensation; *i. q. Jhanjhanḡḡ.*

JHAND झिंड *s. f.* The lanugo, the hair on the head of a new born child, hair two or three inches long, the first hair that grows on a child's head. It is customary amongst Hindus to take boys to the temple of *Deví* or some other sacred place to cut off the *jhand*. In Multan and other places west of Lahore it is customary to take both Hindu and Muhammadan boys to the shrines of Muhammadan saints and there cut off the *jhand*. The ceremony includes an offering to those in charge of the shrine. This ceremony, called *jhand luhḡḡ* or *utární*,

is in the case of boys performed several times till puberty, but only once in the case of girls, and then at home, not at the shrines.

JHĀṆḌĀ झण्डा *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
JHĀṆḌĪ झण्डी *s. f.* } the Sanskrit  
word *Jayaṇṭī*. A standard, a flag staff,  
an ensign:—*jhaṇḍā gaḍḍā*, *v. n.* To fix  
or plant one's standard.

JHĀṆḌLĀ झण्डला *a.* See *Jhāṭlā*.

JHĀṆḌŪLĀ झण्डूला *s. m.* One whose  
hair is of a medium length.

JHĀṆETHŪ झणेतु *s. m.* A leader in  
a particular game; a daughter's son; a  
descendant of the gods.

JHĀṆG झंग *s. m.* } Woods, a large  
JHĀṆGĪ झंगी *s. f.* } cluster of trees.

JHĀṆGAR झंगर *s. m.* (*Pop.*) A  
thicket, a jungle of reeds, a marsh; *i. q.*  
*Jhall*.

JHĀṆGĀRNĀ झंगारना *v. n.* To  
scream (as a peacock, an elephant), to  
screech.

JHĀṆĪ झणी *s. m.* (*Pop.*) A place  
where corpses are burnt; *i. q.* *Masā*.

JHĀṆĪN झणीं *s. f.* See *Jhāṭī*.

JHĀṆJ झंज *s. m.* The sound of a  
musical instrument.

JHĀṆJĀ झंजा *s. m.* A tempest, a  
quarrel:—*jhānjā karnā*, *v. a.* To quarrel:  
—*jhānjā wagā*, *v. n.* To blow (a tem-  
pest).

JHĀṆJAR झंजर *s. f.* A foot orna-  
ment with bells attached worn by women.

JHĀṆJAT झंजट *s. m.* A quarrel, a  
brawl, perplexity.

JHĀṆJATAN झंजटन *s. f.* } A quar-  
JHĀṆJATĪ झंजटी *s. m.* } relsome  
person.

JHĀṆJHĀN झंझं *s. f.* The sound of  
cymbals, rupees, and other metallic sub-  
stance; *c. w.* *karnā*.

JHĀṆJHĀNĀT झंजटाट *s. m.* A  
tingling sensation through the limbs, the  
sensation produced by applying cold  
water to aching teeth; *i. g.* *Jhāṭṭ*.

JHĀṆJHĀNĀUNĀ झंजटाउना }  
JHĀṆNĀUNĀ झननाउना }  
*v. n.* To feel the sensation of the limbs  
being asleep, to thrill, to tingle.

JHĀṆJĪĀ झंजीया *a.* Quarrelsome.

JHĀṆJORDENĀ झंजोरेना }  
JHĀṆJORNĀ झंजोरेना }  
JHĀṆJOR SITṬNĀ झंजोरसिटना }  
*v. a.* To shake, to throw into spasms.

JHĀṆKĀR झंकार } *s. m.* Clink-  
JHĀṆKĀR झंकार } ing, twinkling,  
jingling, ringing; screaming, a scream.

JHĀṆKHĀR झंखार *a.* Old, large, horns  
of an elk, branches of trees without  
leaves.

JHĀṆSĀ झंसा *s. m.* Deception, fraud,  
wheedling, coaxing, seducing:—*damjhaṇ-  
sā deṇā*, *jhānsā deṇā*, *v. a.* To trick, to  
delude, to deceive, to cheat:—*jhāṇse bāṇ*,  
*s. m.* A flatterer, a seducer:—*jhāṇse  
wichchā deṇā*, *v. n.* To be cheated.

JHĀNSNĀ झंमना v. n. To wheedle, to coax, to seduce, to debauch.

JHĀNSŪ झंमु s. m. See *jhānsobāj* in *Jhānsā*.

JHĀNT झंट } s. f. Pudendal hair  
JHĀNTH झंठ } (used generally in the plural as *jhāntān*):—*jhānt khuhūt*, *khuh sītūt*, *puṭṭ sītūt*, v. n. To pluck out the pudendal hair:—*jhānt mungūt*, v. n. To shave off the pudendal hair.

JHĀNTHĪĀ झंठीया } s. m. A person  
JHĀNTĪĀ झंटीया } having pudendal hair (abusive.)

JHĀNULĀ झंउला } s. m., a. See  
JHĀNWLĀ झंदला } *Jhā*.

JHĀNULĪ झंउली }  
JHĀNWLĪ झंदली } a. f. See *Jhāul*.

JHĀNWNĀ झंदं s. m. A pumice-stone, a piece of cinder or potter's ware used for scraping the dirt off the soles of the feet; i. q. *Jhāmān*.

JHĀNWAR झंदर s. f. (M.) A slight shower.

JHAPĀJHAP झपाझप } ad. Quick-  
JHAPĀJHAPĪ झपाझपी } ly, hastily,  
in a trice; i. q. *Ohkṛpā chhṛpā*, *Shapā-shap*, *Shapap*.

JHAPAKNĀ झपकना v. a. To wink; i. q. *Jhamaknā*.

JHAPAT झपट s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jarpat*. A spring, a pounce a snatch; an assault, an attack:—*jhapat laigī*, v. a. To attack:—*jhapat mārūt*, v. a. To snatch.

JHAPATNĀ झपटना v. n. To spring, or pounce upon, to snatch, to seize upon.

JHAPATṬĀ झपटा s. m. } Assault,  
JHAPATṬĪ झपटी s. f. } sudden attack, the spring, of a tiger, the swoop of a kite:—*jhapatṭā mārūt*, v. a. To snatch.

JHAPKĪ झपकी s. m. A wink.

JHAPP झप a. Quick;—ad. Immediately, quickly, suddenly; i. q. *Shapp*, *Chhapp*.

JHAPPH झप s. f. A trice, the swoop of a bird upon its prey—*jhapp khānī*, v. a. To be capsized, (a paper kite in flying):—*jhapp mārūt*, v. n. To swoop down upon prey:—*japp laigī*, v. a. See *Jhapphā*.

JHAPPHNĀ झपटना v. a. To catch, to seize; to fell; to swallow.

JHAPRĪJNĀ झपरीजना v. a. (M.) To be hard and tight (a knot in thread or cord); i. q. *Pichnā*.

JHAPTĀ झपटा s. m. See *Jhapatṭā*.

JHAR झर s. m. Clouds overspreading the sky, heavy rain; the wards of a padlock, a splinter of metal; beauty, elegance, delight, enjoyment:—*jhar hōnā*, v. n. To be cloudy:—*jhar jānā*, v. a. See *Jharā*:—*jhar jhakkhar*, s. m. Clouds and gusty winds.

JHĀR झार s. m. (M.) A cotton bush while green.

JHĀR झार s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhāt*. A thornbush, a shrub, a bush; a kind of fire work;

a lustre or chandelier; the produce of the earth; an imperative of *v. n. Jhará*; a purgative:—*jhár báy*, *s. f.* A thorn hedge; reproving:—*jhár jhamb*, *s. f.* Sweeping, brushing, cleansing; reproving:—*jhár khand*, *s. m.* A bushy country:—*jhár lainá*, *v. a.* To take a purge; to take, to derive, to obtain, to take something from one by a treacherous act, to take something through deceit:—*jhár pachhár*, *s. f.* Reproving:—*jhár paigí*, *v. n.* To reprove, to threaten, to abuse:—*jhár sittá*, *v. a.* To brush clothes, to dust, to trim trees; to clear out, to drive away (person).

**JHARÁ झरा** *s. m.* Excrement, dirt; a stool, a purge, sweeping; exorcising, conjuring; search for a concealed object:—*jhár baithá*, *v. n.* To sit at stool:—*jhárá dand*, *v. a.*, To conjure; to deceive one; to shake out one's clothes, to show anything that may be concealed:—*jhár jánd*, *v. n.* To go to stool:—*jhárá jhapá*, *s. m.* Conjuring; a stool, excrement; searching a person:—*jhárá karná*, *v. a.* To exorcise, to conjure, to mutter incantations:—*jhárá laingá*, *v. a.* To shake the clothes of another in search of something supposed to be concealed:—*jhárá páungá*, *v. a.* To conjure, to mutter incantations; to deceive one:—*jháré phirgá*, *v. a.* To ease oneself.

**JHARAF झरफ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Jharap*. Contention, sparing, fighting (as of cocks); a spring, a pounce, a sudden attack; *c. w. laigí*.

**JHARAFNÁ झरफना** *v. n.* To spar, to fight (as cocks), to contend.

**JHARÁÍ झरायी** *s. f.* Onset, invasion; ascent; the wages for shaking fruit from a tree, brushing clothes.

**JHARÁ JHAR झरा झर** *ad.* Hastily, rapidly, immediately, without stop.

**JHARÁK झराक** } *v. n.* Haste,  
**JHARÁKÁ झराका** } speed, hurry, a

trice, a jerk:—*jháráká márná*, *v. n.* To jerk.

**JHARÁL झराल** *s. f.* An excavation by the side of a river from which water is drawn up for irrigation; *i. q. Jhálár*.

**JHARAL JHARAL MÚTNÁ झरल झरल मुटना** *v. n.* To void urine copiously through fear.

**JHÁRAN झरान** *s. m.* A dussing cloth, a dish cloth; sweepings.

**JHARÁR झरार** *s. m.* A split, a rent, a breach (in a garment); disaffection; *c. w. paigí, paigí*.

**JHARÁUNÁ झराउना** *v. a.* To cause to ascend or mount; to offer up; to cause to be shaken (fruit) from a tree; to cause (clothes) to be brushed; *i. q. Charháund*.

**JHARÁWÁ झरावा** *s. m.* An offering, a present; clothes sent to a bride by the relatives of the bridegroom before marriage; *i. q. Charháund*.

**JHARBER झरवेर** *s. m.* A kind of wild fruit.

**JHARBERÍ झरवेरी** *s. f.* A wild tree on which the *Jharber* grows. *Zizphus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnace*.

**JHARPHÁÍ झरफायी** *s. f.* Clock fighting; the fighting of any birds; sparing.

**JHARPHÁ JHARPHÍ झरफ झरफी** *s. f.* Sparring and fighting (of birds), falling upon one another.

**JHARPHÁÚ झरफाउ** *s. m.* A fighting cock, or other bird, one that spars or contends.

**JHARPHĀUNĀ झरफाउना** *v. a.* To fight (cocks or other birds), to cause to spar or contend.

**JHARĪ झरी** *s. f.* Continued rain; continuance, delay:—*jharī bajjhī, lāunī, v. a.* To have a long continued rain; to keep up a frolic for several days; to keep up incessant labour for a length of time:—*phull jharī, s. f.* A kind of fire work.

**JHARĪ झरी** *s. f.* A small thornbush.

**JHARĪT झरीट** *s. f.* A scratch; *c. w.* *duṅṭ.*

**JHARNĀ झरना** *v. n.* A nocturnal emission.

**JHARNĀ झरना** *s. m.* } A cullender;  
**JHARNĪ झरनी** *s. f.* } a grating at a water way, a jet.

**JHARNĀ झरना** *v. n.* To be broken or shaken off, to fall off, (as fruit from a tree); to be disjoined as limbs from the body; to be defeated, to be disappointed; to fall off (fettters); to be sounded (a serenade); to be poured down (as grain); to be emitted (*semen virile*).

**JHARNĀ झरना** *v. a.* To sweep, to brush, to shake off; to thresh by beating the ears of wheat against a log or the side of a plastered hole in the ground; to reprove; to take fraudulently.

**JHAROKHĀ झरोखा** *s. m.* } Corrupted  
**JHAROKHĪ झरोखी** *s. f.* } from the Sanskrit word *Jālak*. An air hole, a round window, a lattice.

**JHAROT झरोट** *s. f. (M.)* The name of a female camel after she is 8 years old.

**JHĀRŪ झरू** *s. m. f.* A broom; a steel for striking fire:—*jhārū buhārū, s. m.* A broom, sweeping:—*jhārū deṇḍ, pherū, v. n. a.* To sweep; *meṭ.* to destroy totally:—*jhārū mārū, v. n.* To beat with a broom:—*jhārū pāuṇḍ, v. n.* To reprove, to threaten:—*jhārū phirū, v. n.* To be swept clear, to be ruined.

**JHARŪS झरूस** *s. f.* A long beard.

**JHARWĀĪ झरवायी** *s. f.* Wages for shaking down fruit, brushing clothes.

**JHARWĀUNĀ झरवाउना** *v. a.* To cause (fruit) to be picked or shaken from a tree; to cause to be cleaned by shaking or brushing; to cause defilement to be removed.

**JHASĀĪ झसायी** *s. f.* A nointing; the price of anointing.

**JHASĀUNĀ झसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be removed, or anointed.

**JHASS झम** *s. m.* Habit, disposition, taste; *c. w.* *āpaṇḍ.*

**JHASSĀ झमो** *s. m.* See *Jhāṇḍ.*

**JHASSNĀ झमेटा** *v.* To rub, to smear, to anoint.

**JHAT झट** *s. f. (M.)* A grove of date palms:—*sir jhat wichch puchhā hatth wichch.* Its head in the date grove and its tail in your hand.—Riddle: a Hatchet.

**JHĀT झट** *s. m.* Peeping:—*jhāt karnī, mārū, v. n.* To peep. See *Jhātī.*

**JHATAK झटक** *s. f.* A sudden shake, a toss, a throw, a jerk:—*jhatak siṅṅḍ, v. a.* See *Jhatakṇā.*

JHATAKNĀ झटकना *v. a.* To shake suddenly, to jerk (cloth);—*v. n.* To become lean.

JHĀṬAMJHĀṬĀ झटमझटा } *s. m.*

JHĀṬAMJHŪṬĀ झटमझुटा } *Mu-*

tual scuffling, fighting and tearing one another's hair:—*jhāṭam jhāṭe hoṇḍ, v. n.* To scuffle, to fight and tear one another's hair.

JHĀṬĪ झडी *s. f.* Peeping:—*jhāṭī lāṇḍī, mārṇī, pāṇḍī, v. n.* To peep, to stretch forward to get a sight of any thing; *i. q.* *Jhāt.*

JHĀṬKĀ झटका *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhātākarakḥ*. A sudden shake, a jerk; cutting off the head of an animal at a stroke with a sword, the meat of such an animal which alone is lawful for Sikhs or Rajputs:—*jhāṭkā karnḍ, v. a.* To decapitate at a stroke (as a goat offered in a sacrifice or killed for eating):—*jhāṭkā lāṇḍ, mārṇḍ, v. n.* To shake, to jerk.

JHĀṬKĀUNĀ झटकाउना *v. a.* To cause to slaughter an animal at a stroke, *caus. of Jhāṭakḍ.*

JHĀṬLĀ झटला *a.* Having leaves and branches.

JHĀṬṬ झट *s. m.* A short space of time, a few moments, haste, a sudden attack, a snatch;—*ad.* Quickly, hastily:—*jhāṭṭ kar jāṇḍ, kar laiṇḍ, v. n.* To make haste:—*jhāṭṭ karnḍ, v. a.*—To make a sudden attack, to snatch:—*jhāṭṭ langhḍ, v. n.* To help at a pinch:—*jhāṭṭ pāṭṭ, ad.* In a moment, immediately, quickly:—*jhāṭṭku,—s. m., ad.* A little while, a minute, a moment; in about a moment.

JHĀṬṬĀ झट्टा *s. m.* The work of lifting water by wooden baskets swung by rope from the excavations on the

banks of ponds:—*jhāṭṭe dā kī jhāṭṭe khaṇḍ garīḍe ghaṇḍ.* What is the trouble of (working) a *jhāṭṭe*, nothing more than a clapping of hands by girls (at their play).—Prov. ironically used, in reality the working of the *jhāṭṭe* is hard.

JHĀṬṬĀ झट्टा *s. m.* The long hair of a woman:—*dhaulḍ jhāṭṭe, s. m.* Grey hair of a woman:—*jhāṭṭe khaṇḍī, khaṇḍī, a.* Having the hair disheveled (a woman):—*jhāṭṭe munnī, a.* Having the hair of the head shaved off (a woman) used as a term of abuse.

JHATHĀ झथा *a.* Less, diminished, (sunshine, rain, the force of a fever), tired. (*c. w. hoṇḍ. paṇḍ*);—(*Pos.*) Angry, sullen, ashamed, confused; *i. q.* *Chhitthā.*

JHĀṬṬNĀ झट्टना *v. n.* To work the *Jhāṭṭe*.

JHĀṬṬ JHAULI झट्ट झौली *s. m.* A species of willow of the stalks of which brooms and baskets are made (*Tamarix dioica, T. Gallica, bel Indica, Nat. Ord. Tamariscinæ.*) In the Ravi valley the name is also given to *Artemisia Elegans, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.*

JHAUDĪ झौड़ी *s. f. (M.)* A variety of *Jawēr.*

JHAUHAR झौहर *s. f.* Itching; *i. q.* *Jhakir.*

JHAULĀ झौला } *s. m.* Dimness, mis-  
JHAULĀ JHAULI झौली } tiness, obscure,  
vision;—*a.* Dim, obscure:—*jhaulḍ dissḍ, diss paṇḍ, jhaulḍ paṇḍ, v. n.* To be seen obscurely.

JHAULĪ झौली } *s. f.* A wink, a  
JHĀULĪ झौली } look, a glance, a

sly wink, coquetry, ogling:—*jhaulḍ deṇḍ, v. a.* To glance, to show the face for a moment and then conceal it, to coquette.

JHAUNÁ **झैठा** } v. n. To  
 JHAUNJÁNÁ **झैनाठा** } wither, to  
 JHAUNNÁ **झैठा** } dry up,  
 (the face), to shrivel, to become lean and  
 thin.

JHAUNPHRÁ **झैफना** s. m. }  
 JHAUNPHRÍ **झैफनी** s. f. } A  
 JHAUNPRÁ **झैपना** s. m. } thatch-  
 JHAUNPRÍ **झैपनी** s. f. } ed hut.

JHAUR **झैर** s. f. Itchiness, scabies;  
*c. w. dūṇá, chhuṭṭá, lagṇá.*

JHAUR **झैर** s. f. A spring, a pounce,  
 a snatch; squabbling, threatening;  
 sounding all the strings of a musical  
 instrument at once:—*jhaur heṣh dūṇá*,  
*v. n.* To be suddenly attacked, sprung  
 upon or assaulted.

JHÁWÁN **झावां** s. m. Pumicestone,  
 a piece of cinder or potter's ware used  
 for scraping the dirt off the soles of  
 the feet; i. q. *Jhámán.*

JHAWDE **झादे** ad. See *jhabde* in *Jhab.*

JHÁWLÁ **झादला** s. m. } a. *Jhauld*,  
 JHAWLÍ **झादली** s. f. } *Jhaulí.*

JHEAU **झै** s. m. (K.) A measure  
 of grain, (two seers raw rice cleaned, or  
 two and half seers rice unhusked.)

JHEL **झेल** s. f. (K.) Second plough-  
 ing of a field; i. q. *Jel.*

JHERÁ **झैरा** s. m. A quarrel; expla-  
 nation, narrative:—*jhere hatthá*, s. m.  
 One who is well acquainted with narra-  
 tives, a great talker; a quarrelsome  
 fellow; i. q. *Jhagrá.*

JHERAN **झैरन** v. a. (M.) To  
 quarrel with, to argue with.

JHIBKÍ **झिबकी** s. f. (M.) A sudden  
 motion, a shaking, a jolt, a shock.

JHIJAKNÁ **झिजकना** v. n. To start  
 back, to shrink, to be alarmed, to sneak  
 away shame faced, to start, to feel the  
 sensation of the limbs being asleep.

JHIJKÁUNÁ **झिजकाउना** v. a. (Caus.  
 of *Jhijakná*.) To make to shrink.

JHIJKÍ **झिजकी** s. f. Alarm; rout:  
 —*jhijkí kháṇá*, v. n. To be alarmed, to  
 be put to flight.

JHLJNÚ **झिजनु** } s. m. (M.) A kind  
 JHLJRÚ **झिजनु** } of Moth. (*Phaseolus*  
*Aconitifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.)  
 Its grain is white with black spots.

JHÍK **झीक** s. f. The quantity of water  
 or other liquid, drunk without taking  
 breath, the act of drinking that quan-  
 tity:—*jhík láke páná páná*, v. a. To  
 drink water without taking breath.

JHIKÁHÁN **झिकाहान** ad. Below.

JHÍKH **झीख** s. f. A very thin, poor,  
 and lean thing, a thread;—a. Poor, thin,  
 lean, spare, meagre:—*jíkh jíkhá*, a. Thin  
 like a thread (a person).

JHÍKHNÁ **झीखना** v. n. To grieve,  
 to pine, to mourn, to lament; i. q. *Jhíká.*

JHIKK **झिक्** prep., ad. Below, under,  
 beneath;—s. m. A low country.

JHIKKÁ **झिक्का** a. (M.) Low; i. q.  
*Níwán.*



JHIKLÁ झिकला *a.* Low, not hilly, of or belonging to the plains.

JHÍKNÁ झीकना *v. n.* To grieve, to pine, to lament, to think of anything with sorrow, to mourn.

JHÍL झील *s. f.* A lake, a pond.

JHILL झिल *s. m.* Thorns, briers, bramble, a hedge of thorns:—*jhill hoke chimbbará*, *v. n.* To stick to one like briers.

JHILLÍ झिली *s. f.* A thin skin, a pellicle, the placenta; the caul:—*jhillí láhugá*, *v. n.* To skin, to flay.

JHILMAL JHILMAL KARNÁ  
JHILMIL JHILMIL KARNÁ

JHILMILÁUNÁ

झिलमल झिलमल करन।  
झिलमिल झिलमिल करन। } *v. n.*  
झिलमिलाउटा  
To shine, to glitter.

JHILMILÍ झिलमिली *s. f.* A shutter, a Venetian blind.

JHÍLNÁ झीलना *v. a.* To take reprove.

JHIMJHIM झिम झिम *ad.* Softly and lightly.

JHIMMÍ झिमी *s. f.* A kind of shawl worn by women.

JHINGÁ झिंगा } *s. m.* A shrimp, a  
JHINGÁ झींगा } cray fish.

JHINGÁR झिंगार *s. m. (M.)* The noise made by a Persian wheel.

JHINGAR झिंगार } *s. m.* The name of  
JHINGUR झिंगुर } an insect, a cricket.

JHINGÁRAN झिंगारन *v. n. (M.)* To creak, (used of the noise made by a Persian wheel.)

JHINGÁRNA झिंगारना *v. n.* To screech; *i. q. Chinghárná.*

JHÍNÍ झीनी *a.* Weak, feeble.

JHINKÁ झिनका *s. f. (M.)* Rebuke, rebuff, scolding:—*asán pardest, tusán watandā de sán; de ná jhinká, ture waisán sabhdān.* We are strangers, you are lords of your native country, scold us not; we shall move on to-morrow.—Song.

JHINKAN झिनकन *v. a. (M.)* To scold.

JHIRAK झिरक } *s. f.* Rebuke, threat,  
JHIRK झिरक } rebuff:—*j h i r k*  
*jhamb, s. f.* The same as *Jhirk*.

JHIRAKNÁ झिरकना } *v. n.* To re-  
JHIRKNÁ झिरकना } prove, to re-  
buke, to threaten, to storm at, to jerk.

JHIRÁLÚ झिरालु *a. (M.)* Quarrelsome (from *Jherá*.)

JHIRÍ झिरी *s. f.* A grove, a tope of trees.

JHIRJHIRÁ झिरझिरा *s. m.* A very thin kind of cloth, gauze.

**JHIRJHIR KARNÁ** झिरझिर करना

*v. n.* To roar as a water fall.

**JHIRKÁ JHIRKÍ** झिझका झिझकी

*s. f.* Continuous rebuke, rebuff, frowning, snappishness, a jerk.

**JHIRKÍ** झिझकी *s. f.* A rebuke, a rebuff,

huff; a rise in the market price; *c. w.* *kháñí.*

**JHIRNÍ** झिरनी *s. f. (M.)* Sheets worn

by Muhammadans on a certain day before marriage.

**JHISSÍ** झिमी *s. f.* Shame; conceal-

ment, flight, rout:—*jhissí kháñí, v. n.* To be routed, to pass away, to disappear.

**JHIT** झित *s. m. (M.)* A tree (*Salva-*

*dora Indica*) commonly found in inundated parts. Its wood is used as a *maswák* (tooth-brush.)

**JHÍT** झीत *s. f.* A crack, a crevice.

**JHÍTÚ** झीतु *a.* Squint-eyed, bleared-eyed, one who peeps.

**JHÍUR** झीउर *s. m.* A water bear-

**JHÍWAR** झीवर *er*; the name of a caste, both Hindus and Muhammadans, who catch fish, birds, carry *pálkís, bahingís.*

**JHÍURÍ** झीउरी *s. f.* A female

**JHÍWARÍ** झीवरी *Jhíur.*

**JHOJ** झेज *s. m.* The stomach, a pendulous belly.

**JHOJAR** झेजरा *s. m.* A man with a pendulous belly; *i. q.* *gogawálá* in *Gogay.*

**JHOK** झेक *s. f.* A swinging motion, a

nod, a jolt, nodding from sleep, especially from the effects of opium;

—(*M.*) A small village on the bank of a river; a hamlet in the lowlands near the rivers where cattle are stabled at night:—*jhok dúñí, v. n.* To become

drowsy:—*jhok dúñí, mání, v. n.* To bend downwards:—*jhokán láisís, v. n.* To be drowsy, to nod:—*jañ pñ*

*jhokán dí chháñ, uñ kñ wisar gís pñ sñ.* Whoever has drunk buttermilk in a *jók* forgets his father and mother.—Saying in praise of pastoral life.

**JHOKÁ** झेका *s. m.* } One whose business

**JHOKÍ** झेकी *s. f.* } it is to feed a fur-

nace or an oven, hence an epithet of contempt; contract, collision; a gust or current (of wind.)

**JHOKH** झेध *s. m.* A flame.

**JHOKNÁ** झेकना *v. a.* To cast, to throw fuel into a furnace, to rush forward (as men in battle); to let off artillery to spend money (in bribes.)

**JHOL** झेल *s. m. f.* Slackness, looseness, wrinkling (as of ill-made clothes); a brood, a birth; tenure.

**JHOLÁ** झेला *s. m.* A bag, a wallet, a knapsack.

**JHOLÍ** झेली *s. f.* An ascetic's wallet; the skirt of the waist-cloth used as a bag; a lap; a brood, a birth; as much grain as can be carried in the skirt of the waist cloth or shawl (*chaddar*); a small quantity of grain taken by the landlord in addition to the rent (one *paí* per *patth* or nearly 20 seers from every 32 maunds) for village menials:—*jholí páñá, v. n.* To throw into the lap; to throw a child into one's lap to be adopted; to seek one's protection:—*jholíás páñáñ, v. n.* To throw dust from the skirt of a *chaddar* at the time of investigation of anything stolen:—*chauth láñ*

*pái jholí; ejihán mujere dá Allah belí.*  
The whole crop was a *chauth*, (about 70  
seers), the landlord took a *pai* as *jholí*,  
Allah alone can protect such a tenant.

JHOLLÁ **ਝੋਲਾ** *s. m.* Paraplegia, palsy  
supposed to be caused by a sudden chill,  
*c. w. már jánd, wag jánd.*

JHOL LAINÁ **ਝੋਲ ਲੈਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
JHOLŇÁ **ਝੋਲਣਾ** } stir butter-  
milk after churning so that the butter  
may rise.

JHOMRÍ **ਝੋਮਰੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A member  
of a *Jhumar*.

JHONÁ **ਝੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To turn (a mill);  
to begin, to commence (a song.)

JHONNÁ **ਝੋਨਾ** *s. m.* Rice before it is  
separated from husk:—*kaṇak ḍige kam-  
bakhtí dá, jhonná ḍigge bakhṭáwar dá.*  
The beaten down wheat ears make the  
owner miserable, but the falling of rice  
makes him rich.—Prov.

JHOR **ਝੋੜ** *a.* Very sour.

JHORÁ **ਝੋਰਾ** *s. m.* Care, grief, pining;  
*c. w. lagṇá; i. q. jhurewṇ.*

JHOSÁ **ਝੋਸਾ** *s. m.* Pulling and pushing,  
rubbing, moving backward and forward;  
*c. w. láuṇá, márná.*

JHOTÁ **ਝੋਟਾ** } *s. m.* A male  
JHOTŇÁ **ਝੋਟਾ** } buffalo; *met.* a fat  
JHOTRÁ **ਝੋਟੜਾ** } stout man:—*jhotṭe*

*kuff, s. m.* A peasant, a rustic, a brawny  
athletic person:—*chāre ráh kuráh, jhotṭe  
nún gáh, buḍḍhí nún ráh; mard nún  
chakktí, ghore nún chhaṭṭí.* All four ways  
are wrong ways, for a male buffalo to  
thresh, for a woman to travel, for a

man to grind corn, for a horse to carry  
laden sacks; *i. q. Maihán.*

JHOTAR **ਝੋਟੜ** *a.* Very fat.

JHOTÍ **ਝੋਟੀ** } *s. f.* A young female  
JHOTŇÍ **ਝੋਟੀ** } buffalo; *met.* a fat  
stout woman.

JHUÁÍ **ਝੁਆਈ** *s. f.* The price of grind-  
ing grain.

JHUÁUNÁ **ਝੁਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause  
to be turned (a millstone.)

JHUBKÁ **ਝੁਬਕਾ** *s. m.* A pendant ear  
ring worn by women.

JHUDDO **ਝੁਡੋ** *s. f.* A whore.

JHUDDO **ਝੁਡੂ** *s. m.* A man without  
spirit; a whoremaster; one impudent or  
wanton.

JHUGGÁ **ਝੁਗਾ** *s. m.* A house, a hut:—  
*jhuggá jháhá, jhánjád, s. m.* A house with  
its contents:—*jhumge ráh, v. n.* Get out,  
go home (in contempt or anger):—*jhuggá  
luḍḍuṇá, v. n.* To give gratis, to distri-  
bute lavishly, to ruin one's house.

JHUGGÍ **ਝੁਗੀ** *s. f.* A cottage or hut  
with a thatched roof and sides of  
plastered *káná* or switches.)

JHUJKÁ **ਝੁਜਕਾ** *s. m. (Poř.)* A sudden  
motion, a shaking, a jolt, a shock.

JHÚJNÁ **ਝੁਜਣਾ** } *v. n.* To fight;  
JHÚJHŇÁ **ਝੁਝਣਾ** } to be killed in  
battle; to be tired out.

JHUK	झुक	<i>s. m.</i>	} Stoopmg, bowing, bending, nodding.
JHUKÁU	झुकाँ	<i>s. m.</i>	
JHUKÁUT	झुकाँट	<i>s. f.</i>	

**JHUKÁUNÁ झुकाउना** *v. a.* To bend,  
to bow, to cause to stoop.

**JHUKNÁ झुकना** *v. n.* To stoop, to bow,  
to bend, to nod.

**JHÚLÁ झुला** *s. m.* A cradle, a swing;—  
(*K.*) A rope bridge.

**JHULÁÍ झुलायी** *s. f.* Swinging;  
fanning; present for fanning or swinging.

JHULASDENÁ झुलमदेना } v. a. To  
 JHULSNÁ झुलमना } scorch, to  
 char, to singe :—*jhulst dā. s. m.* (The son)  
 of a scorched woman (a term of abuse.) ;  
*Persian Fidr Sakhṭe.*

JHULÁH DENÁ    झुलाह देना } v. a.  
 JHULÁHUNÁ    झुलाहुना } lit.  
 To burn; met. to marry.

**JHULÁUNÁ झुलाउना** *v. a.* To swing,  
to fan.

**JHULKÁ जुलका** *s. m.* As much fuel as suffices to be thrown into the fire at one time, burning; a sensation of hunger; in this last sense *c. w. phirná, wagná.*

**JHULKANÁ झुलकना** *v. n.* To go, to walk; to hang down, to slip down, to pucker or wrinkle (as ill-made clothes); in the last sense *i. q.* *Dhilkand*.

JHULL	झुल	<i>s. m.</i>	} An ox blanket, a horse or elephant blanket.
JHULI	झुली	<i>s. f.</i>	

**JHULLNĀ** झुलना *v. n.* To swing, to be swung (as a fan); to blow (as wind), to be in a rage; to be compelled, to be obliged:—*nakkho mēho jhullad, v. n.* To be forced beyond measure.

**JHŪLNĀ झुलना** *s. m.* A cradle, a swing;—*a.* Swaying;—*v. n.* To move, to rock, to oscillate, to vibrate:—*gore lākhe hāth nā pāis, jhūlnē bhāgēs nere nā jāis, eṣūn pare parerō jāis.* Do not take a black or a red bullock, don't go near a swaying bullock, get well away from them.

**JHULSĀUNĀ** झुलसाਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be scorched or charred.

**JHÚMAR झुमर** *s. m.* The name of  
an ornament hung on the forehead.

JHUMAR    झुमर } s. m. (M.) A  
 JHUMIR    झुमिर } gathering, a  
 JHUMMAR    झुमर } crowd; the name  
 of an ornament; a circular dance of Jats  
 with hands joined all round. They  
 dance it at weddings and wherever they  
 happen to collect in large numbers:—  
*lammochar jhumar*, s. m. Southern *jhu-*  
*mar*:—*trai tári jhumar*, s. m. *Jhumar*  
 with three claps of the hands:—*tirkhi*  
*jhumar*, s. m. Quick-time *jhumar*:—*ná*  
*jhumar ná tári te aydi múnh te dárhi*.  
 Can't dance *jhumar* or clap your hand!  
 what is the use of the beard on your  
 face.—Prov.

JHUMB झुम्ब *s. m.* } A blanket or  
 JHUMBÍ झुम्बी *s. f.* } shawl folded  
 like a owl over the head:—*jhumb*  
*mārdā*, *v. n.* To cover one's self with  
 a blanket or shawl, by folding one  
 end of it over the head, while the rest  
 hanging like a cloak.

JHÚM JHÚM झुम झुम s. m. The  
gathering of clouds.

JHUMKÁ झुमका *s. m.*  
 JHUMKAN झुमकन *s. f.*  
 JHUMKÍ झुमकी *s. f.* } See *Jhubká*.

JHUMM झुम *s. m.* See *Jhumb*.

JHÚMNÁ झुमना *v. n.* To move the head up and down, to wave; to gather (as clouds); to hang down and move.

JHUN झुन *s. f.* A slight resemblance, a minor degree of a thing.—*jhun jhuná*, *s. f.* The tingling sensation felt when a limb is asleep, trembling.—*jhun jhuná dūgá*, *v. n.* To be in a rage, to be in a passion, to have intermittent fever.

JHÚN झुन } *s. f.* The pudendal  
 JHÚNH झुनह } hair :—*j h á h á* ?

*khuhná, puttí suttíná, puttíná, ukhe-  
 ná, v. n.* To pull out the pudendal hair, a phrase to express the ability or inability of one person to injure another as, *le uñ merlá jhúnhá puttí sáffe gá?* Can he pluck out my pudendal hair? i. e., he can do no harm; i. q. *Jhóná*.

JHÚNÁ झुना *s. m.* Shaking a tree to dislodge fruit from the branches.

JHÚNANÁ झुनना *v. a.* To shake a tree, to bring down fruit or anything that may be lodged in the branches.

JHUNB झुब *s. m.* See *Jhumb*.

JHUNBAR झुबर *s. m.* See *Jhumar*.

JHUND झुंड *s. m.* Sprouts around the stump of a tree; a crowd, a swarm, a flock, a troop; a company of *faqírs*; a shawl or other garment drawn over the face by women to conceal it, in the last sense c. w. *kadhá, karná*. *Jhund* is used chiefly by Hindus, the Muhammadan equivalent is *Ghund*.

JHUNDÍ झुंडी *s. f.* Small sprouts around the stump of a tree.

JHUNDNÁ झुण्डना *v. a.* See *Jhánagá, Haldugá*.

JHÚNGÁ झुंगा } *s. m.* Something given  
 JHUNGÁ झुंगा } by a seller in addition

to the thing sold, something thrown in to the bargain. Women who pick cotton always harass the owner for *jhungá* in addition to their proper share as wages for picking; an animal with horns slant or bent forward :—*mull bakrí áth jhungá*. What! buy a goat and expect a camel to be thrown into the bargain.—Prov.

JHUNGÁ झुगा *s. m.* An ox with horns curved forward and downward. See *Jhuggá*.

JHUNGÍ झुगी *s. f.* A cow with horns curved forward and downward: also See *Jhuggí*.

JHÚNJHÁ झुझा *s. m.* (M.) The last picking of a cotton field, when little cotton is left :—*jhúnjhe dí chún tel te lág*. A *jhúnjhe* picking is worth only oil and salt, i. e., it is only worth being exchanged for trifling things.—Prov.

JHUNJLÁT झुनलट *s. f.* Anger, rage.

JHUNJLÁUNÁ झुनलाउना *v. n.* To be angry, to be peevish, to be fretful, to rage.

JHUNKÁR झुनकार *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhugatkár*. A jingling sound, clanking.

JHÚNNÁ झुनना *v. a.* (M.) See *Jhánagá, Haldugá*.

JHURÁ झुरा *s. m. (M.) (lit. the clenched fist.)* The knot into which the Sikhs and Labánds tie their back hair; *i. q. Jád.*

JHURAMM झुरम्म *s. m.* Acting like a sweeper: foolish and shameful conduct; *i. q. Ohurhamm.*

JHURÍ झुरी } *s. f. (M.) (lit. the clenched fist.)* The payment

made to a land owner for permission to sink a well, or, on the banks of rivers to bring his land under cultivation; —*jhúrí band, s. m.* Is a tenant who cultivates after paying a royalty to the land owner, who marks out the plot given by tying down the bushes and grass in knots—hence the name *jhuriband*. Tenants of this description generally cultivate after an agreement with the landowner for a term of years.

JHURÁUNÁ झुराउना *v. a.* To cause to wither and fade, to fill with grief.

JHUREWÁ झुरेवा } *s. m.* Grief, care,  
JHUREWÁN झुरेवान } pining.

JHURIR MURIR झुरिर मरिर *a.*  
Withered, wrinkled, twisted and warped; *i. q. Ohurir murir.*

JHURKÁUNÁ झुरकाउना *v. a.* To cause one to long for a thing, to excite an earnest desire. *Jhirkáund.*

JHURKNÁ झुरकना *v. n.* To desire earnestly, to look wistfully at; to long for; *i. q. Jhirakná.*

JHURMAT झुरमत } *s. m.* A crowd,  
JHURMUT झुरमुट } an assembly; a  
• cluster of trees, moving round in a circle

with all hands joined (a play); in this sense *c. w. paid, páund.*

JHURNÁ झुरना } *v. n.* To grieve, to  
JHÚRNÁ झुरना } regret, to repine, to  
pine away with grief; to be penitent, to repent; to wither, to fade, to decay.

JHURRÍ झुररी *s. f.* The wrinkles of old age.

JHUSMUSÁ झुसमुसा *s. m.* The morning, or evening twilight; *i. q. Ghusmusá.*

JHUTÁ झुटा *s. m.* The sweep of a swing or fan; a nod; enjoyment of self to the full; taste.

JHUTÁÍ झुटाई *s. f.* Money paid to those who work a swing.

JHUTÁUNÁ झुटाउना *v. a.* To swing.

JHÚTH झुठ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhát*. A lie, a falsehood: —*jhúth bakná, bolná, kahná, v. n.* To lie, to tell a falsehood: —*sachch jhúth, s. m.* Misrepresentation, fable, fabrication: —*jhúth sachch kahná, bolná, v. n.* To misrepresent, to speak against.

JHÚTHÁ झुठा *s. m.* } A liar;—*a.*  
JHÚTHÍ झुठी *s. f.* } insincere, faithless; false imitation, unreal; unsound, invalid, weak, unserviceable; alloyed, not pure; factitious, forged; imaginary, delusive: —*jhúthí gacché, s. f.* False evidence: —*jhúthí karná, v. n.* See *Jhutháland*: —*jhúthí kárat* or *ashám banduná, v. n.* To fabricate, to forge: —*jhúthí khabar dená, v. a.* To misrepresent: —*jhúthí paid, v. n.* To become weak or unserviceable, to be discredited.

JHUTHÁLANÁ झुठालना }  
 JHUTHÁLANÁ झुठालना }  
 JHUTHÁLANÁ झुठालना } v. a.  
 JHUTHÁUNÁ झुठाउना }  
 JHUTHIÁUNÁ झुठिआउना }  
 JHUTHIÁRNÁ झुठिआरना }

To belie, to falsify, to prove false, to make one confess; to acknowledge one's fault, to confess.

JHUTHIÁR झुठिआर s. m. A liar.

JHUTNÁ झुटना v. n. To swing.

JHUTTHÁ झुँठा s. m. } The vulva :—  
 JHUTTHÍ झुँठी s. f. } j h u t t h á d o r

j h u t t h í m a r d u g á d, v. a. To play the whore (an abusive term):—j h u t t h á d, j h u t t h á m á r n á d, v. n. To cohabit with a woman (an abusive term.)

JHUTTHO झुँठे s. f. A whore (an abusive term.)

JHUTTHÚ झुँठु s. m. A poor spirited creature; a whoremaster.

JĪ जी s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jīva*. Life, soul, self, spirit, mind, heart, conscience; the passions, the appetites; an insect, a worm, an animalcule; disposition, health; courage, bravery; a form of honorific address as "O worthy one"; a beloved friend, a darling;—ad. Sir, yes:—jĪ d u g á d, v. n. To come, to welcome:—jĪ b h a r d u g á d, v. n. To be touched with compassion, to be moved to tears:—jĪ b h a r j á g á d, v. n. To be full or satisfied:—jĪ b u r á k a r n á d, v. a. To vomit; to displease; to grieve:—jĪ c h á h á d, c h á h u g á d, v. n. To desire, to thirst or long for:—jĪ d h a r á k u g á d, k a m m u g á d, v. n. To have palpitation of the heart; to shudder:—jĪ d ĩ jĪ w i c h c h r a h i g á d, v. n. To remain one's inmost soul:—jĪ d ũ b b á d, v. n. To sink, to faint; to be lost in meditation:—jĪ d u k h á h o g á d, v. n.

To be troubled at heart, to be distressed :—jĪ g h a b r d u g á d, v. n. To be uneasy, to be restless, to be agitated in mind :—jĪ g h á t, s. m. Unwarrantable destruction of life, murder :—jĪ g h á t a g, g h á t í, s. f. A destroyer of life, a murderer :—jĪ h á r n á d, v. n. To be wearied out, to be dispirited; to be enamoured :—jĪ h a t j á g á d, p h í r n á d, v. n. To feel nausea; to turn from or against :—jĪ h o r t h e p á u g á d, v. n. To turn one's mind from anxiety or grief :—jĪ k a c h c h á d h o g á d, v. n. To feel nausea, to feel sick :—jĪ k a d d h u g á d, v. a. To revive one's courage, to encourage, to animate :—jĪ k a r n á d, v. a. To desire, to long or wish for:—jĪ k h a p á u g á d, v. a. To wear out or spend one's life:—jĪ k h a p h y á d, v. n. To be wearied out one's life:—jĪ k h o l k e, ad. Freely, without restraint; to one's satisfaction :—jĪ l a g á u g á d, v. a. To pay attention, to fix one's mind upon :—jĪ l a g u g á d, v. n. To take an interest in or incline to, to be fond of, to entertain an affection for:—jĪ m á r, s. m. A destroyer of life; one who curbs the passions; one who denies himself:—jĪ m á r n á d, v. a. To destroy life; to curb the passions, to deny one's self, to keep the body under:—jĪ m a t l á n á d, v. n. To feel sick:—jĪ m i l j á g á d, m i l n á d, v. n. To agree, to be in accord; to be friends:—jĪ p a i n á d, v. n. To be generated (worms as a result of corruption); to feel a new life:—jĪ r a k k h u g á d, v. n. To please:—jĪ s á r n á d, v. a. To burn, to inflame; to hurt, to grieve:—jĪ t a r a n á d, v. n. To long for, to pine, to yearn for:—jĪ t h o r á h o g á d, v. n. To faint, to lose courage:—jĪ u f a k u g á d, v. n. To turn away one's mind or affections; to be tired, to be disgusted:—jĪ u t t h á d, v. n. To be alive, to get a new life:—jĪ w i c h c h d u g á d, v. n. To come into the mind:—jĪ w i c h c h b a i t h u g á d, or j a m m u g á d, v. n. To be impressed or fixed on the mind or heart:—jĪ w i c h c h r a h i g á d, v. n. To remain unsatisfied (a desire.)

JĪÁ जीआ inter. voc. O Soul! O my soul!:—jĪá g h á t, s. m. Taking life unwarrantably, whether of man, beast, or insect; murder; c. u. k a r n á d:—jĪá g h á t í, s. m. A destroyer of life, a murderer:—jĪá k u, s. m. A little animated being, an animalcule, an insect:—jĪá p o t á d, s. m. A tree (*Putranjiva Roxburghii*) which

grows in the eastern part of the Siwalik tract. It is handsome, and has fine foliage. The leaves are lopped off for fodder. The wood is white, strong, and durable, and in some parts of India is used by turners; though in the Punjab it is only made into implements of various sorts. The leaves and the stones of the fruit are used medicinally in some parts of the Punjab, and the stones are used by Hindu *faqírs* as necklaces.

**JIÁDÁ** ਜਿਆਦਾ *a., ad.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ziddah*. More, too much, too many.

**JIÁFAT** ਜਿਆਫਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Záfāt*. A feast, a grand feast, an entertainment, a banquet, an invitation.

**JIÁFTAN** ਜਿਆਫਤਣ *s. f.* } A person  
**JIÁFTÍ** ਜਿਆਫਤੀ *s. m.* } invited  
to a feast, a guest.

**JÍÁK** ਜੀਆਕ *s. m.* See *jíáku* in *Jíd*.

**JÍÁN** ਜਿਆਣ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zián*. Loss, damage; hurt, harm, injury.

**JÍÁRAT** ਜਿਆਰਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zaydrat*. A place of pilgrimage; a visit:—*jíárat karná, v. n.* To go on a pilgrimage; to visit.

**JÍÁRATÍ** ਜਿਆਰਤੀ *s. f.* A pilgrim.

**JIBÁ** ਜਿਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zibah*. Slaughter, sacrifice, killing; *c. w.* *karná*.

**JÍBH** ਜੀਭ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jibwá*. The tongue, the organ of speech.

**JÍBHÁ** ਜੀਭਾ *m. }* *a.* Of a tongue.—  
**JÍBHÍ** ਜੀਭੀ *f. }* *kál jíbhá, kál jíbhi*  
*wáá, wáá, s. m. f. líf.* Of a black tongue, one whose curses are effective.

**JÍBHÍ** ਜੀਭੀ *s. f.* A little or false tongue; a metallic case mounted on the end of a sword sheath to protect it; a coating of lime applied to a brick wall;—*(M.)* Wheat or barley, when the ear has just come out of the sheath.

**JICHAR** ਜਿਚਰ *ad.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yadd*. As long as, till then, until:—*jichar ku, jichar tofí, ták, talak, ad.* About as long as.

**JICHCH** ਜਿੱਚ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zich*. Trouble, perplexity, worry, mental perturbation:—*jichch hoá, v. n.* To be troubled, to be worried, to be at a loss, to fret; to be teased and annoyed; to be baffled, to be rendered helpless:—*jichch karná, v. a.* To tease, to trouble, to anger; to defeat:—*jichch paigá, v. n.* To be teased, to be annoyed, to be troubled, to know not what to do:—*jichch pichch, a.* Vexed, perturbed, annoyed:—*jichch rahigá, v. n.* To remain in a perturbed and fretful state of mind, to be at one's wit's ends; to be in a dilemma.

**JID** ਜਿਦ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**JIDD** ਜਿੱਦ } the Arabic word *Zid*.

Opposition, perverseness; persistence:—*jid chap jéú, chapú, v. n.* To insist on, to be obstinate:—*jid hoú, hojéú, rakkh-ú, v. n.* To have malice against:—*jid jhardú, v. n.* To resist obstinately and perversely:—*jid karná, v. a.* To persist, to perverse.

**JIDÁUNÁ** ਜਿਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To render contrary and perverse.

**JIDPÁ** ਜਿੱਡਾ *a.* As [large as, as long as;—*a.* Lazy, sluggish, slow, un-



even, kinked (as thread) :—*jiddā kiddā*,  
a. About how large or long.

JIDDAN जिद्धन } u., s. m. f. Cor-  
JIDDĪ जिद्धी } rupted from  
JIDĪĀ जिद्धीਆ } the Arabic

word *Zidd*, *Ziddā*. Obstinate, contrary, opposed; a perverse person.

JIDDHAR जिद्धर } ad. Corrupted from  
JIDHAR जियर } the Sanskrit word

*Yatar*. Whither, which direction;—*jiddhar kiddhar*, ad. Here and there, hither and thither, wherever.

JIDDIN जिद्धिन ad. (contracted form *jiddin*.) On what day, when.

JIDHARE KIDHARE जियरे  
JIDHARĪN KIDHARĪN जियरीं

जियरे } ad. Whithersoever; (K.) on  
जियरीं } the day, when.

JIDNĀ जिद्धन v. n. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ziddā*. To be opposed to, to be contrary, to be at issue with one, to differ in opinion, to insist, to persist.

JIDO JIDĪ जिद्धे जिद्धी ad. Out of opposition, with ambition, competitively.

JIGĀ जिगा s. f. A head ornament worn by kings and nobles:—*jigā kalgā*, s. f. The same as *Jigā*.

JIGAR जिगर s. m. (P.) The liver; soul, heart; a very near relation, as son, or brother:—*jāg jigar*, s. m., a. Life and soul; nearly related, of one's own blood:—*jigar dā fukrā*, s. m. lit. Piece of liver, i. e., a son:—*jigar phatā*, v. a. To have one's heart broken:—*jigar jalā*, v. n. Misery, wretchedness:—*jigar nūn thand paitā*, v. n. To be comforted:—*khet jigar de wadh lāwe*, *ghat ke birhon de lāwe*; *d mil kidhīn rodiā dī kiwen rain wiāwe*. He reaps the harvest of the heart using the snares of love sickness; meet me sometimes, how else is the night to pass for me weeping:—Song.

JIGARĀ जिगरा s. m. Courage, spirit, bravery, valour, resolution, endurance, patience:—*jigarewāldā*, *wāldā*, s. m. f. One who acts humbly and meekly, though his prosperity, and standing might make him conceited and overbearing; i. q. *Jerd*, *Hausld*.

JIGARĪ जिगरी } a. Belonging to the  
JIGRĪ जिगरी } liver; intimate, bosom (friend), dear, darling, (as son, brother):—*jigrī dast*, s. m. Stools, the result not of disease but of purgatives.

JIH जिह pron. (obl. of *Jo*). Who, which, that;—s. f. An edge, a border (of a shoe):—*jih lāwā*, v. n. To put on a border or edging:—*jih sūwā*, v. a. To sew the upper border of a shoe.

JIHĀ जिहा } a. Corrupted from  
JIHĪ जिही } the Sanskrit word  
JIHĀN जिहां } *Yādush*. Such as,  
JIHE जिहे } according as, in like

manner;—conj., ad. As, when; also an adjunct to adjectives meaning, as it were, rather, somewhat; also used an affix like the Hindustānī *śā*, *ijhā*, *ijhān* like this (*aisā*):—*kāldā jihā*, *jihān*, a. Blackish:—*bhājī jihān bhājī te kahān muhtājī*. My present (*bhājī*) is as good as yours; so neither of us is under an obligation to the other:—*jihe* or *jihen* *rāh tehe firishte*. As the soul is, so will the (recording) angels be.—Prov.

JIHAR BIDDĪĀ जिहर बिद्धीਆ s. f. Beating, teasing.

JIHARNĀ जिहरਨਾ v. a. To beat.

JĪHDĀ ਜੀਹਦਾ } pron. Whose, of  
JĪHDĪ ਜੀਹਦੀ } whom:—*jīhdī koṭhī*  
*wichch dāye uh de kamle we siāye*. In whose granary is grain his fools are also

wise, (i. e., the relations of influential persons, though fools, are said to be wise.)

JIHRĀ निह्रा *m.* } *pron.* Who, which,  
JIHRĪ निह्री *f.* } what:—*jihṛā, kihṛā,*  
*jihṛī, kihṛī, Whosoever, whichever,*  
whatsoever.

JIHRĀUNĀ निह्राउठा *v. a.* To cause to be beaten.

JĪJĀ नीजा } *s. m.* A brother-in-law,  
JĪJĀ नीजा } a sister's husband, a child,  
a bridegroom.

JĪJĪ निनी *s. m. (M.)* Inspissated nasal mucous.

JĪJĪ नीनी *s. f.* A woman's breasts used by a mother in suckling; a girl, a bride.

JĪJMĀN निजमान *s. m.* } See  
JĪJMĀNĀNĪ निजमानटी *s. f.* } *Jaj-*  
*mān, Jajmānāṭī.*

JĪJMĀNĪ निजमानी *s. m. f.* See *Jajmānī.*

JIKAṚ निकर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zikar*. Mention, recollection, account; praise, fame; recital, relation; repeating the *Qurān* and reciting the praise and names of God; *c. w. karnā.*

JIKK निक् *s. f.* See *Jakk.*

JIKKAR निक्कर *s. m. (K.)* A thicket or tangle of trees and bushes hard to penetrate.

GĪKKNĀ निक्कटा *v. a.* To squeeze and press the limbs and rack the joints, to shampoo.

JIKKUN निक्कु } *ad.* Corruption of  
JIKKUR निक्कुर } the Sanskrit word  
JIKUN निकु } *Yat.* In what manner, as.

JĪL नील *s. f.* A very small bell tied to the leg of a hawk or other tamed birds by which to discover where it is after it is made fly to catch any thing; the seventh note in the octave; the wire of a musical instrument.

JĪLAU निलौ *s. m.* Pomp, glory, pageantry, retinue:—*jīlau dār, s. m.* A man of pomp and consequence; *i. q. Jalau.*

JĪLD निलट *s. m.* The binding of a book; the skin; *i. q. Jilt.*

JĪLLH निल्लु *s. f.* Sloth, slowness, sluggishness.

JĪLLHĀ निल्लु *a., s. m.* Inactive, lazy, sluggish; sluggard.

JĪLLHAN निल्लुट *s. f.* A bog, a quagmire; a quicksand; hard stiff clay met in sinking wells.

JĪLODHAR निल्लेयर *s. m.* See *Jalodhar.*

JĪLODHARAN निल्लेयरट *s. f.* }  
JĪLODHARĪ निल्लेयरी *s. m.* }

See *Jalodharan.*

JILT निलउ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jild*. The binding of a book; the skin:—*jilt bannhāt, banāuṭī, v. a.* To bind a book:—*jilt gālṭī, v. a. lit.* To melt the skin, *i. e.,* to destroy utterly.

JIMĀUNĀ निमाउठा *v. a.* To cause to be eaten, to feed; to cause to be born; *i. q. Jamāuṇā, Jiwāuṇā.*

JIMÍ ਜਿਮੀ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
 JIMÍN ਜਿਮੀਂ } from the Persian  
 JIMÍN ਜਮੀਣ } word *Zamín*. The

earth, soil, land, ground; region, country; the ground work of a cloth or picture; a floor:—*jimín-dár, jimídár, s. m.* A cultivator, a farmer; a landlord, a landholder:—*jimídáré, jimín-dáré, s. m.* Agriculture, the business of a farmer, the land or estate held by him:—*jimín-dárí, jimídárí, s. f.* Agriculture, the ownership of land; the office or business of a *Jimín-dár*:—*jimín-dární, jimídární, s. f.* A farmer's wife or daughter:—*jimín dā málak, s. m.* A landowner:—*jimín* or *jimín puttá, v. a.* To dig, to excavate:—*jimín wichch dabbé, gaddé, v. n.* To bury; *jimín kand, s. f.* The yam; sweet potato:—*jimín wichch nigghar jánd, niggharand, v. n.* To be buried in the ground; to be greatly ashamed:—*jekar jimín wehul deand ían nigghar jánd.* If the earth would have opened then (I) would have been swallowed.

JIMMÁ ਜਿੱਮਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zimmah*. See *Jummd*.

JIN ਜਿਨ *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yad*. Who;—*ad. (M.)* Wherever:—*jin kin, jin kiné, pron.* Whosoever:—*jine wenjen tadh marjé.* You can go wherever you please.

JÍN ਜੀਨ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zín*. A saddle; a kind of cloth drill:—*dabbal jín, s. m.* A kind of double cloth, extra strong drill, duck:—*jín kasaró v. n.* To saddle (a horse):—*jín posh, s. m.* A saddle cloth:—*jín sawári, s. f.* Riding on horse back.

JINÁN ਜਿਨਾਂ } *pron. pl. (obl. of Jo)*  
 JINANH ਜਿਨਾਂਹ } Whom, which, what.

JINÁT ਜਿਨਾਤ *s. m. f. pl. of Jinn.*  
 Genii.

JIND ਜਿੰਦ *s. f.* Life, soul, spirit; strength:—*jindgah, s. f.* Life, life-time:—*jind marní, v. n.* To kill; to make a great effort, to put forth great exertions.

JIND ਜੀਂਦ *s. f.* The dirt which settles inside a well; the Jind State; the name of a town in the Jind State.

JINDÁ ਜਿੰਦਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zindah*. Alive, living.

JINDAGÍ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Zindagí* Life, life-time.

JINDH ਜਿੰਧ } *s. m. (K.)* The Stub-  
 JINDHÁ ਜਿੰਧਾ } ble in a cornfield.

JINDRÍ ਜਿੰਦਰੀ *s. f.* (Dim. of *Jind*.) Life.

JINDÚÁ ਜਿੰਦੂਆ *s. m. voc.* O dear!  
 O my soul!

JINHÁN ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ *pron. pl. (obl. of Jo.)*  
 Whom, which, what.

JINHÍN ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀਂ } *pron.; (i. q. Jinhán ne.)*  
 JINÍN ਜਿਨੀਂ } Who.

JINJÁL ਜਿੰਜਾਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Janjál*. Difficulty:—*bānkā hāl must dā jinjál.* A foppish ploughman is needlessly involved in troubles. See also *Janjál*.

JINJARÁRÁ ਜਿੰਜਰਆਰਾ *s. f. (K.)*  
 The ceremony of second marriage of a woman.

JINO ਜਿਨੋ } *ad. (M.) (obl. of Jī)* From  
 JINON ਜਿਨੋਂ } wherever, whencesoever:  
 —*jinodh wā tinháo dā oḡhir.* From

wherever the wind comes, thence also comes the shelter.—Prov.

\* JINN ਜਿਨ } *s. m.* One of the genii,  
JINN ਜਿਨ } a genius, a ghost: *met.*

a fat and ugly man:—*jāt dh damrī jinn wāngūn chambī, Kārār dā sau nā qar nā bhau.* A quarter pice owed to a *Jāt* clings like a ghost; in a hundred owed to a *Kārār* there is neither fear nor danger.—Prov. The *Jāt* makes very persistent efforts to realise to his debts.

JINNAN ਜਿਨਾਂ } *ad.* As much as.  
JINNIN ਜਿਨੀਂ }

JINNANI ਜਿਨਣੀ } *s. f.* A female genius,  
JINNÍ ਜਿਨੀ } or spirit, or demon,  
one of the genii.

JINNAT ਜਿਨਾਤ } *s. f. (pl. of Jinn.)* Genii.

JINNAT ਜਿਨਾਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Jannat*. Paradise,  
heaven.

JINS ਜਿਨਸ } *s. f.* Genus, kind, sort,  
species; family, race; articles, goods,  
merchandise, moveables; grain, corn,

JINSÍ ਜਿਨਸੀ } *s. f.* A heavy piece of  
artillery; a caste of Brahmans of mixed  
blood.

JINWEN ਜੀਵੇਂ } *a. (M.)* As:—*domān*  
JINWEN ਜੀਵੇਂ } *ghar wiwānāh jīnwēn*

*bhānwēn tiwēn gān.* When the wedding is in the musician's house you can have whatever song pleases you.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Jiwēn.*

JIRÁ ਜਿਰਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Jarah*. Objection, argu-  
ment:—*jirā karnā, v. a.* To cross-ex-  
amine; *i. q.* *Jirhā.*

JIRÁ ਜੀਰਾ } *s. m.* Cummin seed;  
JIRÍ ਜੀਰੀ } *s. f.* (*Cuminum officinale*),

Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*, called *Chittā* or *Safed jirā*, in contradistinction to. *Kālā* or *Sīh jirā*, black Cummin, the product of *Cuminum cyminum*, also of *Carum gracile*. The name is also given to the fruit of *Nigella Sativa* and *Veronica anthelmintica*; a smith's vice.

JIRARÍ ਜਿਰਰੀ } *a.* Obstinate, perverse.

JIRHÁ ਜਿਰਹਾ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Jarah*. An inferential  
truth; objection, exception:—*jirhā pagār*  
*vī, pakārī, v. n.* To take a hint, to  
ferret out the truth on any subject, to  
infer; to object, to take exception to;  
*i. q.* *Jirā.*

JIRNÁ ਜੀਰਨਾ } *v. n. (Pof.)* To be im-  
mersed, to be absorbed (water); *i. q.* *Ji-*  
*urā, Jīwarā.*

JIS ਜਿਸ } *pron. (obl. of Jo).* Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Yat*. Who,  
which, that, what:—*jisā, jise, jisi, a.*  
Whose, of whom:—*jisdām, jisgharī, jis-*  
*wele, ad.* When, while, whilst:—*jis jagah,*  
*jis thān, ad.* Wherever, where:—*jis,*  
*karke, jisgallon, ad.* On which account:  
—*jiskise, jiskisi, pron.* Whoever, which-  
soever:—*jistarāh, ad.* According to, as:  
—*jiste, ad. (lit. by which.)* That, in  
order that, on which, whereupon.

JISM ਜਿਸਮ } *s. m.* Body, material frame.

JIST ਜਿਸਤ } *s. m.* Pewter; *e v e n s*,  
(in the game *odds or evens*):—*jist dāh,*  
*jist dān, s. m.* Even and odd; *i. q.* *Jast.*

JISTÁ ਜਿਸਤਾ } *s. m.* The fraying of  
JISTE ਜਿਸਤੇ } cloth (in washing); the  
irregularity of colour (in dyeing); *c. v.*  
*pañe; i. q.* *Jastā.*

JISTÍ ਜਿਸਤੀ } *a.* Made of pewter.

JIT ਜਿਤ } *pron.* See *Jis*:—*jitwāl, ad.*  
Wherever, in whichever direction.

JÍT ਜੀਤ } *s. f.* Victory, triumph; pro-  
fit, advantage; *i. q.* *Jitt, Jet.*

JITANÁ ਜਿਤਾਣਾ } *v. a.* To cause  
 JITAUNÁ ਜਿਤਾਉਣਾ } to be victorious,  
 to enable to gain a victory.

JITARAN ਜਿਤਰਨ *v. n.* (M.) To wait,  
 to be patient.

JITÁÚ ਜਿਤਾਉ *s. m.* One who helps to  
 gain a victory.

JITHANÍ ਜਿਠਾਣੀ *s. f.* See *Jathāṇī*.

JITÍ ਜਿਤੀ } *a.* (M.) As much:  
 JITLÁ ਜਿਤਲਾ } —*rajā mullān bukhī*  
*meph, jitt khānde.* A Mullān who has  
 dined can still eat as much as a starving  
 buffalo.—Prov. on the greediness of  
 Mullāns.

JITNÁ ਜਿਤਨਾ } *pron.* Corrupted from  
 JITNÍ ਜਿਤਨੀ } the Sanskrit word  
*Jāvat.* As much as, so much, how much,  
 as many, all, whatever, whatsoever:—  
*jitnāku, pron.* About as many as, about  
 as much as.

JITNE ਜਿਤਨੇ *pron.* As many as, as  
 much as.

JÍTRÚ ਜੀਤਰੂ } *s. m.* An insect; a man  
 or animal slender and  
 JÍTRÚ ਜੀਤਰੂ } weak like an insect, in-  
 fants of a tender age, the young of  
 animals.

JITT ਜਿੱਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Já.* Victory, success,  
 profit, gain:—*jitt hár, s. f.* Victory and  
 defeat, gain and loss:—*jitt hoṭí, hojduṭí,*  
*v. n.* To be victorious, to be successful,  
 to gain something in spite of opposers:  
 —*jitt inḍrī, s. m.* One who has sub-  
 dued his passions:—*jitt laingá, v. n.*  
 See *Jittgá.*

JITTHE ਜਿੱਥੇ *ad.* Where, in which  
 place:—*jitthe kite, ad.* Wherever, in

whatever place:—*jitthe kitthe, ad.* Here  
 and there, every where:—*jitthe ku, ad.*  
 At about which, or what place, where.

JITHUT ਜਿਠੁਤ *s. m.* See *Jathutt.*

JITTNÁ ਜਿੱਤਣਾ *v. a.* To overcome, to  
 prevail, to gain the victory, to achieve  
 success.

JÍTRÚ ਜੀਤਰੂ *s. m.* A victor, a conquer-  
 or, a winner; also the same as *Jitrá.*

JÍU ਜੀਉ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Jíu.* Life, soul, self,  
 spirit, heart, mind; an insect, an animal-  
 cule; a beloved friend, a darling; *i. q.* *Já,*  
*Jíu.*

JÍUKÁ ਜੀਉਕਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Upajivaká.* Subsistence,  
 livelihood. See *Ajiváká.*

JÍUN ਜੀਉਣ *s. m.* Life; livelihood:  
 —*jíun búpí, s. f.* A bush fabled to have  
 life-giving properties; the plant of life,  
*i. e.,* wheat and other eatable grain;  
 those who are enslaved by their  
 appetites call their favourite source of  
 gratification their *jíun búpí*; whatever a  
 man cannot refrain from is called his *jíun*  
*búpí*:—*jíunghár, jíunghárd, a.* Living, ani-  
 mate, possessing the power of vitality:  
 —*jíunpáí, s. f.* Life, more life; destiny,  
 recovery after severe illness; *i. q.*  
*Jíuan.*

JIUṆ ਜਿਊਂ *ad.* As, in what manner,  
 in whatever way:—*jiun dá tiun, ad.*  
 Exactly as it was, neither more nor  
 less; perfect, sound, same, the very  
 same:—*jiun dá tiun rakkhá, v. n.* To  
 keep safe and sound;—*jiun jiun, ad.*  
 As far as, as long as:—*jiun tiun, ad.*  
 In whatever way, by all means, in  
 some way; any how; with great  
 difficulty.

JÍUN ਜਿਉਂ *As, as soon as*:—*jiun tiun,*  
*ad.* In whatever way, by all means,  
 in some way or other.

**JĪUNĀ ਜੀਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To live, to exist, to enjoy life, to be happy:—*Present participle*: *jīundā*; *Future*: *jīwegā*, *jīwsān*; *Past participle*: *jīwid*:—*jīunde jī*, *ad.* Living, alive,—*ad.* While life remains; during lifetime, while yet alive:—*jīundā jī marnā*, *mar rahindā*, *v. n.* (*lit.* a living death.) To have the life crushed out of one; to be in extreme trouble or pain, (*i. e.*, death in life.)

**JĪURĀ ਜੀਉਰਾ** *s. m.* (*Dim. of Jī*). Life, soul; the name of a set of Sikh *Bāwds* whose headquarters are at Goindwal. They are called *Jīurd*, because their ancestor is said to have been raised from the dead by one of the Gurus; a sweetheart, one beloved; will, desire;—*saildānī jīurd*, *s. m.* A roving character.

**JĪURNĀ ਜੀਉਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be absorbed, as water in a new earthen pot;—*jīurnā* or *jīur ke khānd*, *v. n.* To be humble when one's advantages natural or acquired, naturally tend to make one proud and overbearing; *i. q.* *Jīurd*, *jīurnā*.

**JĪW ਜੀਵ** *s. m.* (*S.*) Life, soul, heart; a sweetheart, a darling:—*jīwātmā*, *s. m.* The vital principle, spirit, soul; *i. q.* *Jī*, *Jīu*.

**JĪWAIN ਜਿਵੈਣ** *s. f.* See *Jawain*, *Ajwain*.

**JĪWĀLANĀ ਜਿਵਾਲਨਾ** *v. a.* To feed;  
**JĪWĀLNĀ ਜਿਵਾਲਨਾ** *v. a.* to give life;  
*i. q.* *Judand*.

**JĪWAN ਜੀਵਣ** *s. f.* Life, vitality; livelihood:—*jīwāghār*, *a.* Living, animate possessing the power of vitality:—*jīwān mukt*, *a.* Emancipated while yet living.

**JĪWANT ਜੀਵੰਤ** *a.* Animate, having life.

**JĪWARNĀ ਜੀਵਰਨਾ** *v. n.* See *Jīurnā*.

**JĪWĀUNĀ ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To revive, to give life; to feed, to cause to eat.

**JIWEN ਜਿਵੇ** *ad.* See *Jīwēn*.

**JĪWNĀ ਜੀਵਣਾ** *v. n.* To live; *i. q.* *Jīund*.

**JĪWRĀ ਜੀਵਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Jīurd*.

**JO ਜੋ** *pron.* Corrupted from the San-

skrit word *Yadd*. Who, which, that, what;—*conj.* If, since that;—*s. f.* (*M.*) A wife. See *Jos*,—*jo hai*, *jo ho*, *ad.* What-ever:—*jo ho so ho*. Come what may:—*jo kot*, *ad.* Whoever, any;—*jo kuchchh*, *ad.* Whatever, whatso-ever—*jo jo*, *ad.* Whoever, whatever, which-ever:—*je hosake so tūn kar*. Do what can be done:—*charko ghorā te manohar jo*, *kahān bakhhtdwardē ghar ho*. A mare that grazes well and a wife that eats little (is thrifty) are only found in the house of the fortunate.—Prov.

**JOANĪ ਜੋਅਨੀ** *s. f.* (*K.*) See *Jawain*.

**JOBAN ਜੋਬਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jobanam*. Puberty, youth, the period of youth the beauty and freshness of youth:—*joban math*, *joban wāntā*, *a.* Being at the age of puberty, being in the prime and beauty of youth, marriageable (a woman), beautiful, handsome:—*joban chāphā*, *joban wichchā*, *v. n.* To rise or be developed (a woman's breasts):—*joban luttā*, *v. a.* To enjoy the height of pleasure with a beautiful loving woman:—*joban sī tād jātan sī lāgū sī sabh ko*, *joban jātan godāke main rahā nimāsi ho*. When (I) was in the freshness of youth, then (I) had earnestness, and every one was in my search or pursuit; (I now) lost my beauty and labour and am helpless.—Prov.

**JODH ਜੋਧ** *s. m.* Labour, effort, endeavour, austerity:—*jodh kamdand*, *v. a.* To practice austerities:—*jodh karnd*, *v. a.* To labour hard, to endeavour, to practice austerities.

**JODHĀ ਜੋਧਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yudh*. A powerful man, a warrior, a combatant, a hero, a brave fellow; an ascetic.

**JOG ਜੋਗ** *s. f.* A yoke of oxen or male buffaloes;—*s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yoga*. Junction, fitting; conjunction of auspicious stars, a fortunate moment; opportunity, occasion; devotion, which consists in concentration of the thoughts on a particular point, deep meditation with the body in one fixed posture practiced by certain classes of Hindu devotees; union with the Supreme Being by means of abstract contemplation, or intense meditation; the *Yogā* system of philosophy founded by Patanjali; a musical mode;—*a.* Fit, capable, adequate, proper, admissible:—*jog dhārad*, *v. a.* To assume the garb of a *jogi*:—*jog jout*, *v. n.* To yoke (oxen):—*jog laing*, *v. n.* To retire from the world, to become a *faqir*:—*jog kamāduṛā*, *sādhad*, *v. a.* To lead the life of an ascetic, to practice *jog*.

**JOGAN ਜੋਗਣ** *s. f.* A female *Jogi*.

**JOGGĀ ਜੋਗਾ** *a.* Opportune, fit, proper, able, capable, adequate, opposite, applicable;—*s. m.* Dregs, strainings:—*joggā honā*, *v. n.* To be fit, to be adequate, to be capable.

**JOGĪ ਜੋਗੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yogi*. A Hindu *faqir* or ascetic; one who practices *jog*; a class of Hindu *faqirs* who wear large earrings and are disciples of *Gorakh Nāth*; a class of Muhammadan *faqirs* who sing songs as they beg; a conjurer.

**JOGĪĀ ਜੋਗੀਆ** *a.* Like a *Jogi*, belonging to a *Jogi*;—*s. m.* A reddish yellow or ochre colour with which *Jogis* dye their garments; the name of a *rāg* or musical mode.

**JOGNĪ ਜੋਗਣੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yoginī*. A female demon, or being gifted with magical powers, attendants of Siva or *Durgā*.

**JOHAL ਜੋਹਲ** } *s. m. (K.)* A long.  
**JOHAT ਜੋਹਤ** } field or strip of low  
land sunk below the ordinary level.

**JOHAR ਜੋਹਰ** } *s. m.* A pond, a  
**JOHUR ਜੋਹੁਰ** } tank;—(K.) Marsh  
and waste land; moist with springs.

**JOHNĀ ਜੋਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To look at, to examine, to try, to ascertain; *i. q.* *Juhnd*.

**JOHŪ ਜੋਹੂ** *s. m.* One who examines and ascertains a thing.

**JOI ਜੋਇ** } *s. f. (M.)* A wife:—*do*

**JOE ਜੋਏ** } *joī dā māndā, dāphī khodī*  
*te akkhon kāndā*. The husband of two wives is thin-bearded and one eyed.—Prov. in allusion to the story of the man the elder of whose wives pulled out the black and the younger the white hairs of his beard; and of the man who allowed the wick of the candle to burn his eye out rather than awake his wives; *i. q.* *Jo*.

**JOJAN ਜੋਜਣ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yojana*. A measure of distance differently reckoned at four and a half, five, eight and nine miles.

**JOK ਜੋਕ** *s. f. pl.* *Jokān*. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jalakā*. A leech; *met.* a woman who drinks the blood of a man, one who so annoys another that he may be said to drink his blood:—*jokān lagāunīdān*, *v. a.* To apply leeches:—*jokān wāgūn chambārād*, *v. n.* To stick like a leech:—*jokān wāld*, *wāldī*, *s. m. f.* Men and women whose business it is to keep and apply leeches.

**JOKHĀ ਜੋਖਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A fireman, the man who feeds the fire while sugarcane juice is being boiled into *gur*:—*jokhe dā jukhāī hik shāhī gur te chār bukk chhāī*. The wages of a fireman are a quarter of a *chhiṭānk* of *gur*, and four handfuls of ashes.—Prov.

JOKHÁÍ जेधंखी *s. f.* Weighing; *i. q.* *Jukhái.*

JOKHÁUNÁ जेधंखुटा *v. a.* To cause to be weighed; *i. q.* *Jukháuṅḡ.*

JOKHŪNÁ जेधंखा *v. a.* To weigh.

JOKHON जेधं *s. m.* Danger, hazard, risk, a venture, a dangerous thing; valuables, as jewels, or money.

JOKHÚ जेधु *s. m.* One who weighs.

JOL जेल *s. f. (K.)* A long strip of land running between banks or ridges of rock.

JOM जेम *s. m.* Heat, ebullition, passion, lust; *c. w.* *ḍjéṅḡ, ḍuṅḡ, chəṅḡ.*

JOMÍ जेमी *a.* Passionate, lustful.

JONÁ जेठा *v. a.* To yoke.

JONGLÁ जेगला } *s. m. (K.)* Yoke  
JONGRÁ जेगरा } for oxen.

JOR जेर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zor*. Strength, power, force, violence; exertion, effort; virtue; influence, authority:—*for ḍuṅḡ, v. n.* To grow stronger and stronger:—*for ḍharṅḡ, v. n.* To reach or attain full strength:—*for chakḍuṅḡ, v. n.* To use force, to coerce:—*for challḡ, v. n.* To have power over, to have authority or influence:—*for deṅḡ, v. a.* To give force to, to strengthen, to lay stress or emphasis on; to aid, to support; to corroborate, to confirm:—*for kaḍḍhḡ, v. n.* To impoverish:—*for karnḡ, v. a.* To practice wrestling; to try one's force; to use force:—*for lḍuṅḡ, marnḡ, v. a.* To use violence, to apply force; to exert; to try hard, to make strong efforts; to have sexual

intercourse with:—*for ndl, ad.* Forcibly, severely:—*for painḡ, v. n.* To feel or be influenced by force:—*for pḍuṅḡ, v. a.* To press or bear upon; to coerce, to compel:—*for udḡ, v. n.* Strong, powerful, vigorous, influential:—*for wickḡ, v. n.* To reach or attain one's full strength; to show one's strength or authority; to be ready to use force or violence:—*for wikhḡ, v. a.* To show one's strength, power, or authority, to intimidate.

JOR जेज *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jur*. A joint, junction, meeting, union, connection, a pair, a couple; a patch, a seam; sum, total, addition:—*for bharḡ, v. a.* To fill two small cups, one with rice and milk, and the other with *sharbat*, and thereafter to give them to children as a votive offering on the tenth of *Muharram*, for the life and safety of a child:—*for deṅḡ, v. a.* To unite, to mend; a sum in addition:—*for for, s. m.* Every joint of the body:—*for lḍuṅḡ, v. n.* To splice:—*for lagḡ, v. n.* To patch, to sum up:—*for marnḡ, v. n.* To copulate.

JORÁ जेजा } *s. m.* A couple, two asso-  
JORÁ जेग } ciates; a man and woman

associated); counterfeits of gold or silver; a pair, a suit, a suit of clothes (especially of a bride or bridegroom); a pair of shoes; the horizontal and vertical wheels together of a well, &c; (*M.*) a pair of oxen; a plough; a share:—*for wḡ, s. m.* A ploughman who brings his own oxen (generally applied to men associated in *Hulars*, (i.e., an association of ploughers cultivating in common).

JORÁ JORÍ जेग जेरी *ad.* Corruption of the Persian word *Zoré soré*. By force, violently, forcibly; *volens volens*.

JORÁWAR जेगदर *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zoráwar*. Strong, powerful.

JORÁWARÍ जेगदरी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Zoráwarí*.



Power, strength, energy, force, violence;  
—*ad.* Forcibly, by force, violently,  
*molens colens; c. w. harni.*

**JORI जेरी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Zor*. Force, violence, op-  
pression;—*ad.* See *Jordwari*.

**JORI जेरी** *s. f.* A pair, a pair of doors;  
a couple, two associates, a man and  
woman associated; a double piece of best  
cloth; a pair of horses; a pair of sons;—  
*s. m. (M.)* A set of indigo-vats consisting  
of one small and two large vats:—*joridār*,  
*s. m.* An associate, one of a pair:—  
*karidā dē jori, s. m.* A pair of two *karids*:  
—*jori pherū, v. a.* To fix a pair of  
doors.

**JORU जेरु** *s. f.* A wife, a consort.

**JORU जेरु** *s. m.* A man who hoards  
wealth, a miser; one who joins anything  
together.

**JORNA जेनहा** *v. a.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Joran*. To join, to  
unite, to connect; to mend, to patch;  
to add together, to reckon, to add up,  
to bring together, to collect; to toil  
and scrape for a living; to fabricate;  
to cement, to consolidate; to tie (as the  
hands), to fold the hands as in prayer  
or supplication; to set a bone; to match,  
to pair.

**JOS जेम** *s. m. (P.)* Boiling.

**JOSH जेष** ebullition; rage, excite-  
ment; passion, love, lust; zeal, enthusi-  
asm, fanaticism:—*josh dūgd, mārūd, v. n.*  
To boil up; also *josh wichch dūgd, q. v.*:—  
*josh dūgd, v. a.* To boil:—*josh wichch*  
*dūgd, v. n.* To swell, to bubble up, to  
be enraged; to be touched with emotion;  
to be heated, to feel the sexual passion.

**JOSÁNDÁ जेमंदा** *s. m.* A decoc-  
**JOSHÁNDÁ जेषंदा** tion.

**JOSI जेमी** *s. m.* A sub-division of  
**JOSHI जेमी** Brahmins; also see *Jo-*  
*tashī*.

**JOT जेत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Jyotis*. Light, lustre, a  
ray of light; the flame of a candle or  
lamp; a light generally that lighted before  
an idol or on any festival; eyesight, vision;  
soul, spirit, the divine life; a yoke,  
cultivation:—*jāg dē jot, s. f. (lit. lighted*  
*lamp or light.)* Everburning light before  
idols or in temples, it may be artificial,  
or natural as in the jets of gas which  
issue in certain places from the ground;  
an appellation of the *Devi* of *Jawldā-*  
*mukhi*:—*jot jagdūgi, v. n.* To light a  
lamp before an idol or in a temple or  
on any religious festival:—*jotmān, a.*  
Bright, enlightened.

**JOTAR जेतर** *s. f.* A leather  
**JOTARÁ जेतरा** strap in the yoke of  
oxen at a well which passes through a  
hole in the lower cross bars; a portion  
of harness; the traces.

**JOTAS जेतम** *s. m.* Corrupted  
**JOTASH जेतम** from the Sanskrit  
word *Jyotisha*. Astronomy and as-  
trology.

**JOTASÍ जेतमी** *s. f.* An astronomer  
**JOTASHÍ जेतमी** or astrologer; a  
kind of coarse rice in Peshawar.

**JOTH जेष** *s. m. (K.)* A pass in the  
higher Himalayan ranges applied also  
generally to a great range.

**JOTÍ जेटी** *s. f.* See *Jot*:—*jotī sarāp, a.*  
*lit.* Having the appearance of light;  
luminous, radiant; one of the names of  
God.

**JOTNÁ जेतहा** *v. a.* To yoke, to har-  
ness, to plough.

**JOTNÁ जेतहा** *s. f.* Light, eyesight,  
vision.

**JOTRÁ जेत्रा** *s. m.* One round of a  
**JOTTÁ जेता** plough, a single plough-  
ing of a field; *c. w. lādūgd*.

**JOWAN** ਜੋਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To yoke.

Present participle: *jowendá*; Future: *jowendán*; Past participle: *jutá*:—*jutam jorá pántí láyam wár kún*; *dukhen dé gográ wanj desán Kirár kún*. I yoked my pair and gave water to the cotton, we will go and give our hard-earned cotton-pods to the *Kirár*.—Song.

**JOWÁR** ਜੋਵਾਰ *s. f. (K.)* The great millet. See *Juár*.

**JOWÁRÁ** ਜੋਵਾਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* A

**JOWÁRÍ** ਜੋਵਾਰੀ } gathering of neighbours who form a work party to do farm work on one holding. It is held in turn in the fields of the various members of the party. The owner of the field worked in provides food and sometimes music for the party,

**JÚ** ਜੂ *inter.* Sir! lord! master! (poetic);—*s. m. (K.)* Barley (*Hordeum bezastichum*.)

**JÚÁ** ਜੁਆ *s. m.* A die, dice; a game of chance, gambling:—*júebáj*, *s. m.* A gambler:—*júebájí*, *s. f.* Gambling:—*júekháńá*, *s. m.* A gambling house:—*júá khexáá*, *márná*, *v. n.* To gamble.

**JUÁB** ਜੁਆਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jawáb*. See *Jubáb*.

**JUÁDHAR** ਜੁਆਧਰ *s. m.* One infested with lice.

**JUÁGAL** ਜੁਆਗਲ *a.* Barley mixed with wheat in a small proportion. If the quantity of barley is great the mixture is called *Gojí*.

**JUÁHÁN** ਜੁਆਹਾਂ *s. m.* The name of a plant of which *tattís* are sometimes made; *i. q.* *Jauáhn*.

**JUÁÍ** ਜੁਆਈ *s. m.* A son-in-law. See *Jawáí*.

**JUÁLÁ** ਜੁਆਲਾ *s. f.* Flame:—*Juálá-Mukhí*, *s. f.* A title of *Deví*, a town in

the Kangra Valley where there is a famous temple of *Deví*, in which there are jets of gas kept constantly burning as they issue from the ground. They are supposed by some to issue from the mouth of *Deví*, by others from the mouth of the demon *Jalandhara* whom *Deví* slew and whose head she buried here; volcano. See *Jawáí*.

**JUÁN** ਜੁਆਣ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jawán*. A youth, a robust strong man or woman; a young soldier;—*a.* Young, youthful:—*juá mard*, *a.*, *s. m.* Manly, magnanimous; a brave man:—*juá mardí*, *s. f.* Bravery; generosity, spirit:—*juá marg*, *s. f.* One who dies in the prime of youth (a curse):—*juá maut*, *s. f.* Untimely death; *c. w. marná*.

**JUÁNÍ** ਜੁਆਣੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jawání*. Youth, the period of youth, puberty:—*juáńi chakh-úí*, *v. n.* To arrive at the age of puberty:—*juáńi dé dlam*, *s. m.* The season of youth.

**JUÁR** ਜੁਆਰ *s. f.* Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*):—*nikkí juár*, *s. f.* Millet:—*waddí juár*, *s. f.* Indian corn (*Zed*):—*juár kháná*, *s. m.* A gaming house.

**JUAR** ਜੁਅਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jowar*. Fever.

**JUÁRAN** ਜੁਆਰਣ *s. f.* A female gambler.

**JUÁRÍ** ਜੁਆਰੀ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jowárí*. A gambler; the place where the strings pass over the bridge of a musical instrument, a thread passed beneath the strings over the bridge to improve the sound.

**JUÁRÍ** ਜੁਆਰੀ }  
**JUÁRÍÁ** ਜੁਆਰੀਆ } *s. m.* A gambler.  
**JUÁṬ** ਜੁਆਟ }

**JUÁUNÁ** ਜੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To revive, to bring to life; to cause to be yoked or harnessed.

**JUBÁB** जुबाब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Juwb*. Answer, reply; discharge, dismissal; refusal of an offer of marriage or of a request:—*jubáb dáwá, s. m.* The answer to a legal plaint:—*jubáb deqd, v. a.* To answer, to reply; to be accountable for, to be responsible; to discharge, to dismiss:—*jubáb honá, milá, v. n.* To be dismissed or discharged:—*jubáb karná, v. a.* To make answer:—*jubáb námá, s. m.* A writing attached amongst *Shídh* Muhammadans to the winding sheet, on the breast of the deceased, being the answers to the questions to be put by the examining angels *Munkar* and *Nakir* in case the poor soul should be too flurried to answer for himself:—*jubáb suál karná, v. n.* To reason, to dispute.

**JUDÁ** जुदा *a. (P.)* Separate, apart, distinct:—*ad.* Separately, severally, one by one; *c. u.* *honá, karná.* See *Alagg*.

**JUDÁÍ** जुदाई } *s. f.* Separation,  
**JUDÁIGÍ** जुदाइगी } distinction.

**JUDDH** जुद्ध *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuddh*. War, fight, battle:—*juddh karná, v. a.* To fight:—*juddh macháugá, v. a.* To begin a battle:—*juddh márná, v. a.* To fight, to be successful in battle.

**JUG** जुग *s. m.* A couple, a pair; a term used in the game of *chausar* (the opposite to blot):—*jug phorá, v. a.* To separate, to cause friends to fall out:—*jug phutá, v. n.* To be separated (the pair in the game *chausar*), to become separate; the falling out of friends.

**JUGÁD** जुगाद *a.* He who was at the beginning of the *Jugg*; (an epithet of God.)

**JUGAL** जुगल } *s. m.* Two, a pair, a  
**JUGAM** जुगम } couple, union.

**JUGÁLÍ** जुगाली *s. f.* Chewing the cud; *c. w.* *karná.*

**JUGAR** जुगर *s. m. (M.)* The leather thong by which the yoke is fastened to the plough shaft.

**JUGAT** जुगत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuktí*. Arrangement, manner, mode, skill, cleverness, contrivance; art, address, dexterity; prudence, management, economy, frugality; wit; ridicule, irony; a pun or double *entendre*:—*jugat báji, s. f.* Ridicule, witticism, irony:—*Jugat báji, s. m. f.* A person given to ridicule or wit:—*jugatán karná, jugat karná, v. a.* To ridicule, to make sport of:—*jugat nál challá, v. n.* To live economically:—*jugat maháugá wittar já.* Without frugality one is lost.

**JUGATAN** जुगतन } *s. f.* A wise,  
**JUGATÍ** जुगती } *s. m.* contriv-  
**JUGATÍÁ** जुगतीआ } *s. m.* ing, clever  
person, a good manager, a person of skill and dexterity; a facetious or witty person.

**JUGG** जुग *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuga*. An epoch, an era, a period especially one of the four great periods mentioned in the Hindu Shastars, i. e., *Satjugg, Dawápar, Tretá, Kaljugg*. Each of the *Juggs* comprises an age of the world. Each is preceded by a period called *Sandhyá*, "twilight" and followed by *Sandhyansá* "a portion of twilight" The first three have now elapsed. The *Juggs* correspond to the Golden, Silver, Copper and Iron ages:—*jugg jugg, ad.* Always, for ever:—*jugg jugg já, juggin já.* Live forever! live from age to age!

**JUGLÁ** जुगला *s. f.* Union, conspiracy, confederacy.

**JUGNÍ** जुगनी *s. f.* An ornament or jewel worn by women round the neck:—*jugní dáugá, v. n.* To sing a song of the *Jugní*.

JUGNÚ ਜੁਗਨੁ *s. m.* The firefly, the glowworm.

JUGRÍ JANÁ ਜੁਗੜੀ ਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* (Pof.) To be joined, to be yoked, to be harnessed.

JUGTÍ ਜੁਗਤੀ *s. f.* See *Jugati*:—*ad.* (K.) Carefully.

JÚH ਜੁਹ *s. f.* Pasture or uncultivated land or fields where cattle graze; waste land near dwellings.

JUHANÁ ਜੁਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To examine,  
JUHNÁ ਜੁਹਣਾ } to try, to prove, to ascertain.

JUHÁR ਜੁਹਾਰ *s. f.* A Hindu salutation, obeisance.

JUHUD ਜੁਹੁਦ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zuhud*. Labour, exertion, effort, austerity.

JUHUDÁ ਜੁਹੁਦਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Yodhd*. Strong, powerful, heroic;—*s. m.* A warrior, a combatant, hero, champion, knight.

JUJARWED ਜੁਜਰਵੇਦ *s. m.* The name of the second of the four Vedas (Hindu scriptures.) It is called the *Yajur* or *Yajush* in the Sanskrit. There are two distinct collections of text: the Black or *Krishn Yajush* which is the older and the white or *Sukl Yajush*.

JUJÁUNÁ ਜੁਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To vex, to annoy, to put one out of patience by an incessant prating; to cause to fight; to cause to be killed in battle.

JUJDÁN ਜੁਜਦਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Juzdán*. Cloth in which books are wrapped, a satchel.

JUJHÁUNÁ ਜੁਝਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To cause  
JÚJHÁUNÁ ਜੁਝਾਉਣਾ } to fight; to cause to be killed in battle.

JÚJHNA ਜੁਝਣਾ *v. n.* To fight, to be killed in battle.

JUJH ਜੁਝ *s. f.* Battle, engagement; fighting; *c. v.* *karná*.

JUKAL ਜੁਕਲ *s. m.* (Pof.) See *Jugal*.

JUKÁM ਜੁਕਾਮ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
JUKHÁM ਜੁਖਾਮ } from the Arabic

word *Zukám*. Coryza, a cold, a cold in the head, rheum, catarrh:—*jukám* *hoḡá*, *v. n.* To catch a cold in the head:—*jukám wigarúá*, *v. n.* To become thick and clotted (rheum), to be suddenly stopped (the flow of rheum.)

JUKAR ਜੁਕੜ *s. m.* (M.) The rope or thong by which the yoke (*pujálá*) is fastened to the beam of a plough.

JUKARNA ਜੁਕੜਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
JUKAR JANÁ ਜੁਕੜਜਾਣਾ } have the hands and feet drawn together.

JUKHÁÍ ਜੁਖਾਈ *s. f.* Weighing; the price of weighing.

JUKHÁUNÁ ਜੁਖਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be weighed.

JUKHÁNÁ ਜੁਖਾਣਾ *v. n.* To be weighed.

JUKIÁRÁ ਜੁਕਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* } One who  
JUKIÁRÍ ਜੁਕਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* } keeps and applies leeches.

JUKIÁUNÁ ਜੁਕਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To apply leeches:—*jukidá* or *jukiárid* *hoḡá*, *a.* Having had leeches applied, having leeches adhering, having drunk leeches in drinking water.

JUKRAN ਜੁਕਰਣ *s. m.* (M.) See *Jugar*.

**JUL जुल** *s. m.* Deceit, cheating, fraud, a trick; *c. w.* *kheḍḍā, mārnā*:—*julbāj, s. m.* A knave, a deceiver, a cheat:—*julbājī, s. f.* Deceit, fraud.

**JULĀ जुला** *s. m.* The upper horizontal or cross bar of a bullock-yoke (*panjālī*) which presses against the bullocks' necks; (*M.*) responsibility, liability, charge:—*meḍā jālā teḍe gal hai.* My responsibility is on your shoulder (*lit.* neck.)

**JULĀB जुलाब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jullāb*. A purge, a purgative:—*julāb deḍā, v. a.* To give a purge:—*julāb karḍā, v. a.* To take or give a purge:—*julāb laiḍā, v. a.* To take a purge:—*julāb lagḡḡā, v. n.* To be purged.

**JULĀBĪ जुलाबी** *a.* Purgative.

**JULĀH जुलाह** } *s. m.* A weaver,  
**JULĀHĀ जुलाहा** } a Muhammadan weaver; *met.* a foolish or timid man:—*julāhgarī, julāh puḡḡā, s. m.* The business of a weaver; *met.* the act of a weaver, i. e., the act of a timid person.

**JULĀHĪ जुलाही** *s. f.* A female Muhammadan weaver.

**JULAKNĀ जुलकना** *v. n.* To creep; to crawl, to move like a worm or insect.

**JULAN जुलन** *v. n.* (*M.*) To go, to set off, to depart. *Present participle*: *julḍā*; *Future*: *julḍāḡ*; *Past participle*: *julḍā*:—*baḥ we jobhaṡ teḍī yārī, widdā nā kito julḍī wārī.* O youth! a fig for your love! you bid no farewell at the time of departure:—*adī sau chāhe khā billī Hajj kēḡ jull.* The cat goes to Mecca after having eaten seven hundred mice.—Prov. used of the conversion of old reprobates.

**JULF जुलफ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zulf*. A curl, a ringlet, a lock of hair.

**JULFĪ जुलफी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zulfī*. The chain by which a door is fastened.

**JULFŪ जुलफू** *s. m.* A man with curls.

**JULHAKANĀ जुलकना** } *v. n.* To  
**JULHAKNĀ जुलकना** } weep continually; also see *Julakḡḡā*.

**JULHĀL जुलहाल** *a.* Angry, vexed; in a state of consternation; wearied, exhausted; *c. w.* *hoḡḡā*.

**JULĪĀ जुलीआ** *s. m.* A deceiver, a cheat; *i. q.* *Julyḍā*.

**JULJULĀṬ जुलजुलाट** *s. m.* Trembling, creeping.

**JULJULĀUNĀ जुलजुलाउना** *v. n.* To creep as a worm.

**JULL जुल** } *s. m.* A large tattered quilt; a  
**JULLAR जुलार** } covering for an  
**JULLARĀ जुलारा** } elephant, bullock  
**JULLUR जुलुर** } trappings:—*jull*  
**JULLURĀ जुलुरा** } *kaḡḡhold, khiḡ-*  
**JULRĀ जुलरा** } *dhōlā, jull ghaḡḡhold, s. m.* A tattered quilt.

**JULLĪ जुली** *s. m. f.* A small tattered quilt.

**JULLNĀ जुलना** *v. n.* (*M.*) To go, to move, to depart.

**JULM जुलम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zulm*. Tyranny, oppression; violence, force, outrage, hardship (corruption of *Jurm*). crime; *c. w.* *karḡḡ*;

**JULMÍ ਜੁਲਮੀ** *s. f. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zulmí*. Tyranny, oppression ; a tyrant, an oppressor.

**JULYÁ ਜੁਲਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Julíd*.

**JUMÁ ਜੁਮਾ** *s. m.* Friday, the Friday mid-day prayer of Muhammadans:—*jumá masít*, *s. f.* The great mosque where Muhammadans pray on Friday:—*jumá parhūd*, *v. n.* To pray on Friday.

**JUMÁÍ ਜੁਮਾਈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jaṁbháí*. Yawning; *c. w. laiṁí*.

**JUMÁIGÍ ਜੁਮਾਇਗੀ** *s. f.* A present given by school boys on Friday to their teachers.

**JUMÁLGOTÁ ਜੁਮਾਲਗੋਟਾ** *s. m.* See *jamálgottd* in *Jamál*.

**JUMERÁT ਜੁਮੇਰਾਤ** *s. f.* Thursday; the graves and shrines of Muhammadan saints are lighted up and offerings made on this day:—*palle nahtā paisd te jumerdt parhwaṁd*. Not a penny in his pocket and going to be married on Thursday.—Prov.

**JUMERÁTÍÁ ਜਮੇਰਾਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A person born on Thursday.

**JUMMÁ ਜੁਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zimmah*. Trust, charge, responsibility:—*jumme karná*, *v. a.* To entrust, to give in one's charge:—*jummd jámawí*, *s. f.* Responsibility and security:—*jumme lagṁd*, *v. n.* To be responsible, to be answerable:—*jumme laiṁd*, *v. n.* To undertake a charge, to take on one self:—*jumme lagdunḁ*, *pḁunḁ*, *v. n.* To impute.

**JÚN ਜੁਣ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yunt*. Birth, transmigration, one of 84,00,000 births or transmigrations which men are subject according to Hindu belief; age, period:—*jún badal-*

*ḁd*, *v. n.* To go into another body, to transmigrate; to improve or deteriorate:—*jún bhogṁd*, *v. n.* To pass through one of the periods of existences to which men are doomed:—*jún kaṁṁd*, *pári karná*, *v. n.* To drag out one's days, to exist:—*phitt hot jún*, *s. m. f.* A very fat and awkward person.

**JÚN ਜੁੰ** *s. f. pl. Jádḁ*. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yákd*. A louse (*Pediculus*):—*jádḁ painḁd*, *v. n.* To become lousy:—*jún tor*, *a.* Very slow; creeping motion:—*jún tor turḁ*, *jún wángún*, *wáṁkún turḁ*, *v. n.* To creep along:—*jún wekḁián*, *v. n.* To hunt lice, to pick out lice in one's hair.

**JUNÁ ਜੁਨਾ** *s. m. (K.)* A word used in conversation without any meaning; an explanation.

**JUNÁS ਜੁਨਾਸ** *s. f. (K.)* A married woman; *i. q. Jandḁ*.

**JUND ਜੁੰਡ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhunḁ*. A company of *faqirs*; a class; *i. q. Jhunḁ*.

**JUNDÍ ਜੁੰਡੀ** *s. f.* A class, a company.

**JUNG ਜੁੰਗ** *s. m.* A collection of books or documents in one volume;—*a. (M.)* Refreshed, not fatigued; having full power.

**JUNGALÁ ਜੁੰਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A yoke; a parapet or railing; *i. q. Jálá*.

**JUNGLÍGOHÁ ਜੁੰਗਲੀਗੋਹਾ**  
**JUNGLÍGOHÍÁ ਜੁੰਗਲੀਗੋਹਿਆ**

*s. m. (Pot.)* Cowdung which has dried where it was dropped and so is ready as a natural fuel; commonly called *Ernd*.

**JÚNÍ ਜੁਣੀ** *a.* Pertaining to transmigration; also see *Jún*;—*pron. (K.)* He who:—*jún meto haro tint ghar bharo, jún*

*nailo páko táo tháko.* He, who gathers his harvest in proper time, fills his granary; but he, who waits for it to thoroughly ripen, leaves it to rot.

JUNN ਜੁਨ *s. m.* Time.

JUNT ਜੁਟ *s. m.* (*Pop.*) The upper horizontal bar of a bullock yoke.

JUPPH ਜੁਧ *s. m.* A matting of the hair; *c. w.* *bannh jód, hojód.*

JUR ਜੁਰ *s. f.* Fever; strength:—*jurangas, s. f.* A kind of medicine useful for fevers of long standing made by oxidising certain metals.

JURÁ ਜੁਰਾ *s. m.* A knot of hair behind or on the top of the head (of the Sikhs); a large broom:—*jérá bannhód, karnd v. n.* To put up the hair in a knot.

JURÁI ਜੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* Joining; wages for uniting the parts of a thing.

JURAM ਜੁਰਮ *s. m.* See *Jurm.*

JURÁNA ਜੁਰਾਣਾ *a., s. m.* Strong, powerful, a large powerful man.

JURAT ਜੁਰਤ *s. f.* Boldness, courage, bravery, temerity, valor.

JURÁUNA ਜੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Juród.* To cause to be joined, united.

JURÍ ਜੁਰੀ *s. f.* A small broom; a small knot of hair on the top or back of the head; a bundle of jute (*Sag*); a bundle of tobacco leaves; fate:—*júri sanjog, s. n.* The name of the Hindu deity who presides over betrothments and marriages; conjunction, union; accident, event, occurrence, chance, hap, luck.

JURJÁNA ਜੁਰਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* See *Juród.*

JURM ਜੁਰਮ *s. m.* (*A.*) A criminal offence, crime, guilt:—*jurm jamód, v. a.* To charge, to draw up a charge sheet:—*jurm jamód, v. n.* To be charged.

JURMÁNA ਜੁਰਮਾਣਾ *s. m.* See *Jarmánd.*

JURN ਜੁਰਨ *s. m.* Joining, uniting.

JURNÁ ਜੁਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be joined, to be drawn together, to be collected, to be assembled; to be made or gained (a living); to be mended.

JURNÁ ਜੁਰਣਾ *v. a.* To bind, to tie, to tie up the hair in a knot, to fasten, to lash on, to bind up the arms and feet:—*jóre jód, v. n.* To be bound with a rope, to be tied, to be fastened, to be drawn together.

JURRÁ ਜੁਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jurrah.* A hawk, a male falcon.

JURUTT ਜੁਰੁੱਤ } *s. f.* Junction,  
JURUTTUN ਜੁਰੁੱਟੁਨ } union;—*a.* Joined together, united together; *c. w.* *hojód.*

JURWÁNA ਜੁਰਵਾਣਾ *a., s. m.* Strong powerful; a large powerful man; *i. q.* *Jarwód.*

JUSÁG ਜੁਸਾਗ *s. m.* (*M.*) A common weed, the leaves of which are boiled as greens. It is also added to other vegetables, it is supposed to hasten their cooking.

JUSÁNDÁ ਜੁਸਾਂਦਾ *s. m.* A decoction; *i. q.* *Dushándá.*

JUSSÁ ਜੁਸਾ *s. m.* The body of either man or beast.

JUST ਜੁਸਤ *s. m. (M.)* See *Jast, Jist*.

JÚT ਜੁਤ *s. m. (M.)* The four wheels of the churning staff.

JÚT ਜੁਤ } *s. m.* A slipper, shoe;  
JÚTÁ ਜੁਤਾ } *met.* loss, damage, disgrace:—*jút lagguá, v. n.* To incur a loss, to be disgraced.

JUTÁÍ ਜੁਤਾਈ *s. f.* Yoking.

JUTÁUNÁ ਜੁਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined, to cause to be yoked or harnessed.

JÚTH ਜੁਠ *s. f.* The leavings of a meal.

JÚTHÁ ਜੁਠਾ *a., s. m.* Impure, the uneaten portion of food which forms the leavings of a person's meal; a vessel which has been used and has not been ceremonially cleansed.

JUTHÁLNÁ ਜੁਠਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To de-  
JUTHÁUNÁ ਜੁਠਾਉਣਾ } file as food,  
JUTHÁUNÁ ਜੁਠਾਉਣਾ } by eating part  
of it, or a vessel, by eating or drinking out of it; the mouth, by putting food into it.

JUTIAUNÁ ਜੁਤਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To beat with a shoe.

JUTNÁ ਜੁਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be engaged in close combat; to be joined, to be engaged in any work.

JUTRÍ ਜੁਤਰੀ *s. f.* A shoe of little or no value.

JUTT ਜੁੱਟ *s. m.* A pair of bullocks; a pair of wood sawyers; a whole cocoa nut (each half of which is called *thúthí*);

(*Pol.*) a ring worn on the thumb or big toe; *i. q.* *Guttí*; *c. w.* *karná, páungá*.

JUTT ਜੁੱਤ }  
JUTTA ਜੁੱਤਾ } *s. m.* A large big shoe.

JUTTI ਜੁੱਤੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindí word *Jútá*. A shoe, slippers, a pair of shoes:—*chándí dí juttí mární, v. n. lit.* To beat with a silver shoe; to give a bribe in cash:—*juttíán challgíán, v. n.* To have a fight with shoes:—*juttíán khánda, v. n.* To get a shoe beating; to suffer humiliation:—*juttíán khánde phirgá, v. n.* To wander about, dishonoured:—*juttíán márníán, v. n.* To give one a shoe beating; to taunt:—*juttíán síddhíán karníán, v. a. lit.* To take charge of one's shoes; to do menial service:—*juttí te juttí chaphgá, v. n. lit.* To come one shoe on the other; it is considered an omen of impending journey:—*juttí ugháungá, v. a.* To take charge of one's shoe: to be ready to beat one with shoes:—*merá sir tuháqíán juttíán.* Your shoes on my head, *i. e.*, beat me with your shoes if I am in fault:—*uhdá sir uhdíán juttíán.* His own head (beaten) with his own shoes, *i. e.*, the engineering hoist with his own petard.—Prov.

JUTTNÁ ਜੁੱਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be joined; to be yoked or harnessed.

JUWÁR ਜੁਵਾਰ *s. f.* A species of Indian corn; *i. q.* *Juár*.

JUWÁRAN ਜੁਵਾਰਣ *s. f.*  
JUWÁRÍ ਜੁਵਾਰੀ *s. m.*  
JUWÁRÍA ਜੁਵਾਰੀਆ *s. m.* } A gambler.

## K, KH(—(ਕ, ਖ)

KÁ ਕਾ *prep.* Of, belonging to, concerning.



KAB ਕਬ } *s. m.* A poet, an author;  
KĀB ਕਾਬ } a foolish person.

KĀB ਕਾਬ *s. f.* A dish.

KABĀB ਕਬਾਬ *s. m. (P.)* A roast,  
roasted meat:—*kabāb bhunḡā, karnā, v. n.*  
To roast:—*kabāb chīnī, s. f.* A kind of  
pepper, cubebs:—*kabāb honḡā, v. n.* To be  
roasted; to burn with anger, love; to be  
enraged.

KABĀBAN ਕਬਾਬਣ *s. f.* } A person  
KABĀBĪ ਕਬਾਬੀ *s. m.* }  
KABĀBĪĀ ਕਬਾਬੀਆ *s. m.* } who roasts.

KABĀBĪ ਕਬਾਬੀ *a.* Fit to be roasted.

KABĀBCHĪ ਕਬਾਬਚੀ *s. f.* The name  
of a medicine.

KABĀDĀ ਕਬਾਦਾ *s. m.* A small bow.

KABADD ਕਬੱਡ *s. m.* } The name  
KABADDĪ ਕਬੱਡੀ *s. f.* } of a game

played by boys, a kind of 'prisoners' base.  
There are two sides. A boy from one  
side approaches the other. He has to  
touch one of the opponents and return  
in one breath calling out "*kabaddī*"  
all the while. The other side do their  
best to take him prisoner. If he succeeds,  
the opponent touched is "out," other-  
wise he himself falls out. There are  
two varieties of the game *baddhī kabaddī*,  
*lammī kabaddī*.

KĀBAH ਕਾਬਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic *Kābā*. The temple at Mecca  
to which pilgrimages are made by Mu-  
hammadans:—*khānā kābah, s. m.* A  
title of respect for the temple.

KABĀHAT ਕਬਾਹਤ *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Qabāhat*. Villainy,

dishonesty; baseness, nuisance, deformity,  
trouble; evil; deficiency, perversion,  
abuse, damage, loss.

KABĀHATAN ਕਬਾਹਤਣ *s. f.* } •A  
KABĀHATĪ ਕਬਾਹਤੀ *s. m.* } vile  
person.

KABAJ ਕਬਜ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qabz*. Costiveness, consti-  
pation:—*kabaj karnā, v. a.* To take  
possession, to possess, (i. e., the soul by  
the angel of death).

KĀBAL ਕਾਬਲ *s. m.* The name of the  
capital of Afghanistan;—*a.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Qābil*. Able,  
strong:—*kābal kār, a.* Worthy, able.

KABĀL ਕਬਾਲ *s. m. (M.)* The net-  
work of fibres that is formed round each  
leaf-stem of the date-palm. It is  
used for making ropes.

KĀBALĪ ਕਬਾਲੀ *a.* Pertaining to  
*Kābal*, of *Kābal*:—*Kābalī kikkar, s. f.*  
A kind of tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*,  
*Acacia Arabica var. cupressiformis*):—*Kā-*  
*balī demhūn, s. m.* A red coloured wasp.

KABAR ਕਬਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Qabar*. A grave, a  
tomb:—*kabar astān, kabarastān, s. f.* A  
grave-yard, a cemetery, a burial ground:  
—*kabar kaḡḡhā, khaḡḡhā, v. a.* To dig  
a grave:—*kabrān de murde puttā, v. a.*  
*lit.* To dig up the buried dead, to  
renew old quarrels:—*kabar wichh pair*  
*pānḡ, v. n.* To have one foot in the  
grave, to be on the point of death:—  
*kutte dī kabar te mashrū dā uchhār.* A  
dog's grave and a covering of striped  
cloth.—Prov. used of a person of low  
position having valuable things at his  
disposal, i. e., a jewel in a pig's snout.

KABĀRĀ ਕਬਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* Appara-  
tus:—*kāth kabārā, s. m.* Wood-  
work:—*welḡe dā kabārā, s. m.* The

apparatus and appendages of a sugar-press :—*kháh dá kabárá*, *s. m.* The machinery of a well.

**KABB** ਕਬਬ *s. f.* Crookedness, perverseness, obstinacy, pertinacity :—*kabb pugá*, *s. m.* The same as *Kabb*.

**KABBÁ** ਕਬੀਆ *a.* Pertinacious, obstinate, perverse, crooked ;—(*M.*) A grass, which grows in the rains, it is excellent fodder while green, but it soon grows hard and uneatable.

**KABI** ਕਬਿ } *s. m.* A poet ; a *Pāṇḍit* ;  
**KABÍ** ਕਬੀ } the planet Venus.

**KABÍLÁ** ਕਬੀਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabílāh*. A wife, a family ; the name of a medicine for tapeworm obtained from *Rottlera tinctoria* Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* ; (*i. q.* *Kamíld*).

**KABÍLDÁR** ਕਬੀਲਦਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabíldár*. A married man, a man with a family.

**KABÍLDÁRÍ** ਕਬੀਲਦਾਰੀ *s. f.* The having a family.

**KABLÍAT** ਕਬਲੀਅਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**KABLÍT** ਕਬਲੀਤ } from the Arabic  
**KÁBLÍT** ਕਾਬਲੀਤ } word *Qáblíyat*.

Ability, skill, fitness, sufficiency, capacity ; power strength.

**KABÍR** ਕਬੀਰ *s. m.* (*A.*) One of the greatest of Hindu reformers. He was an eclectic philosopher, popular poet and epigrammatist, and he lashed alike the follies of Muhammadans and Hindus ; a kind of abusive and indecent song, sung by the lower classes at the *Hól* :—*Kabír bansí*, *Kabír bansíd*, *s. m. lit.* One of the descendant of *Kabír* ; a follower of *Kabír* :—*Kabír panth*, *s. m.* The faith of *Kabír* :—*Kabír panthi*, *s. m.* A follower of *Kabír*.

**KABÍSAR** ਕਬੀਸਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kabíshvar*. A

great, poet, an author.

**KABÍSARÍ** ਕਬੀਸਰੀ *s. f.* Poetry, composition.

**KABITÁ** ਕਬਿਤਾ *s. f.* Poetry, a poem.

**KABITT** ਕਬਿੱਤ *s. m.* A sort of verse, a poetry, a kind of Hindu verse of four lines.

**KABJÁ** ਕਬਜਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabzah*. A hinge, a handle, a hilt ; the upper arm ; holding possession, tenure, tenancy, tenement :—*kabjá bahál rakkhá*, *v. a.* To leave in possession, to uphold the right of possession :—*kabjá de*, *v. a.* To make over charge, to give delivery :—*kabjá díla*, *v. a.* To put in possession :—*kabjá karná*, *kabje wíckh lá*, *v. a.* To take possession, to acquire, to get hold of :—*kabjá náhakk karná*, *v. a.* To take unlawful possession :—*kabjá rakkhá*, *v. a.* To keep, to hold ; to be in possession of :—*kabjá ufhá*, *v. a.* To disturb one's possession.

**KABJÍ** ਕਬਜੀ } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**KABJÍAT** ਕਬਜੀਅਤ } ed from the  
**KABJÍT** ਕਬਜੀਤ } Arabic word  
**KABJ** ਕਬਜ } *Qabj*. Con-  
stipation, costiveness.

**KÁBLÍ** ਕਾਬਲੀ *a.* See *Káball*.

**KABRÁ** ਕਬਰਾ *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kurbur*. Of a grey colour, of a dirty white, variegated, having grey eyes :—*chít kabrá*, *a.* Of variegated colours.

**KABRÍ** ਕਬਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of bamboo stick of a grey colour.

**KABTÁ** ਕਬਤਾ *s. f.* See *Kabítá*.

**KÁBÚ कबु** *s. m.* Power, hold, reach; command; opportunity, favourable opportunity:—*kábú chālūḍ, v. a.* To be able to do:—*kábú lagḡḡḍ, pāḡḡḍ, v. n.* To get an opportunity, to get the upper hand:—*kábú wīchch, ad.* Within one's reach or power, under one's power or authority, at one's discretion:—*kábú wīchch ná hoḡḡḍ, v. n.* To be beyond one's power or control.

**KABÚCHÍ कबुची** *s. m.* A des-  
**KABÚCHÍÁ कबुचीआ** *pot, a ty-*  
rant; a shrewd, clever man.

**KÁBUK कबुक** *s. f.* A pigeon house.

**KABÚL कबूल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabūl*. Agreement, acceptance, acknowledgment; favourable reception; recognition, sanction, confirmation; *c. w. karnā*:—*kabūludī, s. f.* Accepting, acceptance, acknowledgment:—*kabūl sārūt, a.* Beautiful, handsome; *c. w. hoḡḡḍ, karnā, paḡḡḍ.*

**KABÚLNA कबूलना** *v. a.* To accept, to acknowledge, to receive, to approve.

**KÁBULÍ कबुली** *a.* See *Kābālī*.

**KABÚLWÁUNÁ कबूलवाउना** *v. a.*  
To cause to be accepted, to cause to be received.

**KABÚTAR कबुतर** *s. m.* A pigeon:—*kabūtar bāj, s. m.* A pigeon flyer, a pigeon fancier:—*kabūtar bājī, s. f.* Rearing of pigeons, pigeon flying:—*kabūtar wāḡḡḡ, v. n.* To fly pigeons.

**KABÚTARÍ कबुतरी** *s. f.* A hen pigeon; a mare of the colour of a hen pigeon.

**KÁCH कच** *s. m.* Glass (so termed in poetry);—*a.* Raw (used in poetry.)

**KACHAHIRÍ कचहरी** *s. f.* Cor-  
**KACHÁRÍH कचारीह** *rupted*

from the Sanskrit word *Kutiasharī*. A court, a court-house or office, catchery, a court of justice, tribunal:—*bharī kachahirī wīchch, In an open court:—kachahirī chaphḡḡḍ, v. n.* To bring an action, to go into court:—*kachahirī dē kutīḍ, s. m. lit.* An official dog, Jacks in office (the *ahalkārs* and constables are commonly so called):—*kachahirī karnā, lagāḡḡḍ, v. a.* To hear cases in court.

**KACHÁLÚ कचालू** *s. m.* The name of an esculent root (*Arum colocasia*) which the people eat. Its leaves likewise are at times eaten.

**KACHAR KACHAR कचर कचर** *s. m.*  
The sound caused by eating raw vegetable.

**KACHAUL कचौल** *s. f. (M.)* A disease in horse's feet; *i. q. Chakraul*.

**KACHAURÍ कचौरी** *s. f.* A kind of pastry filled with bruised pulse.

**KACHÁWÁ कचावा** *s. m. (M.)* See *Kajáwá*.

**KACHCH कॅच** *s. m.* Glass; rawness;—*(M.)* Strips and patches of arable land inside the beds of ravines and nullahs:—*kachch bachch s. m.* Little children:—*kachch lahú, s. m.* Sanguinopurulent discharge:—*kachch pakk, s. m.* Uncertainty, vacillation.

**KACHCHÁ कॅचा** *a.* Raw, green, un-  
**KACHCHÍ कॅची** *ripe; not baked,*

nor burnt; inferior, imperfect, unsound; premature (birth); built of sun-dried bricks, clay-built; lower, smaller (a weight, measure); brittle, frail, weak; not fast (colour); silly, inexperienced; unauthenticated; unstamped (deed or

agreement); loose, vague, uncertain, fluctuating, unsteady; rough, approximate;—*s. m.* An embryo;—(*M.*) Low land between rivers and high land, or the alluvial land tract flooded by river:—*kachchí akal, s. f.* Weak and defective understanding:—*k a c h c h á dhággá, s. m.* Loose-spun cotton thread:—*kachchá hoṇá, v. n.* To loose heart or courage; to be exposed, or put to shame:—*kachche ghare páṇí bharná, v. a.* To make one pass through a difficult ordeal:—*kachchá karná, v. n.* To discourage; to put to shame, to abash:—*kachchí karní, v. n.* To refracture a bone which has been badly set for further treatment, to dislocate:—*jí or dil kachchá hoṇá, v. n.* To be nauseated:—*kachchá pakká, s. m., a.* Brick work with mud instead of lime for mortar; half ripe, half cooked:—*kachchá pakká karná, v. n.* To fry partially; to settle a bargain:—*kachchí pakkí, a.* Uncertain, vague:—*kachchí peshí, s. f.* Primary hearing of a case:—*kachchá tol, s. m.* Beneath the standard weight:—*kachchí tūtṭṭai, v. n. met.* To loose one's virginity before puberty.

**KACHCHH ਕੱਛ** *s. f.* The armpit; embrace; breeches or drawers reaching to the knees or short drawers coming half way down to the knee; worn generally by the Sikhs; measuring land:—*kachchhá bajáuníán, wajáuníán, v. a.* To beat the elbows against the sides as indicative of intense pleasure:—*kachchhe marná, v. n.* To conceal under the arm, to take up under the arm:—*kachchh lainá, páuná, v. a.* To measure (land):—*kachchh páuná, v. n.* To put on the *kachchh*.

**KACHCHHÁ ਕੱਛਾ** *s. m.* The fore and aft of certain boats which are elevated for passengers to sit on.

**KACHCHHNÁ ਕੱਛਣਾ** *v. a.* To measure (especially land), to estimate the produce of land.

**KÁCHCHÚ ਕਾੱਚੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chákú*. A knife,

a pen-knife:—*káchchú hoṇá, v. n. met.* To do a hard work.

**KACHCHHÚ ਕੱਛੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kachchhap*. A turtle, a tortoise:—*kachchhú kumman, s. m.* The same as *kachchhú*.

**KÁCHH ਕਾਛ** *s. m.* Measurement of a field.

**KACHHAHIRÁ ਕਛਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* Breeches; *i. q.* *Kachchh*.

**KACHHÁਓ ਕਛਾਈ** *s. f.* Appraising a crop; the price of appraisement.

**KÁCHHAL ਕਾਛਲ** } *s. f.* The shore  
**KÁCHHAR ਕਾਛਰ** } of a river.

**KACHHÁUNÁ ਕਛਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause land to be measured, or a crop to be estimated.

**KACHHOTÁ ਕਛੋਟਾ** *s. m.* } A cloth  
**KACHHOTÍ ਕਛੋਟੀ** *s. f.* } worn ab<sup>out</sup>  
the loins.

**KACHHRÁLÍ ਕਛਰਾਲੀ** *s. f.* A boil or bubo in the armpit.

**KACHHU ਕੱਛੂ** } *pron.* Some, any, some-  
**KACHHÚ ਕੱਛੂ** } what.

**KÁCHHÚ ਕਾਛੂ** *s. m.* One who measures a field or estimates a crop.

**KACHHÚÁ ਕਛੂਆ** *s. m.* See *Kachchhú*.

**KACHHWÁHÁ ਕਛਵਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A tribe of *Rájpúts* claiming descent from *Rus*, the son of *Ramchandra*; one who measures land.

KACHIÁHAN ਕਚਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* The  
 KACHIÁHAT ਕਚਿਆਹਟ } smell of  
 KACHIÁNDH ਕਚਿਆਂਧ } rawness;  
 abhorrence.

KACHIÁÍ ਕਚਿਆਈ *s. f.* Rawness,  
 unripeness, imperfection, crudity, indiges-  
 tion; surfeit.

KACHÍCHÍ ਕਚੀਚੀ *s. f.* Gnashing  
 the teeth, gritting the teeth; *c. w. laigí.*

KACHKHÁM ਕਚਖਮ *a.* Raw;  
 false, insincere.

KACHKOL ਕਚਕੋਲ *s. m.* A dish  
 used by devotees in which to collect their  
 alms. It is formed of half of the shell of  
 the double coconut of the *Seychelles*  
 islands *Lo'o'cea Seychellarum.*

KACHLAHÚ ਕਚਲਹੂ } *s. m.* See  
 KACHLOHÚ ਕਚਲੋਹੂ } *Kachchlahú* in  
*Kachch.*

KACHNÁL ਕਚਨਾਲ } *s. m.* The  
 KACHNÁR ਕਚਨਾਰ } name of a tree  
 (*Bauhinia variegata*), the buds of which  
 are eaten as a vegetable.

KACHNAÚ ਕਚਨਉ *s. m.* Prostitution;  
*i. q. Kanjraú.*

KACHRÁ ਕਚਰਾ *s. m.* An unripe musk-  
 melon.

KÁCHRÁ ਕਾਚਰਾ *s. m.* Green Indian  
 corn with the stalk cut as fodder for  
 cattle.

KACHRÁDHÁ ਕਚਰਾਧਾ  
 KACHRÁDHÁ HOIÁ ਕਚਰਾਧਾ

ਹੋਇਆ } *a.* Raw; imperfect.

KACHRÍ ਕਚਰੀ *s. f.* The name of a  
 fruit, a kind of vegetable.

KACHRÁUNÁ ਕਚਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 fear, to frighten.

KACHÚR ਕਚੂਰ *s. m.* The name of  
 a drug (*Hedychium spicatum*) similar to  
 turmeric. It is used as a tonic and  
 stimulant.

KACHWÁ ਕਚਵਾ } *s. m.* Green *másh.*  
 KACHWE ਕਚਵੇ }

KAD ਕਦ *ad.* Corrupted from the San-  
 skrit word *Kadá.* When?—*kadkad, ad.*  
 Not often:—*kadku, ad.* When? about  
 what time?

KADÁ CHITT ਕਦਾਚਿਤ *ad.* Some-  
 times, ever, perhaps, perchance; casually.

KADÁHÁN ਕਡਾਹਾਂ } *ad. (M.)*  
 KADÁHÍN ਕਡਾਹੀਂ } Sometimes,  
 at any time;—*kutte dí púchhar wángen*  
*kaḍáhán sídhí ná thísí.* Like a dog's tail  
 he will never be straight.—Prov.

KADAM ਕਦਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Qadam.* A pace, a step,  
 footstep, the name of a tree:—*kadmán dá*  
*melá, s. m.* A fair held in reverence of the  
 saint of *Nagáhiá* near *Sakhi Sarwar* whose  
 shrine is at a town of that name in  
 the Dera Ghazi Khan District, at  
 every stage the pilgrims halt one day:  
 —*kadam bharrá, v. a.* To carry the foot,  
 to go on, to quicken one's steps:—*kadam*  
*kadam, ad.* Step by step:—*kadam*  
*kadam jáḡá, v. n.* To go at a foot's pace:  
 —*kadam kash, s. m. (M.)* A man who  
 measures the area of fields by pacing the  
 sides; a tax of annas eight per well of which  
 annas four went to Government and an-  
 nas four to the *káchhú* or appraiser:—  
*kadam uḥáke challáḡá, v. n.* To walk  
 fast.

KADAMÍ ਕਦਮੀ *s. m. (M.)* A man  
 who measured the area of fields by  
 pacing the sides.

KADĀN कडाँ }  
KADAN कडन } ad. (M.) When.

KĀDAR कदर a. Corrupted from Arabic word *Qādir*. Potent, capable, skilful; The Omnipotent God, Omnipotence, The Almighty.

KADAR कदर s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Qadar*. Worth, value, estimation, honour; greatness; portion, part, quantity.

KADD कद s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qad*. Height, stature, size:—*kaddābar*, *kaddāwar*, a. Of large stature, tall, gigantic.

KADḌHAN कडुहण v. a. To cast out, to cast off; to exclude, to expel, to take out, to draw out, to eradicate, to weed a corn-field; to pick with nails, to draw a line; to draw or unsheath a sword, to bring forth, to give birth to, to hatch; to solve a problem; to thresh, to beat out corn; to extract; to distil, to milk; to discover, to find out, to invent; to remove; to put away; to issue, to publish; to train or break in (cattle):—*kadḍh liḍuḍā*, v. a. To bring away:—*kadḍh liḍuḍā*, *lai jēḍā*, To steal, to make away with, to abduct:—*mūhon kadḍhḍā*, v. a. To bring out words, to speak:—*kadḍh rakkhḍā*, v. n. To lay or put by.

KADDÚ कदू s. m. A large gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) cultivated throughout the Punjab; also called *Kābulī kaddū*:—*kaddū dānā*, s. m. (lit. the seed of the *kaddū*.) The tape-worm:—*halvā kaddū*, *miṭṭhā kaddū*, *sufed kaddū*, s. m. A species of *Kaddū*, a large pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*):—*gol kaddū*, *peḥā*, s. m. *Benincasa Cerifera*:—*magaj kaddū*, s. m. The seeds of the *Kaddū* used as medicinally, being given in headache.

KADE कदे ad. Ever, sometimes:—*kade kade*, ad. Sometimes, occasionally,

rarely, seldom:—*kadeku*, ad. Ever, sometimes:—*kade nā kade*, ad. Sometimes or others, sooner or later.

KADEN कडेँ ad. (M.) See *Kadāhāp*.

KĀPH कप s. f. Casting out, drawing out, cleaning (a well); the beam of carriage, a yoke.

KĀPHĀ कपा s. m. A large black ant; the weed in a field of corn:—*kāphā kaḍḍā*, v. n. To weed from a field of corn as a fodder.

KADHĀÍ कड़ाई s. f. Weeding for payment.

KADHAN कडन v. a. (M.) To extract to draw out, to give out; i. q. *Kadḍhḍā*:—*gakar kadhan*, v. a. To extract stones of dates:—*manḍā kadhan*, v. a. To give abuse:—*hiḍre kadhan*, v. a. To lay out beds in a garden or field:—*wāh kadhan*, v. a. To take refuse indigo out of the vats:—*uchi khajī jāṇḍā buthā kamand he*; *manḍā hāp pānjā bhaywā kadhāḍ dāḍe*. A tall date-tree with a rotten climbing-rope, I ask a handful of dates, the wretch shows his teeth.—Song:—*tiṇe lai khal nūn gharī mahīn, surang; jion jion hon purānīḍ tior tior kadhan rang*. The *zemiḍārs* desire three things:—a mare, a she-buffalo, and a horse; these three become more useful as they grow older.

KADHĀUNĀ कड़ाउना v. a. (caus. of *Kadḍhḍā*.) To cause to be taken out; i. q. *Ghaḍānḍā*.

KADHĪĀLĪ कपिआली s. f. (K.) Carpenter's work-shop; a labour's *harālī*.

KADĪ कदी } ad. Corrupted from  
KADĪN कदी } the Sanskrit word  
KADĪN कडी } *Kadāpī*. Ever, some-  
times:—*kadī dā*, *dī*, ad. Sometime ago,

long ago, long since:—*kadī kadī*, *ad.* Sometimes, now and then, occasionally, rarely, seldom:—*kadī nā kadī*, *ad.* Some-time or other, sooner or later; rarely, seldom:—*kadī nahīn*, *ad.* Never, by no means:—*hochhī rann dī natth kadīn*, (or *kaḍīn*) *nakk te kadī* (or *kaḍīn*) *hatth*. A frivolous woman's nose-ring is sometimes in her nose and sometimes in her hand.—Prov.—*kadī toḍ*, *kadī māsd*. *lit.* Sometimes *toḍ* or sometimes *māsd*. —Prov. used of a person of capricious disposition.

**KADIALĀ ਕਡਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* The bit of a bridle:—*kaḍīāle chabbhe*, *v. a.* To chew the bit, to be in a rage.

**KADĪM ਕਦੀਮ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KADĪMĪ ਕਦੀਮੀ** } from the Arabic word *Qadīm*. Ancient times;—*a.* Old, ancient, immemorial; ancestral, hereditary:—*kadīm thon*, *ad.* Of old, from ancient times, a long time ago, from time immemorial, from the beginning.

**KADLĪ ਕਦਲੀ** *s. m.* A plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*).

**KADOKNĀ ਕਦੋਕਣਾ** *a.* For a long time.

**KADOKNĀN ਕਡੋਕਨਾਂ** *ad. (M.)* Long ago; for a long time.

**KADON ਕਦੋਂ** *ad.* When:—*kadonku*, *ad.* About what time.

**KĀDRĀ ਕਾਦਰਾ** *s. m.* A long coat; a sub-division of *Jāṭe*.

**KADŪRAT ਕਦੂਰਤ** *s. f. (A.)* Foulness, impurity; dust; malice, resentment.

**KAF ਕਫ** *s. f.* Foam, froth, scum; phlegm, cough:—*kafgir*, *s. m.* A skimmer.

**KAFĀIT ਕਫਾਇਤ** *s. f.* Account, epitome, circumstances; sufficiency, plenty, surplus, thrift, economy, frugality:—*kafāit karnī*, *v. a.* To economize, to save.

**KAFĀITAN ਕਫਾਇਤਣ** *s. f.* } A thrif-  
**KAFĀITĪ ਕਫਾਇਤੀ** *s. m.* } ty, eco-  
nomical person.

**KAFAN ਕਫਣ** *s. m.* Coffin, a shroud; *i. q.* *Khapphan*.

**KĀFAR ਕਾਫਰ** } *s. m.* An infidel, here-  
**KĀFIR ਕਾਫਿਰ** } tic, renegade; *c. w.*  
*honē*:—*shakal momindn dī te andur kāfa-rān dā*. To appear a believer and be a heretic at heart.

**KAFNĀUNĀ ਕਫਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To shroud, to prepare for burial.

**KAFNĪ ਕਫਣੀ** *s. f.* A kind of dress worn by *faqīrs* (generally Muhammadan mendicants); *i. q.* *Khaphnā*.

**KAFNĪRNĀ ਕਫਨੀਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To en-shroud, to shroud.

**KĀG ਕਾਗ** *s. m.* A stopper, a cork.

**KĀG ਕਾਗ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**KĀGĀ ਕਾਗਾ** } the Sanskrit word *Kāk*.

A crow:—*Kāgbhusuṇḍ*, *s. m.* A *rishī* or god of crows who ate the leavings of Ram Chandra in the form of a crow:—*haṇsā haṇsā chal gai kāgā bhai dīwān*. *lit.* Swans went away (died) and crows became *dīwāns* (Prime or Finance Ministers).—Prov. used where the wise men are dead and foolish persons succeed them.

KĀGAD	कागद	} s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word <i>Kāgaz</i> . Paper ; a bond ; an account
KĀGAJ	कागज	
KĀGAT	कागड	
KĀGAL	कागल	

book :—*chitṭhī dā kāgaj*, s. m. Note paper :—*kāgajān de ghore bhajānṇe, durāṇṇe*, v. a. To keep up a brisk correspondence ; *met.* to have little money and to negotiate merely by paper :—*kāgaj kālā karnā*, v. a. To scribble :—*kāgaj likhṇā*, or *likh deṇā*, v. a. To give a bond or note of hand :—*kāgaj likhṇā laiṇā*, v. a. To take a bond :—*kāgaj wargā*, a. Thin as paper.

KĀGAL कागल s. m. (M. A kind of tree (*Tamarix orientalis*) found in the Jhang district. Its wood is hard, and is used in a variety of ways.

KĀGAJĪ कागजी } s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Kāgazī*. A paper maker ; a writer, an accountant ; a case made of paper ; —s. f. A plaster for a wound ; a little circular piece of cloth or paper with a plaster on it applied to the temple for various diseases ; —a. Made of paper, thin, fine :—*kāgajī, kāgātī*. 1. *badām* ; 2. *kharoṭ* ; 3. *nimbū*, s. m. A superior thin skinned or shelled ; 1. almond, 2. walnut, 3. lemon.

KĀGATĪ कागडी } s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Kāgazī*. A paper maker ; a writer, an accountant ; a case made of paper ; —s. f. A plaster for a wound ; a little circular piece of cloth or paper with a plaster on it applied to the temple for various diseases ; —a. Made of paper, thin, fine :—*kāgajī, kāgātī*. 1. *badām* ; 2. *kharoṭ* ; 3. *nimbū*, s. m. A superior thin skinned or shelled ; 1. almond, 2. walnut, 3. lemon.

KĀH काह s. m. Straw, grass, a kind of reed ; —*pron.* (obl. case of *kī*) What ? —*kāh phulle tēn mīnḥ bhulle*. When grass flowers, the rains are forgotten, (i. e., the rainy season ends.)

KAHĀ काहा s. f. Noise, rumour ; —s. m.

A word, a saying, an order :—*kahākar*, a. Obedient :—*kahāke*, s. m. Committing to do.

KAHĀĪ काहायी s. f. A strip of cloth worn between the legs.

KĀHAN काहन s. m. A priest ; an epithet of Krishna ; *met.* a beautiful man.

KAHĀNĪ काहानी s. f. A story, a fable, an idle tale ; a marriage engagement ; one betrothed.

KAHĀR काहार s. m. A water-bearer, a bearer ; a caste of Hindus who draw water and carry *ḍolis*.

KAHAR काहर a. (M.) Giving milk (used of animals).

KAHĀRĪ काहारी } s. f. A female  
KAHĀRĪNĪ काहारीनी } *Kahār*.

KAHĀUT काहाउट s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kathāwat*. A saying, a maxim, a proverb, a parable.

KAHĀUNĀ काहाउना v. a. To cause to be said or spoken, to be called or named.

KAHE काहे *pron.* Of what sort ?—*kahēkar*, a. Obedient ; i. q. *Kihe*.

KĀHĪ काही s. f. A hoe, a small mattock ; a shovel used for the same purposes as a spade in England ; forage ; c. w. *karnā*.

KĀHĪ काही s. f. The name of a medicine ; a reed or coarse grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*) which is common on island throughout the Punjab plains and the root of which is called *khas*. It is used for *chiks*, *ṭaṭṭis*, &c. and pens are made from its stem. It is also given as fodder to buffaloes :—*budhiān ḡhaggiān dā wāhī ugge dabbh te kāhī*. Land ploughed by old cattle, grows only spear grass and reed in it ; i. q. *Kān*.



**KAHIÁ कहिआ** *s. m.* A saying, a word, an order.

**KAHIGAL कहिराल** *s. f.* Plaster made of mud and straw or chaff; *c. w. karní.*

**KAHILÁBHEJNÁ कहिलाबेजना** *v. a.* To send word, to send and tell.

**KAHILÁUNÁ कहिलाउना** } *v. a.* To  
**KAHINÁUNÁ कहिनाउना** } cause to  
be said or told, to be called or named.

**KÁHIN कही** *s. f. (M.)* A sheaf, as much as a reaper cuts before laying the corn on the ground; harvest:—*wasse je wasse káhi, tá Sáwan menh náhin.* If it rains at harvest, there will be no rain in the rainy season.

**KAHINÁ कहिना** *v. n.* To speak, to talk, to open one's lip; to tell, to say, to declare; to call or name; to bid; to direct, to admonish; to answer, to reply; —*s. m.* A word, saying; advise; order, bidding:—*kahindán gallán, s. f.* Mere words:—*kahin or kahine wichch, a.* Under or subject to one's orders; obedient:—*kahind karná, v. a.* To do one's bidding, to carry out instructions:—*kahind maná, kahine wichch kahind, kahine te challá, v. n.* To obey:—*kahind suná, s. m.* To advise, to influence:—*kahine te jáyá, v. a.* To heed, to regard.

**KAHIND कहिंद** *s. m.* A rustic, a wild fellow, a blockhead:—*kahindpuná, kahindwáin, s. m. f.* Stupidity, rusticity, wildness.

**KAHIOS कहिउम** *s. m.* A compound phrase, (equivalent to *us ne kihá, or us náh kihá*, he said to him).

**KAHIR कहिर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qahr*. Wrath, anger; oppression, a calamity, evil; —*a.* Excessive, great:—*kahir dá, a.* Calamitous,

ruinous:—*kahirmán, kahirwá, a.* Wrathful, angry; oppressive.

**KAHIRÁ कहिरा** *a.* Thin, spare, poor, lean, fine; single.

**KÁHJIBÁN कहजिबाट** *s. f.* A small bushy plant (*Rhododendron anthopogon*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceae*) used medicinally. The leaves are officinal, being considered stimulant:—*káhjibán dá ark, s. m.* The juice or liquor of *Káhjibán*.

**KÁHKAR कहरकर** *s. f. (M.)* Land where *káhi* grass grows, as in the *beld* or *maná*; i. e., low land on the side of a river.

**KÁHLÁ कहला** *a.* Hasty, quick, speedy.

**KÁHLÍ कहली** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic *Káhlí*. Haste.

**KAHN कहन** *s. f. (Pot.)* A kind of eruptive disease somewhat similar to eczema.

**KÁHLON कहलोन** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

**KÁHNAṚÁ कहनरा** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode, which is sung after evening:—*rágón kí pat káhnará táron kí pat chand.* The honour of musical modes is *Káhnará*, and the honour of stars is the moon, i. e., the *Káhnará* is considered one of the best *rágs*.

**KÁHNÚN कहनू** *intj.* Why.

**KÁHRÁ कहरा** *s. m.* A decoction of various medicinal roots and herbs; i. q. *Kárhá*.

**KÁHRNÁ कहरना** *v. n.* To warm, to boil (milk, &c.).

**KAHU ਕਹੁ** *s. m. (K.)* Half a *gaddi* or sheaf of corn given at harvest to village menials.

**KÁHÚ ਕਾਹੂ** *pron.* Any, some;—*s. m.* A lettuce, the seeds are considered diuretic and purgative, (*Lactuca sativa*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.)

**KÁHYÁ ਕਾਹਯਾ** } *s. m.* Event, accident, occurrence;   
 **KAHYÁ ਕਹਯਾ** } misfortune, calamity, wailing.

**KAI ਕੈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qai*. Vomit, vomiting;—*pron.* How many?—*kai dūṭī*, *v. n.* To feel nausea:—*kai karnī*, *v. a.* To vomit.

**KAI ਕਈ** } *pron.* Corrupted from the   
 **KÁI ਕਾਈ** } Sanskrit word *Katī*. Several, any, some:—*kai ikk*, *pron.* Some, some few, a few:—*kai ku*, *pron.* The same as *kai*:—*kaiwār*, *pron.* Several times, often.

**KÁIÁN ਕਾਇਆਂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Káy*. The human body, person, appearance.

**KAID ਕੈਦ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qaid*. Custody, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; hindrance, obstacle; restraint, control:—*kaid honḍ*, *v. n.* To be imprisoned, to be taken prisoner:—*kaid karnḍ*, *v. n.* To imprison, to capture, to make prisoner:—*kaid kottḍ*, *v. n.* To undergo a term of imprisonment:—*kaid khāḍ*, *s. m.* A prison, jail:—*kaid rahḍ*, *v. n.* To remain in bonds, in prison:—*kaid rakkhḍ*, *v. a.* To detain, to hold in custody.

**KAID ਕੈਡ** } *a.* How large? how   
 **KAIDÁ ਕੈਡਾ** } much? how long?—*kaiḍ-ku*, *kaiḍḍku*, *a.* About how large? about how much? about how long?

**KAIDAN ਕੈਦਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupted   
 **KAIDÍ ਕੈਦੀ** *s. m.* } from the Arabic *Qaidí*. A prisoner, a captive; *c. w.* *honḍ*, *karnḍ*.

**KAIHNÁ ਕੈਹਣਾ** *s. m.* A spider; also see *Kahḍ*.

**KÁIJÁ ਕਾਇਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Kājḍ*.

**KAIKOIA ਕੈਕੋਇਆ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Flacourtia sapida*, Nat. Ord. *Flacourtiaceæ*.) The wood is used for turnery, the fruit is eaten; *i. q.* *Kukoḍ*, *Kukai*, *Kangḍ*.

**KAIL ਕੈਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qāiyāl*. Convinced, confuted; *c. w.* *honḍ*;—*s. m.* Blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*.)

**KAILÁ ਕੈਲਾ** *a.* Grey coloured clouds, from which lightning proceeds; grey (used of horses and cattle):—*kailá kaplā*, *a.* Grey and black:—*kaile kaple háth ná pāin doh koh ageḍe jḍin*. Do not buy a *kailá* or a *kaplā* coloured bullock, go two *kos* further (to buy another.)

**KAIM ਕੈਮ** } *a.* Corrupted from the   
 **KÁIM ਕਾਇਮ** } Arabic word *Qáim*.

Firm, established, lasting, durable:—*sir káim jag dāim*. (If) the head lasts, the fight (is) always, *i. e.*, as long as a man is alive, he can encounter many struggles.

**KAIMBAL ਕੈਮਬਲ** *s. m.* A large tree (*Odina wodier*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*.) Said to be the male of *Rhus Buckiamela*. The gum is used in cloth printing and medicinally as a cordial for women and in asthma.

**KÁIMÍ ਕਾਇਮੀ** } *s. f.* Firmness, dura-   
 **KAIMÍ ਕੈਮੀ** } bility.

**KAIN ਕੈਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A drag-shovel used for levelling fields or making embankments.

KAINCHAN कैंचन *s. f.* A caste of people whose women are dancers and prostitutes.

KAINCHANÍ कैंचनी *s. f.* A dancing girl, a prostitute.

KAINCHÍ कैंची *s. f.* Shears, scissors; a pair of rafters including the uniting brace.

KAINDH कैंध *a.* Stupid, foolish, undiscerning:—*kaindhpuṇḍ*, *kainḍhwaḍā*, *s. f.* Stupidity, foolishness.

KAINS कैंस *s. f.* Hatred, malice, quarrel.

KAINTH कैथ *s. f.* The wild pear (*Pyrus variolosa*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*.) The timber is strong, the fruit is edible when rotten.

KÁIPHAL कायिफल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kadphal*. The name of a fruit (*Myrica sapida*, Nat. Ord. *Myricaceae*.) used medicinally, as also the bark of the tree.

KAIR कैर *a.* Timid, cowardly:—*kair* *hojāḍā*, *v. n.* To be defeated, to lose courage.

KAIRÁ कैरा *a.* Having yellowish eyes.

KAISÁ कैसा *ad.* How?—*a.* What sort of? what like; *i. q.* *Kihā*.

KÁITH कायिथ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
KAITH कैथ } Hindi word *Kāyasth*.  
The name of a caste of Hindus, a man of that caste.

KÁITHÍ कायिथी *a.* Belonging to the *Kaith* caste.

KÁITHIÁNÍ कायिथिआनी } *s. f.* A  
KÁITHNÍ कायिथनी } female  
KÁITHYÁNÍ कायिथनी } *Kaith*.

KAJ कज *s. f.* Crookedness, defect, deformity; irregularity in caste; *c. w.* *pai jāṇí*.

KÁJ काज *s. m.* Business, work, occupation, affair; a wedding; a buttonhole:—*ikk paṇṭh do káj*. Two birds are killed with one stroke:—*jāṭṭā saude khaṭṭhe te káj kareṇ Kirdār*. If he earn profits from *Jāṭ*, the *Kirdār* will marry.—Prov.

KAJÁ कजा *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazá*. Amongst Muhammadans the saying of prayer (*namáz*) after the stated period if the person has been lawfully hindered; the completion of life, death; fate, destiny; the office of a *Qásí* (Muhammadan judge); persistence, insisting:—*kajá karní*, *v. n.* To persist, to insist:—*nimáj kajá karní*. Not to say *nimáj* within the appointed time:—*kajá umrí*; *s. f.* One day in the year in which it is allowable to make up the defaults of the whole year as regards *nimáz*.

KÁJÁ कजा } *s. m.* Binding the reins  
KÁJE कजे } of a horse to the pom-  
mel of a saddle.

KAJÁÍ कजायी *s. f.* The snaffle.

KAJÁK कजाक *s. m.* Corrupted from the *Táṭār* word *Qazáq*. A robber, a desperado; a glutton:—*kaják puṇḍ*, *s. m.* The same as *Kaják*.

KAJÁKÍ कजाकी *s. f.* The profession or behaviour of a *Kaják*. Robbery; gluttony.

KAJAN कजन *v. a.* (*M.*) To cover, to hide:—*ghore dá púchhar ápní chutt kajest*. A horse's tail will cover his own rump.—Prov.

**KAJÁWÁ ਕਜਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kajáwáh*. Panniers on the sides of a camel for freight or passengers, a camel's saddle.

**KÁJÍ ਕਾਜੀ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qáḍí*. A Muhammadan judge or interpreter of law (*shard*); a Muhammadan who has taken out a license for selling stamps and writing bonds; *met.* one who insists strongly or who resists persistently:—*káji nún rast dení*, *v. a. lit.* To give rations to a *Káji*; *met.* to go to ease oneself (a *Sikh* term):—*mlán bíbí ráji, tán kí karegá káji*. If a man and a woman are pleased (to marry) what can the *Káji* do:—*Káji kotredn dí már. s. f.* A play among children.

**KAJÍA ਕਜਿਆ** *s. f.* The office of a civil and religious Muhammadan judge.

**KAJÍA ਕਜੀਆ** *s. m.* See *Kajyá*.

**KAJÍÁIN ਕਜਿਆਇਣ** } *s. f.* The  
**KAJÍÁN ਕਜਿਆਣ** } wife of a *Káji*.  
**KAJÍÁNÍ ਕਜਿਆਣੀ** }

**KAJJAL ਕੱਜਲ** } *s. m.* Lamp black  
**KAJLÁ ਕਜਲਾ** } used to paint the  
 eyelids.

**KÁJJÍ ਕਾਜੀ** *a.* Busy, employed.

**KAJJNÁ ਕੱਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To cover, to conceal:—*kajjí gá*. Covered by the male, used of cattle and mares; *i. q.* *Dhakká*.

**KAJLÍ ਕਜਲੀ** *s. f.* The name of a purgative:—*kajlí bag, s. m.* The name of a forest where elephants abound.

**KAJLOPHÍ ਕਜਲੋਠੀ** *s. f.* A pot in which lamp-black is kept.

**KAJU ਕਜੁ** *ad. (K.)* Why.

**KAJYÁ ਕਜਯਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazyah*. A dispute, a quarrel:—*kajyá gal páusá, v. a.* To interfere in the disputes of others:—*kajyá karná, v. a.* To quarrel, to fall out; to discuss:—*kajyá mukáusá, v. a.* To settle a dispute.

**KÁK ਕਾਕ** *s. m.* The cork of a bottle; *i. q.* *Kág*.

**KÁKÁ ਕਾਕਾ** *s. m.* A little child; the son or grandson of a *Sikh* Raja or *Sardar*; an elder brother; a slave belonging to one's father:—*káká raulá, s. m.* A noise.

**KAKAHIRÁ ਕਕਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* The alphabet.

**KÁKAL ਕਾਕਲ** *s. m. (K.)* Paper.

**KAKAURÁ ਕਕੌੜਾ** *s. m.* The name of a vegetable (*Momordica muricata*, *Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae*). The fruit is cooked and eaten. The root is used medicinally, as an astringent and carminative.

**KÁKÍ ਕਾਕੀ** *s. f.* A little girl; the pupil of the eye.

**KAKKÁ ਕੱਕਾ** *s. m.* The name of the 6th letter (ਕ) of the Gurmukhi Alphabet;—*a.* Of a brown colour, having light or brown hair, of a brown complexion; (*M.*) pure, mere, unmixed:—*medí jamín kakkí ret hat*. My land is mere sand.

**KAKKAR ਕੱਕਰ** *s. m.* Frost, snow, ice; *c. w. paigá*:—*paus kakkar bhagne pattar*. If frost comes, it breaks the leaves.

**KAKKAR** ककड़ *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Khattris*; the name of an animal; —*s. f.* The name of a tree; the second growth of the tobacco plant; *i. q.* *Modā*: —*kakkar singi*, *s. f.* See *Kikkar singi*: —*kakkar tamākkā*, *s. m.* A species of tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*.)

**KAKKARĪ** ककड़ी *s. f.* A kind of cucumber (*Cucumis utilisimus*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*); a caste of *Khattris*; in the former sense; *i. q.* *Khakhṛī*.

**KAKKH** कक्ख *s. m.* Grass cut up by the roots; a stalk of grass, chaff; rubbish: —*barse Chet, kakkh thore dāye basekh*. Rain in *Chet*, increases the grain, and decreases the chaff: —*kakkhān dī jhuggi dand khayā dā parnāld*. A hut of grass, and spouts of ivory.—Prov.

**KAKKO** कक़े *s. f.* (*M.*) Heated sugarcane juice.

**KAKKRĀIN** कक़राइन *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Pistacia integerrima*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*.) The fruit *Sumāk* is a digestive, an excrescence which forms on the tree *kikkar singi*, is used for cough.

**KAKKRIN** कक़रिन *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Rhus succedanea*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*.)

**KAKRĀ** कक़री *s. m.* (*M.*) A nodule of limestone, gravel, a round stone or pebble.

**KĀKRĀ** काक़रा *s. m.* The green fruit of the *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujube*); hail, a hail stone, cold;—(*M.*) small pox: —*kākpe jharā*, *v. n.* To shed the green fruit (of a *ber* tree); *met.* to be discouraged in any enterprise or struggle.

**KAKRAIL** कक़रैल *s. m.* The skin of a *Kakkar*.

**KAKREJĪ** कक़रेजी *a.* Of a chocolate colour.

**KAKRĪ** कक़री *s. f.* See *Kakṛī*, *Khakhṛī*.

**KAKROLĀ** कक़रोला *s. m.* (*M.*) The pheasant.

**KAKUHĀ** ककुहा *s. m.* (*M.*) A sand-piper (*Totanus acropus*.)

**KAL** कल *s. f.* A machine; art, trick, mutiny, disturbance; ease, tranquillity, peace, rest;—(*M.*) A green grass of excellent quality. It is so called because its flowers resemble a *madhānī* or churning stick:—*kaldār*, *a.* Made by machinery, stamped, (a rupee or gold *mohar*): —*kaljagānī*, *v. a.* To raise a mutiny or quarrel:—*kal jānā*, *v. n.* See *Kalā*: —*kaljogān*, *kaljogānī*, *s. f.* A supposed invisible being, who moves round the earth once a month, it is unfortunate to commence a journey towards him but not away from him:—*kaljug*, *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kalyuga*. The fourth age of the Hindus (the iron age which is now current):—*kaljugī*, *a.* Belonging to the iron age; mischievous.

**KĀL** काल *s. m.* Time, age, season; death, fate; famine, dearth, drought; tomorrow (used in poetry); black, dark (in *comp.*):—*kāl āngīārī*, *s. f.* Cockle:—*kāl ānā*, *v. n.* To come (one's time or death): —*kāl de wass honā*, *v. n.* To be in the hand of death, to be seized by fate:—*kāl jībhd*, *s. m.* One whose curses are verified;—*a.* Of a black tongue:—*kāl kalichī*, *kālkarichī*, *kāl karichī*, *s. f.* A bird which is revered by *Shīd* Muhammadans, because it brought water to *Imām Hassan* when he was killed, and also because it is always astir early so much so that its note is said to be *uṭṭh sohāgān chakki pī*, *i. e.*, Get up house wife and grind corn: —*kāl mūhān*, *s. m.* Black mouthed (a term of reproach); one who breaks off all connection with another:—*kāl paīnā*, *v. n.* The coming on of a famine:—*kāl samā*, *s. m.* A season of famine; the time of dearth:—*kāl sirī*, *s. f.* (*lit.* of a black head). The world:—*kāl watānā*, *batānā*, *v. a.* To kill time, to waste time:—*rājē de ghar motīān dā kāl*. The house of a king and a famine of pearls.

**KALĀ** कला *s. f.* Machine; art, trick; calamity; mutiny, insurrection, slaughter; the goddess of mutiny:—*kalā jājī*,

*s. f.* Turning head over heels, tumbling, juggling:—*kālā dā māl, s. m.* (*lit.* the root of quarrel). One who fomenta quarrel:—*kālā jagānūt, v. a.* (*lit.* to raise a disturbance again when once peace has been made.) To tease, to rail at, to raise a disturbance, to excite a mutiny or insurrection:—*kālājāg, s. m.* The name of a trick in wrestling.

**KĀLĀ काला** *a.* Black, of a dark colour;—*s. m.* A thief; a black snake, any snake:—*kālā dāmī, s. m.* A black man; a native of India (contemptuously so called by Europeans; also used by the people themselves):—*kālā chor, s. m.* (*lit.* a black thief) Any unknown person:—*kālā dānā, s. m.* A plant, the seeds of which (*Ipomœa coerulca*) are purgative, and are found in all bazars. This plant when young, is used on the *Beḍs* as a pot-herb:—*kālā dhatūrā, s. m.* The purple-thorn apple (*Datura fastuosa*):—*kālā jīrā, s. m.* Carraway seeds:—*kālā koilā, s. m.* Black like charcoal:—*māṅh kālā karnā, v. n.* (*lit.* to blacken one's face.) To break off all connection with another; to disgrace; to have connection with bad women; to expel:—*kālā pānī, s. m.* (*lit.* black waters) Andaman islands used as a penal settlement:—*kālā wāl, s. m.* The pubic hair:—*dāl wichch kuchchh kālā hoṅā, v. n.* To find something black in the pulse.—Prov. used where suspicion about the truth of anything exists:—*koilān dī dīlālī wichch māṅh kālā hoṅā, v. n.* In selling charcoal one's face is blackened, *i. e.*, who can touch pitch and be not defiled:—*māṅh kālā te nīle pair hoṅe, v. n.* To be a black face and blue feet, *i. e.*, to be a great rascal.

**KĀLĀBATŪ कालावतु** *s. m.* Gold or silver thread.

**KĀLĀF कालफ** *s. f.* Painting or staining the nails, hair or beard, the dye used for the purpose; *c. w. karnī, lāuṅī; i. q. Kalap.*

**KĀLAHINĀ कलहिना** *s. m.* } A trou-  
**KĀLAHINĪ कलहिनी** *s. f.* } blesome,  
**KĀLAHINĪ कलहिनī** *s. f.* } quarrel-  
some, noisy person:—*kallar khetī kapūt*

*ghar, ghar kalaiḥṇī nār, turyān agge chālṇā chāre nark saṅsār.* Nitrous soil, an unworthy son, a woman contentious at home, to go in front of horses, these four things are hell on earth.—Prov.

**KĀLĀI कलटी** *s. f.* Tin; white lime:—*kalai karnī, v. a.* To tin cooking vessels; to whitewash; *i. q. Kālī.*

**KĀLĀI कलटी** *s. f.* The wrist.

**KĀLĀICHBŪṬĪ कलाचिबुटी** *s. m.* (*M.*) The name of a plant.

**KĀLAK कालक** *s. f.* Blackness; blacking, smut or soil adhering to the outside of pots and other cooking utensils.

**KĀLĀL कालल** *s. m.* The name of a caste; a person of this caste; a distiller, a seller of ardent spirits.

**KĀLĀLAN काललन** } *s. f.* A female  
**KĀLĀLĪ कालली** } *Kālī.*

**KĀLĀM कलाम** *s. f.* Discourse, a word; speech; an incantation, a charm:—*kālām-Allah, s. m.* (*lit.* the word of God.) The Alquran, the Muhammadan Scripture.

**KĀLAM कलम** *s. f. pl. kalamān.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qalm.* A pen, a reed pen to write with; a graft, cuttings of trees for planting; a wedge; a reddish wood of which combs are made:—*kalamān, s. m.* The upper part of the beard tapering to a point:—*kalamān lagāuṅīn, v. a.* To set down slips or cuttings:—*kalam bandūṅī, v. a.* To mend a pen:—*kalam chālūṅī, wagāuṅī, v. a.* To drive the pen, to write:—*kalamdān, s. m.* A pen-case:—*kalam dudī, s. m. f.* Pen and ink:—*kalam karnā, v. n.* To graft:—*kalam kārī, s. f.* Workmanship:—*kalam lāuṅī, s. m.* To prune, to cut for grafting or planting:—*par dī kalam,*

*s. f.* A quill pen :—*kalam pherūī, v. n.* To run the pen through; to strike out, to erase; to cancel :—*lakkhān te kalam.* May the rule of your pen be on 'thousands (a benediction.)

**KALAN** कलन *s. m. (Poř.)* The time of famine, dearth, drought :—*khūh kalan dā ghanā* or *gahnā.* A well is a jewel in time of famine.

**KALANDAR** कलंदर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qalandar.* A kind of Muhammadan monk who deserts home, wife and friends, and travels about with shaven head and beard; a monkey or bear man :—*sayad rāhak te kalandar bhūtar.* A Syed the tenant and a *kalandar* the landlord.—Prov. used when a noble man is working under a low person.

**KALANDARĪ** कलंदरी *a.* Pertaining to a *Kalandar*;—*s. f.* A kind of tent.

**KALANGGĀ** कलंगा *s. m. }* A crest,  
**KALANGGĪ** कलंगी *s. f. }* a crop,

a cock's comb, a tangle of hair on the top of the head :—*kalanggā sinh, singh, s. m.* One who has scald head, one who has lost his hair by disease, or otherwise (spoken ironically.)

**KALANK** कलंक *s. m.* Fault, blemish, stigma, stain; reproach, scandal; sin :—*kalank laggnā, v. n.* To be branded, to be traduced; to be notorious :—*kalank dā fikkk laggnūnā, v. a.* To calumniate, to traduce.

**KALANKAN** कलंकन *s. f. }* a. Stain-  
**KALANKĪ** कलंकी *s. m. }* ed, having a blemish, stigmatized, lying under reproach.

**KALAP** कलप *s. m.* A day of *Brahmā* or 1,000 *Yugās*, a period of four hundred and thirty-two million years, according to human reckoning. A month of *Brahmā* contains 30 *kalaps*; 12 months make his year and 100 years his life time. Fifty years of his life have passed. We are

now in the *Svetavarhā kalpā* or 51st; the same as *Kalāf*:—*kalap birchh, s. m.* One of the fabulous trees of Indra's Heaven or *Swargā*, said to yield whatever may be desired.

**KALAPNĀ** कलपन *v. n.* To be grieved, to be afflicted, to be tormented;—*s. f.* Keen desire, ardent wish :—*kalapnā karnī, v. a.* To make a vow; to suppose (in Geom.)

**KALĀRĪ** कलारी *s. f. (Poř.)* The tail of a *dumbā* or fat-tailed sheep; *i. q. Chakkī.*

**KALĀSH** कलाम *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kalash.* Poor, distressed; short, little.

**KALATHŪN** कलथुन *s. m. (M.)* The  
**KALATTHON** कलथुन *s. m. (M.)* The day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

**KALATTAR** कलत्त *s. m.* See *Kalittar.*

**KALĀUNĀ** कलाउना *v. a.* To winnow, to clean grain.

**KALĀUNJĪ** कलौंजी *s. f.* A plant  
**KALWANJĪ** कलवैंजी *(Nigella sativa, Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae.)* the seeds of which are found in the bazars. They are reckoned stimulant, and are administered by *hakims* often in milk, for rheumatism and cough.

**KALĀUNT** कलाउंट *s. m.* A class  
**KALĀWANT** कलावैंट *s. m.* of musician, a professional musician and singer.

**KALĀUNTANĪ** कलाउंटनी *s. f.* A  
**KALĀUNTŪNĪ** कलाउंटनी *s. f.* female *Kalaunt.*

**KALHÁ** कलहा *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A large cake of wheaten bread-fried in *ghí*. It is

**KALIHÁRÁ कलिहारा** *a.* Troublesome, quarrelsome;—*s. m.* A newly fledged bird.



KALÍN कलीट } *s. m.* Corrupted  
KALÍN कालीट } from the Turkish  
word *Qálin*. A superior kind of carpet.

KÁLJÁ कालजा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kalj*. Liver, heart:—  
*káljā dharyá*, *v. n.* To beat or throb  
(the heart):—*káljā kambá*, *v. n.* To  
tremble, or palpitate (the heart):—*káljā  
saryá*, *v. n. lit.* To cause to burn one's  
heart, to give one trouble:—*káljā sará*,  
*v. n.* To burn (the heart):—*káljā thandá  
hoá*, *v. n.* To be appeased, to be sa-  
tisfied:—*kálje náí lagá rakkhá*, *v. n.* To  
cherish or to enshrine in one's heart :  
—*kálje te sapp letá*, *v. n.* To burn with  
envy or jealousy, to repine.

KÁLKÁ कालका *s. f.* A name of  
*Deví*, the Hindu goddess;—*s. m. (M.)*  
A tassel; a stone of soap nut.

KALKÁ कलका *s. m.* Severe solar  
heat.

KALKAL KARNÁ कलकलकरना *v. n.*  
To wrangle, to quarrel, to recriminate.

KALL कल } *ad.* Corrupted from the  
KALLU कलु } Sanskrit word *Kaly*.

Yesterday, to-morrow:—*kall dí gall*, *s. f.*  
A matter of yesterday, something that  
happened very lately:—*kall kulotar nún*,  
*ad., conj.* In future, perchance:—*kall  
khor*, *s. m.* An unsociable, selfish per-  
son, one who lives alone, an envious  
wretch:—*kall khorí*, *s. f.* Churlishness,  
sordidness, selfishness.

KALLÁ कल्ला *a.* Single, solitary, un-  
accompanied;—*ad.* Alone, single handed,  
unprotected;—*s. m. (M.)* Noise, clamour,  
uproar, din:—*kallá dukallá*, *a. (lit. single  
or double)* Single, unaccompanied, soli-  
tary; *i. q.* *Akallá*.

KALLAR कलर *s. m.* Barren soil,  
ground saturated with nitrates or  
other salts; earth containing saline sub-  
stances used as a top dressing; manure;—  
(*K.*) Soil with a large mixture of sand :  
—*kalaráchhí*, *kallardshí*, *s. f.* Good land  
impregnated with salt:—*kallardshí bhue  
raháín tá hásil miffí cháín*. If you cul-  
tivate *kallardshí* land, you must expect  
a crop of earth.—*Prov.*

KALLIÁN कल्लिआण } *s. f. (S.)* Wel-  
KALLYÁN कल्लयाण } fare, happi-  
ness, salvation; the name of a tune or  
*rággi*.

KALITTAR कलिउ *a.* Black, blue.

KALMÁ कलमा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Kalmah*. A word; the  
Muhammadan confession of faith, *i. e.*,  
*lá ilah, illillah Muhammadarrasúl Allah*.  
There is no God but God, and Muhammad  
is the apostle of God:—*kalmá parhá*,  
*v. n.* To repeat the *kalmá*; to become  
a Muhammadan, to acknowledge  
one's superiority:—*kalmá parháu-  
gá*, *v. n.* To convert to Muhammadan-  
ism:—*kufar dá kalmá*, *s. m.* Blasphemy,  
profanity.

KALMAL कलमल *s. f.* Distress,  
misery, trouble.

KALMALÁUNÁ कलमललुआ *v. n.*  
To be in distress, to faint, to fidget,  
to writhe.

KALMÍ कलमी *a.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qalmí*. Written;—*s. m.*  
Saltpetre:—*kalmí shorá*, *s. m.* Crysta-  
lized saltpetre.

KALNÁ कलना *v. a.* To know, to  
understand, to learn, to perceive; *i. q.*  
*kalyá* in *Kal*.

KALOL कलल *s. f.* Wantonness,  
friskiness; sport; recreation, diversion;  
*c. w.* *karná*.

**KALOLNĀ कल्लन** *s. m. (M.)* A leather rope which keeps the yoke within a fixed distance of the uprights of the well; *i. q. Nārd, Wall.*

**KALOR कल्लर** *s. f.* A heifer.

**KALOTĪ कल्लेती** *s. m. (M.)* An earthen vessel for keeping corn similar to a *bharoli*; —(K.) The grain which *kamins*, artizans, &c. get from the threshing floor.

**KALP कल्प** *s. m.* See *Kalap.*

**KALPĀUNĀ कल्पपुट्टा** *v. a.* To give pain.

**KALS कलम** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kalsh*. An earthen water vessel used in Hindu worship; the spire of a temple, a dome, a pinnacle, the peaked top of a kind of sedan-chair used by ladies at weddings.

**KALŪ कलु** *s. m. (M.)* The shovel mattock, also its blade.

**KALSĪ कलमी** *s. m.* A small pinnacle or spire.

**KALSIRĪ कलमिरी** *s. f.* A subject.

**KALWANJĪ कलवैनी** *s. f.* See *Kalamjī.*

**KALWĀRĀ कलवार** *s. m. (M.)* A stock of corn; *i. q. Khalwārā.*

**KALWATAR कलवड्ड** *s. m. (M.)*  
**KALWATARĪ कलवड्डी** *s. f. A*  
 handsaw.

**KALYĀ कलया** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qalyah*. Meat, flesh; a curry.

**KĀLYĀ कालया** *s. m.* A black man.

**KAM कम** *a.* Deficient, less, little, few, rare; —*ad.* Rarely, seldom:—*kam akal, a.* Stupid, foolish:—*kam akli, s. f.* Stupidity;—*kambakht, a.* Unlucky, unfortunate:—*kambakhtī, s. f.* Ill-luck, adversity, misfortune, calamity:—*kam himmat, himmatā, a.* Mean spirited; cowardly:—*kam himmatī, s. f.* Want of spirit:—*kam jāī, s. m.* (Corruption of *kam jāī*.) Of low extraction, of mean birth, wicked, mischievous, mean:—*kam jāī, s. f. (kam jāī)* Low extraction, lowness, meanness, wickedness, mischief:—*kam-jor, a.* (Corrupted from *kamsor*). Weak, feeble, infirm:—*kamjorī, s. f.* (Corruption of *kamsorī*) Weakness:—*kam kharch, a.* Thrifty, economical:—*kam kharch, bālā nashīn.* Economy gives a high seat, *i. e.*, economy advances a man in social position.

**KĀM काम** *s. m.* Desire, love, lust; the god of love:—*kām dew, s. m.* Lust, the god of lust, Cupid:—*kām dhan, dhan, s. f.* A fabulous cow, the possession of which secured its owner anything he might wish:—*kām want, wantī, s. m. f.* A lustful person.

**KĀMĀ कामा** *s. m.* A farm servant paid by wages; *i. q. Kāmān*:—*kāme layan bakhtāwarde te bālā layan kambakht de.* The man is fortunate whose field servants fight with each other, but he is unfortunate if his cattle fight.

**KAMĀCH कामाच** *s. m.* The bow of a fiddle, the name of a tune.

**KAMĀD कामाद** *s. m. }* A crop of  
**KAMĀDĪ कामादी** *s. f. }* sugar-cane,  
 a raiser of sugarcane; sugarcane.

**KAMĀĪ कामाई** *s. f.* Earnings, gain, profits; work, performance:—*kamāī karnā, v. a.* To earn, to gain, to derive:—*khattī kamāī, s. f.* Earnings, gain.

KAMAID ਕਮੈਦ } *s. m.* A bay horse;  
KAMAIT ਕਮੈਤ } *i. q.*, *Kumait*.

KAMAL ਕਮਲ *s. m.* Madness, insanity; a plant (*Gentiana Kurroo*, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*), which has a handsome blue flower (*Kamal phull*). It is common on rather sunny slopes in many places in the Punjab Himalaya. Locally its root is used as a tonic and febrifuge, and given to cattle in inflammations. It is exported to the plains in some quantity, it constitutes part of the medicinal *karrá*:—*kamal puná*, *s. m.* Madness, insanity.

KAMÁL ਕਮਾਲ *s. m.* Perfection, completion, excellence;—*a.* Perfect, complete, excellent;—*ad.* Most highly.

KAMÁLÍȚ ਕਮਾਲੀਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kamálíyyat*. Perfection, completion, excellence.

KAMÁM ਕਮਾਮ *s. m.* Occupation, trade, profession, custom, habit, practice:—*kamám dár*, *s. m.* A tradesman, one who has an occupation or profession; an artificer:—*kamám dárí*, *s. f.* Occupation, trade, business:—*kamám dárnt*, *s. f.* The wife of a *kamám dár*.

KÁMAN ਕਾਮਣ *s. m.* Juggling; the jugglery performed by women at the time of marriage, by which it is supposed the bridegroom is ensnared in the bride's love:—*káman bhainá*. An expression used by eunuchs at the house of any man where a marriage or the birth of a male child has taken place; *c. w. páuge*.

KAMÁN ਕਮਾਣ *s. f.* A bow, an arch; (corrupted from the English word *Command*) authority, jurisdiction:—*kamán afsar*, *s. m.* Commanding officer:—*kamán bole jánád*, *v. n.* To be ordered on service:—*kamán te jánád*, *v. n.* To go on (military) service.

KÁMANÁ ਕਾਮਣਾ } *s. f.* A fascinating woman; a  
KÁMANÍ ਕਾਮਣੀ } loving or affectionate woman; a delicate or beautiful damsel.

KAMÁNCHÍ ਕਮਾਣਚੀ *s. f.* A bowman.

KAMÁND ਕਮਾਂਦ *s. f.* (*M.*) Sugar-cane.

KAMÁND ਕਮੰਦ *s. f.* A noose, a rope ladder, a scaling ladder of rope, a rope by which date pickers climb the palm trees. It passes round the tree, and under the seat of the picker:—*kamánd páunád*, *v. n.* To throw up a scaling ladder.

KAMÁNDAL ਕਮੰਡਲ *s. m.* A wooden water pot used by ascetics and religious students.

KAMÁNÍ ਕਮਾਣੀ *s. m.* The spring of a carriage; a sling;—*a.* Bent, formed like a bow.

KAMÁNÍAR ਕਮਾਣੀਅਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word *Commander*. A commander, or Commanding officer.

KAMAR ਕਮਰ *s. f.* The waist, the loins:—*kamarband*, *s. m.* A girdle, a waistband; a long piece of cloth girt round the loins:—*kamar bannhí, kassí*, *v. a.* To gird the loins, to make ready; to resolve:—*kamar diwál*, *s. f.* A leather belt:—*kamar kasá*, *s. m.* Girding the loins:—*kamar kasá karná*, or *láunád*, *v. n.* To be ready (for a journey):—*kamar kass*, *s. m.* Gum kino either plain or made into a confection, sweetmeat, eaten by women to strengthen the loins:—*kamar khísá*, *s. m.* A pouch, a pocket:—*kamar kholnád*, *v. n.* To throw off one's belt or any thing tight; to take one's ease:—*kamarkot* *s. m.* An exterior city wall built for defence; *i. q. Lakk*.

KAMARÁ कमार s. j. (M.) Labour.

KAMARÍ कमारी s. f. Corruption of the Hindi word *Kumārī* or *Kuṣārī*. An unmarried girl.

KAMATHÍ कमाठी s. m. Annihilation, beating:—*kamāṭhī karnī*, v. a. To beat, to strike.

KAMÁÚ कमाऊ s. m. A labourer, a gainer, an earner, a worker;—a. Labourious, gainable.

KAMÁUNÁ कमाऊना v. a. To earn, to gain, to work, to perform.

KAMÁWAN कमावट v. a. (M.) To work.—*Present participle: kamāwāḍ; Future: kamāwāḍ; Past participle: kamāwāḍ;—kachchī rann kachchī kumāwe, yār kūṇ kharī haṭṭh nāl badhāve.* A silly woman works sillily; standing, with her own hands, she causes her lover to be tied up.—*Story of Sāhibā and Mirzā.*

KAMBAL कंबल } s. f. A coarse  
KAMBLÍ कंबली } blanket.

KAMBÁUNÁ कंबाऊन v. n. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Kampāṇā*. To cause to be shaken, to cause to tremble.

KAMBEL कम्बेल s. m. (M.) The lower end of a dam where the water first collects, and the low depression all around a dam from which the earth required for the *laṭh* has been excavated. Very often the crop in the *kambel* is different from that in the rest of the field, the *kambel* taking longer to dry up and being sown later.

KAMBELÁ कम्बेला s. m. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Kamelā*. A slaughtered cow or ox; i. q. *Kamelā*.

KAMBÍLÁ कम्बीला s. m. See *Kamí-lá*.

KAMBŪNÁ कंबूना v. n. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Kampnā*. To shake, to tremble.

KAMBŪNÍ कंबूनी s. f. Trembling; c. w. *duṇḍ, chaphṇḍ*.

KAMBO कम्बो } s. m. A tribe of Hin-  
KAMBO कम्बो } du or Muhumme-  
dan cultivators:—

*kukkaṭ, kāṇ, kambo, kabīlā pālāḍ; Jaṭṭ mahāṇ sansār kabīlā gālāḍ.* The cock, crow, *Kambo* maintain their family; the *Jaṭṭ*, he-buffalo, and crocodile destroy their family.

KAMBŪNÍ कम्बूनी s. f. A female *Kambo*.

KAMCHÍ कम्ची s. f. A horsewhip, a bamboo or other elastic twig.

KAMETHÍ कमेठी s. f. Beating; arrangement.

KAMETHÍ कमेठी s. f. Corruption of the English word *Committee*. Committee, especially a Municipal Committee, gathering, meeting:—*kameṭhī ghar*, s. m. A house where a meeting of a Committee is held, the town hall or municipal buildings:—*kameṭhī lagḍuṇḍ*, v. a. To hold a meeting:—*kameṭhī lagḍuṇḍ*. The holding of a Committee.

KAMÍ कमी s. f. Deficiency, loss, abatement;—(M.) A tax on artisans.

KAMÍ कमी a. Busy, laborious; lustful, libidinous.

KAMIL कमिल s. m. (M.) A well with eight yokes of bullocks.

**KAMÍLÁ कमीला** *s. m.* A drug (*Rottlera tinctoria*) used as a vermifuge, especially for tape-worm, also for skin disease.

**KAMÍN कमीन** *a.* Defective, mean, of low caste or rank, menial, base;—*s. m.* An abject person, a menial, a menial servant, people of low caste; a village servant of the six classes, i. e., *Mirdásí*, sweeper, potter, cobbler, water bearer, barber, *dhobí*,—*kamín kándá*, *s. m.* The same as *Kamín*:—*Kamín puñá*, *s. m.* Meanness, baseness, low rank, menial condition.

**KAMÍNÁ कमीना** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kamínah*. Mean, base, abject, low, low-born;—*s. m.* Low, mean, vulgar, a common people:—*kamíná puñá*, *s. m.* Meanness, baseness.

**KAMÍNANÍ कमीनटी** *s. f.* A woman of low birth, a menial.

**KAMLÁ कमला** *m.* } *a.* Mad, foolish,  
**KAMLÍ कमली** *f.* } insane:—*agge á*

*kamlé magron pai gat marhtam de ráh.* She was insane at the time when she went to the place where dead bodies were burnt.—Prov. used of those who already badly off reduce themselves to even a worse condition.

**KAMLÁNÁ कमलाना** *s. m. (M)* An important *Sayál* clan.

**KAMLÁJÁNÁ कमलानाटा** } *v. n.* To  
**KAMLÁUNÁ कमलाउना** } wither,  
to fade.

**KAMLOÁ कमलोआ** *s. m. (K)* A big dove.

**KAMM कम्म** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karm*. Business, concern, affair; work, handiwork, job; labour, task; performance, feat; skill, art; workmanship; fine work, embroidery;

manufacture; service; office, function; *met.* coition:—*aukkhd kamm*, *s. m.* A difficult task or duty:—*kamm dūgá*, *v. n.* To be of use or service; to be used:—*kamm bandūgá*, *v. a.* To do one's work, to accomplish one's ends:—*kamm bangá*, *v. n.* To succeed:—*kamm bhug-tāgá*, *v. n.* To be completed or finished (business):—*kamm bhugtāgá*, *v. a.* To accomplish or discharge one's duty:—*kamm chaldá*, *a.* Fit for use, fit for any work, passable, answering one's purpose; able to carry on business;—*s. m.* An industrious man:—*kamm challá*, *v. n.* To be carried on (a work):—*kamm charhāgá*, *v. a.* To set to work (a machine):—*chhoftá moftá kamm*, *s. m.* Petty works:—*kamm chor*, *s. m.* One unwilling to work, one who skulks, a malingerer:—*kamm dá*, *a.* Useful, important, great:—*kamm dá ádmá*, *s. m.* A useful person:—*kamm deñá*, *v. n.* To give one work to do:—*kamm de sir hoñá*, *v. n.* To prosecute a work:—*ghar dá kamm*, *s. m.* Household affairs:—*kamm hoñá*, *v. n.* To succeed in any business;—*kamm kaññhā*, *v. a.* To do or succeed with difficulty, to manage by hook or crook; to have sexual intercourse with; to get one's work done, to effect one's purpose;—*v. n.* To be done, fulfilled, accomplished (work):—*kamm kaññh faktir bistare*. *lit.* Having effected his purpose the *fakir* (slept) on his bed, i. e., having had sexual intercourse the *fakir* (slept) on his bed.—Prov. used where a person tries to obtain his own gratification and has no sympathy with others, when any one works entirely for his own aggrandisement:—*kamm káj*, *s. m.* Work, business:—*kamm karñá*, *v. a.* To work, to operate, to be busy; to perform any great achievement; to do work; to have sexual intercourse with:—*kamm khullhā*, *v. n.* To have openings for work:—*kise dí wallon kamm kaññhā*, *v. n.* To work for one, to act on a person's behalf:—*kamm lagāgá*, *v. a.* To employ one, to take into service; to cause one to begin to work:—*kamm lagñā*, *v. n.* To commence a work, to begin any business:—*kamm laiñá*, *v. a.* To take in work, to make one work, to undertake (a job):—*mahīñ kamm*, *s. m.* Fine work:—*kamm milā*, *v. a.* To take in work, to under-

take job :—*kamm sameṭṭā, sawḍṭā, v. n.*  
To put together in order, to complete  
or finish one's work :—*saukkhā kamm,*  
*s. m.* An easy work or affair :—*sarkārī*  
*kamm, s. m.* Government service, public  
work, the public service :—*chhetī dā*  
*kamm, s. m.* An urgent business or affair :  
—*kamm sikkhā, v. n.* To learn a busi-  
ness or art :—*kamm te baṭṭhā, v. n.* To  
begin (a work), to be apprenticed :—  
*kamm te jāṇā, v. n.* To go on duty :—  
*kamm wagāṇā, v. a.* To spoil, to make  
a mess of ; to baffle :—*kamm waḍḍā laiṇā,*  
*v. a.* To take a share in a work :—  
*kamm wichch, ad.* In use :—*kamm*  
*wichch liṇṇā, v. a.* To bring into use,  
to use, to apply :—*wele sir kamm ḍuṇḍā, v. a.*  
To serve one in time of need :—*kamm*  
*wigaṇā, v. n.* To mar work.

**KÁMMÁ ਕਾਮਾ** *s. m.* A farm or field  
servant, a labourer ; *i. q.* *Kámd.*

**KAMMAL ਕੱਮਲ** *s. f.* A blanket.

**KAMMLÍ ਕੱਮਲੀ** *s. f.* A blanket ;—*a.*  
Made of blanketing.

**KAMMYÁN ਕੱਮਯਾਨ** *s. f.* The name of a  
medicine ; It is obtained from various  
species of *Nymphaea* *e. g., N. Alba, N.*  
*Stellata, Nat. Ord. Nymphaeaceae.* The  
roasted seed, flower and fruit are the  
parts used medicinally ; *i. q.* *Nílofar.*

**KÁMNÁ ਕਾਮਣਾ** *s. f.* Wish or purpose,  
sensual desire ; sometimes also applied to  
hunger.

**KÁMNÍ ਕਾਮਣੀ** *s. f.* See *Kámaní.*

**KAMODH ਕਾਮੋਧ** *s. m.* The name of a  
musical mode.

**KAMPAṆÍ ਕਾਮਪਣੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the English word Company. A  
company, especially the East India Com-  
pany :—*kampaṇí dá ráj, s. m.* The East  
India Company's rule.

**KAMPÚ ਕਾਮਪੂ** *s. m.* Corruption of the  
English word Camp. Encampment, can-  
tonment.

**KAMRAKH ਕਮਰਖ** *s. f.* Cambric, mus-  
lin.

**KAMUÁUNÁ ਕਮੁਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to be earned, to cause to be per-  
formed.

**KÁMUK ਕਾਮੁਕ** *s. m.* A lascivious per-  
son.

**KAMÚT ਕਮੂਤ** *s. m.* An ignoble,  
**KAMÚTAR ਕਮੂਤਰ** *mean, worthless*  
person, a man of base origin, a bastard.

**KAMWÁUÁ ਕਮਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to gain ; to cause to shake.

**KÁN ਕਾਨ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Kāś*. A crow ; *met.* far too  
clever ; too wise or prudent (in a bad sense) :  
—*kān kān karnā, v. n.* To caw, to chatter ;  
*met.* to speak or cry uninterruptedly, to  
make a din :—*kān uḍḍāṇe, v. a. lit.* To  
scare a crow ; if a crow hops to another  
place or flies away when addressed,  
it is an omen that the expected friend or  
relation will arrive soon :—*sīḍḍā kān*  
*gūṇh te ḍigḍā hai. lit.* A wise crow falls  
on ordure, *i. e.,* too much prudence is not  
always good.

**KAN कण** *s. m.* A mote, a particle,  
valuing or appraising a field ; a blossom ;  
a young plant of onion ; power, strength,  
vigour, spirit ;—*kan karnā, pāṇā, v. a.*  
To value or appraise a field.

**KAN कन** *postposition. {M.}* To, up to :  
*mai kan ávīn, nān manīn Khudā dá.* In  
God's name come to me !

**KÁN कान** *s. m.* A measure of three  
*Karms* (three feet).

**KÁN कान** *s. f.* Defect, blemish, imper-  
fection, crookedness ; comforting moun-  
ners :—*kān mukān, s. f.* Comforting  
mourners.

**KANÁ ਕਣਾ** *s. m.* The cords attached to scales;—(*Pot.*) The foundation of buildings.

**KANÁ ਕਣਾ** } *a.* One eyed; defective  
**KANÁN ਕਣਾਂ** } in some member;  
defective in one's action; lacking relatives:  
—*mān ṭuṇḍī piṭ kánān, puttār motī dē dāṇā.* The mother maimed, the father one-eyed; the son a pearl!—Prov.

**KANÁGAT ਕਣਗਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kanygat*. A religious ceremony performed daily by the Hindus during the dark half of the month *Āṣāḍ*, in honor of deceased ancestors.

**KANAIO ਕਨੈਓ** *a. (K.)* Untimely:—*binā dhanā liyō ghar; kanaio jhar.* A house without a milch cow is like untimely rains.

**KANAIT ਕਨੈਤ** *s. m.* A Hindu tribe of *Dājput*, an inferior caste, the offspring of a *Dājput* widow; a man of this caste.

**KANAITANÍ ਕਨੈਤਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Kanaít*.

**KANAK ਕਣਕ** *s. f.* Wheat, (*Triticum aestivum*, *T. Hybernum*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*):—*chiffī kanak, s. f.* White wheat:—*lāl kanak, s. f.* Red wheat:—*raḍāṇak kanak, s. f.* A species of wheat (*T. durum*), larger than the *lāl* and *chiffī* wheat.

**KANÁL ਕਨਾਲ** *s. f.* A measure of land equal to the eighth part of a *ghamān*;—(*Pot.*) See *Kanár*.

**KANÁR ਕਨਾਰ** *s. f.* A disease of horses.

**KANÁRÁ ਕਨਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Kanárah*. Side, edge,

border, margin, boundary; coast, shore;—*kandrá karná, kanará honá, hojāṇá, v. n.* To go aside, to avoid one, to retire, to withdraw:—*marān kindre honá, v. n.* To be on the point of death; to have one foot in the grave.

**KANÁRÍ ਕਨਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Gold or silver lace; edging, border.

**KANÁTARE ਕਨਾਤਰੇ** } *s. m. pl.*  
**KANAUTARE ਕਨੌਤਰੇ** } The tips of  
**KANAUTIÁN ਕਨੌਤੀਆਂ** } ears of animals.

**KANAUD ਕਨੌਡ** } *s. f.* Corruption  
**KANAUD ਕਣੌਡ** } of the Hindi

word *Kanaud*. A sense of need or want, a feeling of dependence; diffidence, bashfulness, shame, obsequiousness.

**KANAUDÁ ਕਨੌਡਾ** } *a.* Needy, in want;  
**KANAUDÁ ਕਣੌਡਾ** } being dependent;  
bashful, diffident, standing in awe, obsequious.

**KANCH ਕਾਂਚ** *s. m.* Glass (used in poetry); the anus;—(*M.*) The cloth worn about the loins by the wrestlers:—*kānch nikkal jāṭī, nikkalāṭī, nikkal paṭī, v. a.* To have prolapsus ani.

**KANCHAN ਕੰਚਣ** *s. m.* Gold; a caste of people whose females are dancers and prostitutes, a man of this caste.

**KANCHANÍ ਕੰਚਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Kanchan*, a dancing girl, a strumpet.

**KANCHH ਕਾਂਛ** *s. f.* Breeches; also see *Kách*.

**KANCHÍ ਕਾਂਚੀ** *s. f.* An acid liquor made by fermenting a preparation of *chand* and carrots; *i. q.* *Kanjī*.

**KAND वीर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Qand*. A superior kind of sugar candy made in *Kashmir* and *Persia*.

**KAND वीड** *s. f.* The downy substance on plants, pubescence; the back:—*kand bhannat*, *v. n. lit.* To break the back; to defeat one:—*kand lāh sutṭat*, *v. a.* To cause to fall pubescence; *met.* to defeat one, to discourage:—*kand latthit*, *v. n.* To be fallen down (pubescence); *met.* to be discouraged, to be defeated:—*kand picchhon pādshāhān de gile thindin*. It is behind their backs that complaints of kings are made.—Prov.

**KAND वांड** *s. m.* A section, a chapter, a part, a division of a book.

**KANDÁ वीरा** *s. m.* A sort of leave granted to prisoners.

**KANDÁ वांडा** *a. (M.)* Greater, larger.

**KANDAL वीरल** *s. m.* A form of blight which mainly attacks wheat and barley; *i. q. Kāngīarī*.

**KANDDÁ वीडा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṇṭak*. A thorn; a small scale, small scales to weigh gold or silver; a swelling in the throat; a spur; a fish bone; dryness or roughness of the tongue; enlarged glossal papillæ, a furred tongue (*jābān de kandde*):—*(M.)* A tree (*Prosopis spicigera*); *i. q. Janḍ*;—*kanddā chubhḍā*, *laggḍā*, *v. n.* To prick (a thorn):—*kanddā kadḍhḍā*, *v. a. lit.* To take out (a thorn); *met.* to give relief to one in pain or trouble:—*kandde bijṇe*, *suttṇe*, *v. n. lit.* To sow or spread thorns; to sow distress, or misfortune for one's self; to sow dissensions:—*kandīān te ghasitḍā*, *v. a. lit.* To drag through thorns; to distress one with excessive attentions or compliments.

**KANDH वीय** *s. f.* A wall; *met.*

**KANDH वीह** *s. f.* a powerless person; a person who has some defect in any of

his limbs on account of which he is unable to earn his livelihood.

**KANDHÁ वीया** *s. m.* The shoulder:—*kandhā deḍḍā*, *v. n.* To take on the shoulder, to carry (spoken particularly of carrying a corpse to the burning or burial place).

**KANDHÁ वीहा** *s. m.* Shore, margin, bank, side.

**KANDHÁ वांडा** *s. m. (M.)* An invitation to a wedding:—*āṭṭā pīthā nahīn te kandhe age vade phirdin*. The flour is not ground yet, the invitations are already going about!—Prov.

**KANDHAN वांडह** *v. a. (M.)* To invite to a wedding.

**KANDHE वीये** *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Pyrus lanata*).

**KANDHÍ वीही** *s. f.* Land bordering on a mountain; the valley of a river.

**KANDHLÍ वीहली** *s. f.* A neck-  
**KANDHULÍ वीहुली** *s. f.* lace worn by children and sometimes by women.

**KANDHOLÁ वीयेला** *s. m.* A tattered quilt; a kind of pumpkin.

**KANDÍ वीरी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Qandī*. A root;—*a.* Made of sugar (vinegar):—*sakar kaṇḍī*, *s. f.* Sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*, *Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceæ*).

**KANDÍ वांरी** *s. f.* Side, part, margin, shore:—*kandī laggḍā*, *v. n.* To be engaged on one side, to take one's part, to be attached to a party:—*kandī lāuḍā*, *v. a.* To take sides, to engage on one side.



**KANDI ਕੰਡੀ** *s. f.* Small scales, a box of small scales; a long deep basket used generally by hill-men:—*kaṇḍī chaphṇḍ*, *chaphḍaṇḍ*, *v. n.* To weigh.

**KANDIALA ਕੰਡਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* A prickly tree, a thorny bush, a kind of thistle; the bit of a bridle;—*a.* Bearing thorns.

**KANDIALI ਕੰਡਿਆਲੀ** } *s. f.* A vine  
**KANDIARI ਕੰਡਿਆਰੀ** } bearing a  
yellow berry (*Argemone mexicana*, *Nat.*  
*Ord. Papaveraceae*.)

**KANDIL ਕੰਦੀਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qandil*. A candle, a lantern, a shade for a lamp.

**KANDLA ਕੰਦਲਾ** } *s. m.* Gold or silver  
**KANDLI ਕੰਦਲੀ** } wire:—*kaṇḍle kash*,  
*s. m.* One who draws silver thread.

**KANDRA ਕੰਦਰਾ** *s. m.* An artificial or natural cavern, a chasm in a mountain.

**KANDURÁ ਕੰਦੂਰਾ** *s. m.* A table cloth.

**KANDURÍ ਕੰਦੂਰੀ** *s. f.* A fruit resembling the blackberry (*Coccinea Indica*, *Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae*); a feast held by Muhammadan women in honour of *Fátimá*, Muhammad's daughter:—*kaṇḍurí deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To give food in *Fátimá's* name to girls at the commencement of this feast.

**KANDULUK ਕੰਦੁਲੁਕ** *s. m.* (*Pot*) A centipede; *i. g. kannkhaṇḍurá* in *Kann*.

**KANDYAR ਕੰਡਯਾਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The whip and goad combined.

**KANE ਕਾਣੇ** *s. m. pl.* of *Kaṇḍ*. Blind ones:—*tann káṇe*, *s. m.* (*lit.* three blind ones)

The *tres* or three dice, hence a low throw.

**KANEDÁ ਕਨੇਡਾ** } *s. m.* A hard swell-  
**KANEDÚ ਕਨੇਡੂ** } ing behind the  
ears.

**KANEL ਕਨੇਲ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**KANER ਕਨੇਰ** } the Sanskrit word

*Kaner*. The name of a flower (*Nertum odorum*, *Nat. Ord. Apocynaceae*) which is offered to the *devatás*; also the plant on which it grows.

**KANERÁ ਕਨੇਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) *lit.* A mat weaver, but *kanerás* now do weaving of every kind, and also cultivate land.

**KANETHÁ ਕਨੇਠਾ** *a.* The younger (of children).

**KÁNG ਕਾਂਗ** *s. f.* A pen; a wave, a billow; *c. w.* *uṭṭhṇḍ*.

**KÁNGAR ਕਾਂਗਰ** *a.* Dry useless *jawár* stalk with a white rib on the leaves.

**KANGGÁL ਕੰਗਾਲ** *s. m.* } Cor-  
**KANGGÁLANÍ ਕੰਗਾਲਣੀ** *s. f.* }

rupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṇḍál*. A beggar, a poor person;—*a.* Poor, indigent:—*kaṇḍál ho jáṇḍ*, *hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be reduced to poverty:—*kaṇḍál kar deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To impoverish, to make poor:—*kaṇḍál mulk*, *s. m.* A poor country;—*kaṇḍál punḍ*, *s. m.* Poverty indigence.

**KANGGAN ਕੰਗਣ** } *s. m.* An ornament  
**KÁNGGAN ਕੰਗਣ** } worn on the wrists

by men and women; gold or silver bracelet; Italian millet (*Pennisetum Italicum*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineae*):—*kaṇḍgan khár*, *s. m.* (*M.*) A plant from which *sajjī*, an impure mass of various Potash and Soda salts, is made:—*hatth de kaṇḍgan nún drsí kí*. To see the bracelet on your arm you require no looking-glass.—*Prov.*

**KANGGANĀ ਕੰਗਣਾ** *s. m.* A particoloured thread tied round the right wrist of a bridegroom or a bride; a Hindu marriage rite, the bridegroom unties the *kangganā* of the bride, and *vice versé*.

**KANGGANĪ ਕੰਗਣੀ** *s. f.* A small ornament (especially of iron)

worn on the wrist by men and women; a kind of grain, millet (*Pennisetum Italicum*):—*mālkanggnī*, *s. f.* An aromatic bitter seed (*Celastrus paniculata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrinæ*) held in much repute for diseases of the stomach and bowels:—*kangak kamādī sanghni*; *tāwin tāwin kanggnī*. Sow wheat and sugarcane close together, but *kanggnī* scattered.

**KANGGHĀ ਕੰਘਾ** *s. m.* A large comb used by Sikhs:—*kangghā honḍ*, *hojḍ*, *v. n.* To be combed; *met.* to be injured, to be sustained (a loss):—*kangghā karnā*, *karsaffḍ*, *v. n.* To comb; *met.* to beat; to injure the cause of others, to damage:—*kangghā wāhunḍ*, *karnā*, *phernḍ*, *v. n.* To dress with a comb, to comb.

**KANGGHĀLNĀ ਕੰਘਾਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To rinse (a vessel, cloth); *i. q.* *Hangālnḍ*.

**KANGGHĪ ਕੰਘੀ** *s. f.* A small comb for men and a large comb for women; (*M.*) a fish of the perch family (*Ambassis baculis*) found in the district; *c. w.* *karnī*, *phernī*, *wāhunī*.

**KANGGĪ ਕੰਗੀ** *s. f.* (*Pol.*) The coulter of a plough (both the iron point and the piece of wood to which it is attached); *i. q.* *Chau*.

**KANGIĀRĪ ਕਾਂਗਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.* A form of blight which mainly attacks wheat and barley; a disease of crops. The name of the

disease is derived from *Kdī* famine and *angīdṛī* a small coal. It attacks barley, and according to some wheat in *Phagan* and *Chetar*, and cotton and *Jawār* in *Assā* and *Katten*. The grain of wheat, barley and *Jawār* turns black and becomes like soot. *Jawār* grains become long and pointed. In cotton the balls do not open at all, if they do there is nothing inside but a little yellow lint. The seed is affected like that of cereals. This disease seems caused by some form of fungus growth after excessive rain.

**KANGLĀ ਕੰਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A beggar, a poor person;—(*M.*) Thin butter-milk.

**KANGLAH ਕਾਂਗਲੁ** *s. m.* (*Pl.*) A cloth worn about the loins by the wrestlers.

**KANGRĀ ਕਾਂਗੜਾ** *s. m.* A young crow; the name of a fort, town and district in the hills.

**KANGRE ਕਾਂਗੜੇ** *s. m. pl.* Young crows; the name of a game, in which boys draw lines with charcoal on stones in two different places.

**KANGRĪ ਕਾਂਗੜੀ** *s. f.* A small fire-pot used in Cashmere.

**KANGRĪ ਕਾਂਗੜੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) *Bājṛ* stalk (*Penicillaria Spicata*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*).

**KANGROR ਕੰਗਰੋੜ** *s. f.* The backbone, the vertebral column.

**KANGURĀ ਕੰਗੁਰਾ** *s. m.* A parapet, a battlement, a turret:—*kanguredḍṛ*, *a.* Having a parapet.

**KĀNH ਕਾਂਹ** *s. m.* A stalk, a reed, a kind of plant (*Saccharum spontaneum*) found only in the marshy portions

of lands adjoining the rivers, (It affords most valuable pasture for buffaloes. Pens are made of it. It is too valuable to be used for thatch); (M.) the stick that supports the *pārchhā* of a well.

**KĀNH कान्हू** *s. m.* One of the names of Krishna; a handsome boy; (ironically, an ugly person:—*gopidā wicch Kānh*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Krishna among the *Gopīs*). A handsome boy among handsome women.

**KĀNHĀ कान्हा** *s. m.* An insect  
**KĀNHĀ कान्हा** *s. m.* with very long  
**KĀNHĀN कान्हान** *s. m.* legs, a spider.

**KANHAĪĀ कन्हैया** *s. m.* One of the names of Krishna; the name of a caste.

**KANHERĀ कन्हैया** *s. m.* } The shoul-  
**KANHERĪ कन्हैया** *s. f.* } der.

**KĀNHĪ कांही** *s. m.* Men who carry  
**KĀNHĪN कांहीन** *s. m.* corpses on their  
 shoulders to the burning ground.

**KĀNHLĀ कांहला** *a.* (M.) Weak, cowardly.

**KĀNĪ कनी** *s. f.* A particle; bran, broken bits; grains of rice, an uncooked grain of rice; a drop of rain; a piece of a diamond or other gem; spiritual or miraculous powers:—*kañhwāḍā*, *a.* Having spiritual or miraculous powers.

**KĀNĪ कानी** *s. m.* An arrow;  
**KĀNIN कानी** *s. m.* side, margin; a pen; (M.) a disease of the crops, smut in grain, (*i. e.*, *Kāngidri*); the effect of a curse:—*kānī*, *baṭṭī*, *paṭī*, *s. f.* (M.) A

fish of the *Notopteridae* family (*Notopterus kapiṛai*), it is insipid and very bony:—*kānī mānī*, *v. a.* To shoot an arrow:—*kānī rākhmān*, *rākhwān*, *s. m.* A kind of woollen or cotton cloth, a blanket with a red border:—*iṣhk Māhī de maikūn*, *kānī mānī*. The love of *Māhī* has struck me with a curse.—Song.

**KANIĀUNĀ कनियाँउना** *v. n.* To slink away with shame; to go in a by-path so as to avoid one; to bend or lean to one side (a paper kite.)

**KĀNIPHAL कांण्डल** *s. m.* The name of a fruit used medicinally (*Myrica sapida*); *i. q.* *Kāphal*.

**KĀNIS कांणिस** *s. m.* See *Kaiṇs*.

**KANISHT कनिष्ठ** *s. m., a.* Hell; younger, of the lowest degree.

**KĀNITH कांणिष** *s. m.* See *Kaith*.

**KĀNITHĪ कांणिषी** *a.* See *Kaithī*.

**KĀNITHIĀNĪ कांणिषिआनी** *s. f.* A  
**KĀNITHIYĀNĪ कांणिषियानी** *s. f.* A  
**KĀNTHNĪ कांणठी** *s. f.* female *Kaith*. See *Kaithiānī*.

**KANJ कन** *a.* Barren;—*s. f.* (M.) A barren cow or buffalo, that rejects the bull. See *Kuñj*.

**KANJĀ कन्या** *a.* Blue-eyed.

**KANJAK कनक** *s. f.* A girl, a  
**KANJAKĀ कनका** *s. f.* virgin:—*kañja-kā bhawānī*, *s. f.* A virgin goddess:—*kañjakā* or *kañjakān jāwānīn*, *judu-ṭān*, *v. a.* To feed virgin girls on the day of the *Aṣṭmī* which falls in *Assā* or *Chetar* in honour of *Devī*.

KANJALÍ कंजली *s. f.* The skin of a snake.

KANJAN कंजण *s. f.* The beam which rests on the two pillars of a Persian wheel and to which the axle of the horizontal wheel is fastened by a crooked stick called *Makrā*.

KANJAR कंजर *s. m.* A class of people whose females are prostitutes, a man of this class :—*kanjarpund*, *s. m.* Prostitution, meanness.

KANJARÍ कंजरी *s. f.* A prostitute, a strumpet.

KANJHÂN कंजान *a. (M.)* Late, out of time.

KANJÍ कंजी *s. m.* The name of a jungle in the *Bárl Dodb*;—*s. f. (M.)* A ceremony of congratulation performed by Hindus in the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy. The husband and wife distribute sweetmeats and food to their friends, and the parents of the wife send her clothes; *i. q.* *Bhahore, Rít.*

KANJKANÍ कंजकनी *s. f. (Pof.)* A girl, a virgin; *i. q.* *Kanjak.*

KANJRAU कंजरु *s. m.* Prostitution.

KANJÚN कंजुन *s. m. (M.)* A kind of plant.

KANJÚS कंजुस *s. m.* } A miser,  
KANJÚSAN कंजुसण *s. f.* } a nig-  
KANJÚSANÍ कंजुसनी *s. f.* } gard :—  
*kanjuspund*, *s. m.* See *Kanjús*.

KANJÚSÍ कंजुसी *s. f.* Parsimoniousness, stinginess.

KANK कनक *s. m.* Gold; also see *Kanak.*

KANKAR कंकर } *s. f.* A nodule of  
KANKARÍ कंकरी } limestone, gra-  
KANKARÍṬ कंकरीट } vel; a round  
stone or pebble placed in a pipe under the tobacco.

KANKI कंकि *s. m. (K.)* Straw of wheat.

KANKOIL कनकैल } *s. m. (M.)* A  
KANKOIR कनकैर } centipede; *i. q.*  
*kann khajúrd* in *Kann.*

KANKÚṬ कनकुट } *s. m. (M.)* Apprais-  
KANKÚṬ कनकुट } ing the produce of  
a field.

KANN कंन } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
KANN कंन } Sanskrit word *Karn.*

An ear, the organ of hearing :—*kannághesal máná*, *v. n.* To be careless, to be indifferent, to pretend not to hear :—*kann bharaḍ*, *bharaṇe*, *v. a.* To poison one's ears; to backbite :—*kann dá kachchá*, *s. m.* A soft or credulous person :—*kann dharaḍ*, *v. a.* To give ear to; to listen to :—*kann dí mail*, *s. f.* Cerumen :—*kann dí mail kuḍḍhṇá*, *kuḍḍhṇá*, *v. a.* To have one's ears cleaned :—*kann hoṇe*, *v. n.* To get a lesson; to be warned by experience :—*kann kaḍá*, *a.* Having the ears cropped :—*kann kaḍá*, *s. m.* A kind of small paper kite :—*kannkhajúrd*, *s. m.* A centipede :—*kann kháḍá*, *v. n.* To din in one's ears; to bother, to tease :—*kann khare hoṇe*, *v. n.* To be alarmed :—*kann khare karne*, *v. n.* To prick up one's ears :—*kann khol deṇe*, *v. a. lit.* To open one's ears; to impart, to acquaint, to prepare one, to caution, to warn :—*kann kaṭṭṇe*, *v. a.* To cut off one's ears :—*kann ná hilduḍá*, *v. n. lit.* Not to move one's ears; to be silent, to be tamed, to be docile, to be submissive :—*kann paigí*,

v. n. To be heard or audible :—*kann paṭṭi*, s. f. The temple; a woman :—*kann phurāṇe*, v. a. To cause to hold ears (See *kann pharṇā*) :—*kann pharṇā*, v. a. To hold one's ears (a punishment in native schools); to confess one's superiority :—*kann phūl*, s. m. An ornament worn by women in ears :—*kann puṭṭā*, v. a. To pull the ears (a punishment) :—*kann te haṭṭh rakkhā*, v. n. To deny, to refuse :—*kann te jūṇā nā chālā*, v. a. To produce no effect; to pay no attention, to disregard :—*kann waiṇā*, v. n. To have atorrhea :—*kann wajjā*, v. n. To tingle, or burn (one's ears); to fancy one has heard a sound :—*kann wichch kaṇṇā*, v. n. To whisper in one's ears :—*kann wichch rāṇā deṇā*, v. n. To turn a deaf ear; to backbite :—*kann wichch uṇṇā*, v. n. lit. To put one's fingers in one's ears; to close one's ears :—*kann wiṇṇā*, s. m. One who bores the ears :—*kann wiṇṇāṇā*, v. n. To have one's ears bored :—*kann winṇāṇā*, v. a. n. To bore the ear, to be bored the ears :—*is kann sunṇā us kann kaḍḍā deṇā*, v. n. To come in at one ear and go out at the other; to pay no attention, to disregard.

KANNĀ ਕੰਨਾ s. m. The mark (1)

which according to the Gurmukhi alphabet, is arranged among the *lags* or diacritical points; the curves on the upper edge the quarters of a shoe; the two obtuse angles of a kite.

KĀNNĀ ਕਾਨਾ s. m. The tall reed of

the *munj* grass (*Saccharum munja*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*); (M.) a linear measure, in use among agriculturists.

KANNKĀN ਕੰਨਕਾਂ s. f. pl. Girls, virgins.

KANNE ਕੰਨੇ prep. (K.) With, along with :—*bhaṭ khāṇā Brahman kanne*; *raṣṭā bāṇḍhā Kirār kanne*. Dine with a Brahman, and travel with a *Kirār* (the former are considered *bon vivants* and the latter good talkers.)

KANNHĀ ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ } s. m. The shoulder :

KANNHĀ ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ } —*kannhā deṇā*,

v. n. To lift up and place on the shoulder; i. q. *Kaṇḍhā*.

KANNĪ ਕੰਨੀ s. f. A border, a margin,

a hem, a side; a silk edge to a *lungī*; the two obtuse angles of a kite :—*kannī deṇī*, v. a. To give a lift to a kite :—*kannī karnī*, *katrāṇī*, v. a. To abstain, to refrain, to turn aside :—*kannī rākhmān*, *rākhwān*, s. m. A kind of cloth called *Khes*.

KANNIĀN ਕੰਨਿਆਂ } s. f. Corrupted

KANNIYĀN ਕੰਨਿਆਂ } from the San-

skrit word *Kanyā*. A girl, a daughter, a virgin; a bride :—*kannīān dān*, s. m. Giving a girl in marriage; dowry :—*kannīān patī*, s. m. A husband.

KANNĪN ਕੰਨੀਂ ad. By the ears, through the ears.

KANOḌ ਕਨੋਡ s. f. See *Kanaḍ*.

KANOḌĀ ਕਨੋਡਾ a. See *Kanaḍā*.

KANOĪ ਕਣੋਈ s. m. An officer appointed by Government to value a crop,

KANORĀ ਕਨੋਰਾ s. m. (M.) The rope

that runs from the axle of the horizontal wheel of a Persian wheel to the bullock-yoke, and which prevents the bullocks from breaking out of the circle in which they move.

KANOTARE ਕਨੋਤਰੇ s. m. pl. See *Kanātre*.

KANS ਕਨਸ } s. m. A king of Muthura

KANAS ਕੰਸ } son of Ugarsena and

KANŚ ਕਣਸ } cousin of Deuki mother of Krishna. He is called the uncle but was really the cousin of Krishna whom he hated, because it had been prophesied that a son of Deuki would slay him.

KĀNŚHĪ कान्शी } *s. f.* The Hindu name  
KĀNŚĪ कान्सी } of Benares :—*kānśhī*,  
*kānś phal. s. m.* A pumpkin (*Halwa*  
*kaddū*.)

KĀNŚĪ कान्सी *s. f.* A kind of metal,  
bell metal; the name of metal of which  
drinking vessels and *thālīs* (dishes) are  
generally made.

KANŚO कान्शे *s. f.* Information :—  
*kanśo laigī, paigī, kann wichch kanśo*  
*paigī, v. n.* To get information, to spy.

KANT कण्ट } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
KANT कण्ट } the Sanskrit word  
KANṬH कण्ठ } *Kanṭ.* A husband.

KĀNṬĀ कान्ठा *s. m.* A hook; a fork;  
a thorn; a spur.

KANṬAK कान्ठक *s. m.* A thorn; a bad  
man, a mean enemy;—*a.* Cautious; nig-  
gardly.

KANṬH कण्ठ *s. m.* The throat, larynx;  
the windpipe, *Pomum Adami*; the voice;  
the protuberance on the windpipe;—*ad.*  
By heart, committed to memory :—*kanṭh*  
*karṇā, v. n.* To learn by heart :—*kanṭh*  
*bolā, v. n.* To speak from the throat (is  
a dying man); *i. q.* *Saṅgh.*

KANṬHĀ कान्ठा *s. m.* A rosary or neck-  
lace made of large beads of gold, silver,  
pearls, crystal or onyx.

KANṬHĪ कण्ठी *s. f.* A short necklace  
of small beads of different kinds made of  
wood or seeds worn by mendicants, acce-  
tics, and *vaishvās*; a ring round a bird's  
neck :—*kanṭhī bannhā, v. n.* To become  
one's disciple :—*kanṭhī deṅā, v. a.* To  
make a disciple.

KĀNŪ कानू *s. m.* A surveyor, an offi-  
cer appointed by Government to appraise  
a field of corn.

KĀNŪGO कानूगो *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Qānūngo*. A superin-  
tendent of village accountants (*Paṭwāris*)  
or an officer who keeps an account of  
the tenures by which lands are held; *met.*  
cunning :—*kānū goin, kānū, goṇī, s. f.* The  
wife of a *kānūgo* :—*kānū goṭ, s. f.* The  
business of a *Kānūgo*.

KANŪN कानून } *s. m.* Corrupted  
KANŪN कानून } from the Arabic  
word *Qānūn*. Rule, law, regulation;  
canon; a musical instrument :—*kanūn*  
*bandūgā, v. a.* To make laws, to legislate :  
—*kanūn chhāṇṇā, v. a.* To argue :—  
*kanūn te chālṇā, v. a.* To act according  
to law.

KANŪN कानून *postposition (M.)* From :  
—*dhīrin jihīn putar kanūn dhī chāṅī*  
*hai.* A daughter is better than a son  
like a daughter.—Prov.

KANŪNAN कानूनन *f.* } *a.* Pertain-  
KANŪNĪ कानूनी *m.* } ing to  
law, according to law; controversial, liti-  
gous.

KANŪNĪ कानूनी } *s. f.* The small pro-  
KANŪRĪ कानूरी } jection which rises  
in front of the human ear, the lower soft  
part of the ear.

KANWAL कान्वाल *s. m.* The name of a  
flower, the lotus (*Nymphaea alba*); the  
heart :—*kanwal khirṇā, v. n.* To be ex-  
panded (one's heart); to be refreshed;  
*i. q.* *Kaul.*

KANWAR कान्वर *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kumār*. A son, a boy,  
especially the younger son of a Raja,  
a prince.

KANWĀRĀ ਕੰਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* } An unmar-  
KANWĀRĪ ਕੰਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* } ried per-  
son.

KANWĀRPUNĀ ਕੰਵਾਰਪੁਣਾ *s. f.* The  
unmarried state, virginity.

KĀONĪN ਕਾਉਨੀਂ *s. f. (M.)* A bird,  
the warty-headed ibis.

KAP ਕਪ *s. m.* An ape, a monkey.

KĀPĀ ਕਪਾ *s. m.* A mixture of oil  
with the juice of *bohar* (*Ficus Indica*) or  
*thohar* (*Euphorbia royleana*) used for  
catching birds.

KAPĀH ਕਪਾਹ *s. f.* Raw cotton, the  
cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*, Nat.  
Ord. *Malvaceæ*), a green cotton bush; *i. q.*  
*Kupāh*.

KAPĀHE ਕਪਾਹੇ *a.* Made of cotton;  
*i. q.* *Kupāhe*.

KAPĀHĪ ਕਪਾਹੀ *a.* Of the colour of the  
flower of cotton plant; a division among  
the *Khattīs*.

KAPĀL ਕਪਾਲ *s. m.* The skull, the  
head, the forehead; fate:—*kapāl kiryā*,  
*s. m.* A ceremony among Hindus, in  
which, when a corpse is nearly reduc-  
ed to ashes, the son or nearest relative  
breaks the skull with a stroke of a  
bamboo and pours melted butter into  
the cavity, in order to allow the tenth  
śāns to escape, nine being supposed to  
have departed at the time of death; *c. w.*  
*karnī*; *i. q.* *Karpāl*.

KAPAN ਕਪਣ *v. a. (M.)* To cut; to  
reap:—*ahmak kape āpā pair*. A fool  
cuts his own foot.—Prov.

KAPAR ਕਪਰ *s. m. (M.)* A shoal in a  
river; in DeraḡGazi Khan a kind of soil  
which is hard and saline.

KAPARCHHĀN ਕਪੜਛਾਣ }  
KAPPAR CHHĀN ਕੱਪੜਛਾਣ }

*a.* Thoroughly strained or sifted; im-  
palpable.

KAPARDHARĪ ਕਪੜਪੜੀ *s. f.* Mak-  
ing a pile of cloths; *c. w.* *karnī*

KAPARDHŪL ਕਪੜਧੂਲ *s. f.* Dust

KAPARDHŪR ਕਪੜਧੂੜ *s. f.* ran out  
of cloth; a kind of gauze.

KAPAT ਕਪਟ *s. m. (S.)* Fraud, hy-  
pocrisy, insincerity, deceit, trick, sub-  
terfuge:—*kapat tūī*, *s. f.* Fraud, deceit,  
hypocrisy; *c. w.* *karnā, rakkhā*.

KAPĀT ਕਪਾਟ *s. m.* See *Kapāl*.

KAPATT ਕਪੱਤ *s. m.* Quarrelling,  
fighting.

KAPATTĀ ਕਪੱਤਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Dis-  
KAPATTĪ ਕਪੱਤੀ *s. f.* } honourable,  
disreputable; quarrelsome:—*kuram kapat-  
tā changgā, guāḡh kappattā māḡdā*.  
Your quarrelsome relatives by marriage  
are better than your quarrelsome neigh-  
bours.—Prov.

KAPHAN ਕਛਣ *s. m.* Corruption  
of the Arabic word *Kafan*. A shroud;  
*i. q.* *Khapphān*.

KAPHAR ਕਛਰ *s. m. (K.)* A small pool  
of water in hollow.

KAPHRĀ ਕਛਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The double  
coil in which the viper *Echis carinata*  
disposes itself.

KĀPĪ ਕਾਪੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
English word *Copy*. A copy;—(*M.*) Cut-  
ting, reaping; wages for reaping:—*kāpī  
dī sīdhī*, *s. f.* The ink used for writing

in lithography :—*kāpi likhāṭ*, v. n. To write on special paper for lithographic printing :—*kāpi karnī*, v. a. To copy.

**KAPIN कपीन** s. m. A narrow strip of cloth worn about the loins.

**KAPLĀ कपला** s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kapilā*. A brown cow.

**KAPPAR कप्पर** s. m. Cloth.

**KAPPNĀ कप्पना** v. a. To cut; to kill.

**KAPPRĀ कप्परा** s. m. Cloth, clothes.

**KAPPRE कप्परे** s. m. (pl. of *Kappra*).

The menses :—*kappre dūge*, v. n. To have the menses ;—*kappre badalne*, v. a. To change one's clothes :—*kappre pahnanen*, v. n. To put on one's clothes, to dress :—*kappre rangane*, v. n. To dye clothes ; to become a *faqīr*.

**KAPPRĪ कप्परी** s. m., a. Requiring clothes ; arrived at the age of maturity.

**KAPRHĀN कप्पराहन** } s. f. The  
**KAPRIĀHAN कप्परीआहन** } smell of  
**KAPRĀNDH कप्परांध** } burnt cloth.

**KAPRAUTĪ कप्परीटी** } s. f. A few  
**KAPROTĪ कप्परीटी** } folds of cloth.

**KĀPRĪ कपरी** s. m. A *faqīr* who makes the pilgrimage to *Hinglāj*; these *faqīrs* carry a red flag, sell rosaries and also give public shows.

**KAPŪR कपूर** s. m. A caste among the *Khattīs*; camphor (corruption of the Arabic word *Kāfūr*, commonly called *mushk kapūr*); a yellow substance of

which rosaries are sometimes made, especially those which are worn on the wrist :—*kapūr kachrī*, s. f. The name of a medicine (*Hedyotium Spicatum*, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceae*) :—*kapūr dhārī*, s. m. A kind of silk cloth.

**KAPŪRĪ कपूरी** a. Of a pale yellow colour ; of the colour of *Kapūr*.

**KAPTAN कपटन** s. f. } An insin-  
**KAPTĪ कपटी** s. m. } cere, deceit-  
**KAPTĪO कपटी** s. m. } ful person,

a hypocrite; one false, hollow-hearted, malicious :—*kallar dē kī khet*, *kapṭī dā kī khet*. What crop you expect from *kallar*, what friendship from the deceitful ?

**KAPŪT कपूत** } s. m. Corruption  
**KAPUTT कपूत** } of the Sanskrit  
**KAPUTTAR कपूत** } word *Kupitar*.

An unworthy son, a bad, degenerate or undutiful son :—*kallar khetī kapūt ghar*, *ghar kalaihai nēr*; *turyān agge challeḍ*, *charon nark sansēr*. *Kallar* soil, an unworthy son, a woman contentious at home, to go in front of horses, these four things are hell on earth.

**KAR कर** s. m. f. A hand, dandruff; an imperative form of v. a. *Karnā*;—(K., M.) A rent or tax; a fee of flour or five *thimis* (measure of eight seers *kachchā*) per *ṛopā*, which proprietors take from the tenants' share of grain in many places; giving something to a daughter on any festival; earth thrown in to fill up space between the cylinder of a well and the side of the pit :—*kar baithṇā*, v. a. To do or have done with :—*kar chhaddṇā*, v. a. To prepare, to get ready :—*kar denī*, v. a. To pay tax :—*kar gujarnā*, v. n. a. To have done with :—*kar kar karnā*, v. n. To crunch, to make such a noise as that caused by eating sugar candy :—*kar laiṇā*, v. a. To do, to perform, to make; to marry a widow. This custom prevails among Muhammadans, and the inferior castes of Hindus; the ceremony is trivial and is not dignified with



the name of marriage (*shādī*):—*kar wekh-  
gā, v. a.* To try, to put to the proof or  
test, to make the experiment.

**KAR ਕਰ** *s. m.* A flow of blood after  
bringing forth young; the breaking of the  
fastening of a well:—*kar bannh jāgā,  
v. n.* To be congealed, to be fastened:  
—*kar kar karnā, v. n.* See *kar kar karnā*  
in *Kar*.

**KAR ਕਾਰ** *s. f.* Business, work, affair,  
action;—*kār bār, kamm kār.* Business,  
affairs; dealings, transaction:—*kār kaḍ-  
ghā, pāṅgā, v. n.* To draw a line  
supposed to avert the influence of an  
evil spirit; *met.* to promise earnestly not  
to do any objectionable thing again:—*kār  
khānā, s. m.* A workshop, a factory,  
manufactory:—*kār khāndār, s. m.* A  
man of business:—*kārdār, s. m.* A Sikh  
revenue official:—*kārdārī, s. f.* The  
office of a *kārdār*:—*kamm nān kār,  
karmān dī mār.* Those who do not  
work are blasted by fate.

**KARĀ ਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A ring worn on the  
wrists; a bracelet; the tire of a wheel; (*M.*)  
a streak of water sprinkled or drawn with  
a stick round a person or a corn-heap to  
keep off *jins* and noxious reptiles; a cir-  
cular handle; a noise:—*lagī karā kareḍā  
hai.* That which is struck makes a  
noise.—Prov.

**KĀRĀ ਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Evil doing; action,  
business:—*kāre haṭhā, s. m.* An evil  
doer, one who perpetrates a wicked  
action; *i. q.* *Kāre*.

**KARĀH ਕਰਾਹ** *s. m.* A board used for  
levelling ground, drawn by men or oxen.

**KARĀH ਕਰਾਹ** *s. m.* A kind of sweet-  
meat made of flour, sugar and *ghee* very  
extensively used and generally distributed  
in the Sikh temples to worshippers; *i. q.*  
*Karāhā, Halwā, Kuṅkā*:—*karāh parshād, s.  
m.* A Sikh term of respect to *Karāh*.

**KARĀHĀ ਕਰਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* A large iron  
**KARĀHĀ ਕਰਾਹਾ** } frying pan, a ladle-

shaped iron boiler used by confectioners,  
a shallow iron pan used for boiling sugar-  
cane-juice when making *Gur*.

**KARĀHAT ਕਰਾਹਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Kardhiyat*. Loath-  
ing, abomination, disgust; *c. w.* *ḍuḡā,  
karnā*.

**KARĀHĪ ਕਰਾਹੀ** } *s. f.* Dim. of *Karāhā*;

**KARĀHĪ ਕਰਾਹੀ** } a kind of sweetmeat  
made of flour, ghee and sugar (the term  
is generally used by *Hindus*); (*M.*) a  
bird, a tern.

**KARĀHNĀ ਕਰਾਹਨਾ** *v. n.* To sigh, to  
groan; to grieve or feel sorry for.

**KARĀĪ ਕਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Making; price of  
making, doing.

**KARĀĪ ਕਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Hardness, stiffness;  
the price of binding, or fettering.

**KARĀIĀ ਕਰਾਇਆ** *s. m.* Corruption  
of the Arabic word *Karāyah*. Rent, hire:  
—*karāiā ugrāhunā, v. a.* To collect rents:  
—*karāiāddār, s. m.* A tenant:—*karāiā  
laiṅā, v. a.* To rent, to hire, to realize  
rent or fare:—*karāiā nāmā, s. m.* A  
lease of a house.

**KARĀIN ਕਰਾਈ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Make  
weight; *i. q.* *Pāṅg*.

**KARAJ ਕਰਜ** *s. m.* See *Karj*.

**KĀRAJ ਕਾਰਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kāraj*. Business, work,  
affair; cause, object; marriage:—*kāraj  
rachā, raṅbhā, v. a.* To celebrate a  
marriage.

**KARAK** कर्क s. f. Thunder, a crash,  
a crack, a peal, the report of a cannon.

**KARÁKÁ** कर्का s. m. The crash made  
by breaking anything, the sound pro-  
duced by cracking fingers and toes.

**KARÁKAR** कर्काकर s. m. Successive  
crashes.

**KARAKHT** करखत a. Austere, hard,  
rigid; i. q. *Kirakht*.

**KARAKNÁ** कर्कना v. n. To crack,  
to peal, to thunder.

**KARAM** करम s. m. An action, a deed;  
destiny, fate, fortune; a space of two  
steps or three cubits:—*karam bhogse*, v. n.  
To receive according to one's past deeds  
or fate:—*karam hit*, a. Unfortunate,  
ill-fated, wretched:—*karam káñd*, s. m.  
The part of religion, which relates to  
works:—*kirid karam*, s. m. The funeral  
ceremonies performed on the 13th day  
after a death:—*karam kallá*, s. m. A  
kind of cabbage:—*karam rekhá*, s. f. m.  
The hand of destiny:—*karam dí rekhá*  
*kam mífice*. Who can obliterate the  
writing of fate?—*Sáwan kotthá dhah pawe*,  
*sút majjh mar jáe*; *karam hit tah jáñte*,  
*jah Chetar gará wasáe*. Your house may  
fall down in *Sáwan*, your milk giving  
buffalo may die; (but) reckon it really  
(evil) fate then, when hail falls in *Chetar*.

**KARÁMÁT** करमात s. f. A miracle,  
a wonder, a miracle performed by a  
saint; supernatural power; sign:—*kard-  
mát kolon mulákdé chaggi hai*. An ac-  
quaintance is better than a miracle.

**KARÁMÁTAN** करमातन s. f. } One  
**KARÁMÁTÍ** करमाती s. m. } who  
works miracles, one who performs  
wonders.

**KÁRAMNÁ** करमना v. a. To promise,  
to covenant, to intend, to purpose, to de-  
sign, to wish.

**KÁRAN** कारन } s. m. Cause, reason,  
**KÁRAN** कारन } account, sake, be-  
half; occasion; motive; principle.

**KARÁNÁ** कराना v. a. (*Pop.*) To winnow,  
to clean grain; i. q. *Oldungá*.

**KARAND** करंड a. Scaly, rough:—*je  
mính barse Maghrá*, *bahutá kardé khuár*;  
*karand karendá hárí Sáwan det bigár*.  
If rain falls in the month of *Maghar*,  
it does much harm; it makes the (surface  
of the) spring soil scaly and spoils the  
autumn (crop).

**KARANDÍ** करंडी s. f. A small ladle  
for oil, ghee; i. q. *Pallí*.

**KARANG** करंग s. m. A skeleton; *met.*  
a very lean person; a carcass.

**KÁRANGÁ** करंगा s. m. The frame  
work of a thatched roof; a vessel made  
of raw hide for holding oil.

**KARANJWÁ** करंजवा s. m. The name  
of a medicine. The seeds of *Guilandina*  
*Bonduc*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, used as a  
tonic and antiperiodic.

**KARÁR** करार s. m. Corrupted from  
the Arabic words, *Iqrár*, *Qarár*. Promise,  
consent, acceptance, assurance, agree-  
ment, covenant; firmness of mind, stead-  
fastness:—*kawl karár*, s. m. Promise,  
agreement:—*karár madár*, s. m. Pro-  
mise; *met.* false promises:—*karár námá*,  
s. m. Written agreement, deed of agree-  
ment. See also *Akrár*.

**KARAR** करर s. m. The seed of the  
*Kusumbhá*, Safflower, (*Carthamus*, *tinc-  
torius*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*); a hard  
land:—*karar jhot* s. m. A very tall  
fat person:—*karar barhrá*, a. Grey,  
black and white mixed, having

a grey beard :—*karap karap karnā*, *v. a.* To grind the teeth ; to break a bone, to make a noise as of breaking a bone.

**KARĀṢ ਕਰਾਸ਼** *s. m.* The name of the *Aropā* caste (the word is used contemptuously.) See *Kirdā*.

**KARĀRĀ ਕਰਾਰਾ** *a.* Hard, harsh, stiff ; ingenuous, highly seasoned (see *Charparā*) ; —*jimāddārā dā wanj karārā*, *leṅhaiṅ rok dikhāwē nārā*. Money transactions between *jimāddārā* are harsh ; they take money (one from the other) and propose to give cattle.

**KARĀṢĀ ਕਰਾਸ਼ਾ** *s. m.* } (*M.*) The  
**KARĀṢĪ ਕਰਾਸ਼ੀ** *s. f.* } common teal.

**KARASHṬ ਕਰਸ਼ਟ** *s. f.* (*K.*) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kashṭ*. Industry :—*sukh daliddar, karashṭ bhāg*. Pleasures and inactivity lead to poverty, industry brings affluence and influence.—Prov.

**KARASṬ ਕਰਸਟ** *s. m.* (*Pop.*) Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kashṭ*. Pain, affliction, distress, misery, difficulty ; *i. q.* *Kashṭ*.

**KARĀUNĀ ਕਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to fetter or bind.

**KARĀUNĀ ਕਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Caus. of *Karnā*. To cause to be done, made.

**KARAUNDĀ ਕਰੌਂਦਾ** *s. m.* The name of a fruit which is made into pickle, and also makes a good jelly, also of the tree (*Carissa Carandas*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*) on which it grows.

**KARĀWĀ ਕਰਾਵਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A watchman or grain appraiser put in by *jagirdārā* in *baṭāī* villages to see that the crop is not made away with by the cultivators before division ; the pay of the man who watched the crop in the interest of the *Sarkār* ; *i. q.* *Muhāsīl*.

**KARĀYĀ ਕਰਾਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Kardīd*.

**KARB ਕਰਬ** *s. m.* Dry stalk of *bājṛā* and *jawār*.

**KARBALĀ ਕਰਬਲਾ** *s. f.* The name of the place where Hsain, the younger son of *Alī*, was killed, and hence *met.* the land of difficulty ; In India the place where *tāzās* are buried ; Muhammadan shrines and burying places.

**KARBALĀĪ ਕਰਬਲਾਈ** *s. m.* A resident of *Karbālā*, one who has been in *Karbālā*.

**KARBARĀṬ ਕਰਬਰਾਟ** }  
**KARBAR KARBAR ਕਰਬਰ ਕਰਬਰ** }  
*s. f.* The sound of a horse's hoofs in quick motion.

**KARBARHĀ ਕਰਬਰਹਾ** *a.* Half black, and half white (beard.)

**KARBARHĪ ਕਰਬਰਹੀ** } *s. f.* Beard  
**KARBARĪ ਕਰਬਰੀ** } with black and white hair intermixed.

**KARBAT ਕਰਬਤ** *s. m.* See *Karwat*.

**KARCHH ਕਰਚ** } *s. m.* An iron  
**KARCHHĀ ਕਰਚਾ** } spoon, a skimmer, a large brass ladle or spoon ; *met.* an awkward tall man.

**KARCHHĪ ਕਰਚੀ** *s. f.* A skimmer, a brass ladle or spoon, a small iron spoon.

**KARD ਕਰਦ** *s. f.* A knife, the blade of which remains fixed.

**KARDANĪ ਕਰਦਨੀ** *s. f.* A deed, an act, work, business.

**KĀRE ਕਾਰੇ** *s. m. pl.* An evil action, a wicked action:—*kārehatthā, s. m.* An evil doer, one who perpetrates a wicked action:—*nā laingā, nā deṇḍā, nā kāre, nā masle. lit.* Neither creditor nor debtor, neither wicked actions nor religious doctrines.—Prov. used of a person who perpetrates or abets a bad action without the slightest cause: or in general of any one who interferes in a matter with which he has absolutely nothing to do.

**KARELĀ ਕਰੇਲਾ** *s. m.* The name of a bitter vegetable (*Momordica charantia*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*); a small box shaped like a *karelā* for holding *surmā*.

**KARERĀ ਕਰੇਰਾ** *s. m.* The tartar that is formed on teeth; *c. v. lagguā*.

**KAREWĀ ਕਰੇਵਾ** *s. m.* The marriage of a widow.

**KAREZĀ ਕਰੇਜ਼ਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Springs obtained by tunnelling into the side of a hill. Sometimes natural springs used in irrigation commonly near Panniala in the District of D. I. Khan.

**KARH ਕੜ੍ਹ** *s. m.* Boiling or warming milk.

**KARHĀ ਕਰਹਾ** *s. m.* A camel.

**KARHĀ ਕੜ੍ਹਾ** *s. m.* Decoction of various medicines and herbs; *met.* great heat and sultriness.

**KARHĀI ਕੜ੍ਹਾਹੀ** *s. f.* Boiling, warming; wages for boiling or warming.

**KARHALĀ ਕਰਹਲਾ** *a.* Quarrelsome, troublesome.

**KARHĀUNĀ ਕੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To boil, to heat.

**KARHĪ ਕੜ੍ਹੀ** *s. f.* Gruel (prepared in a variety of ways).

**KARHTŪN ਕਰਹਿਉਂ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from *Karam*. A linear measure equal to two paces or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**KARHNĀ ਕੜ੍ਹਣਾ** *v. n.* To be boiled, to boil, to be warmed.

**KARHNĀ ਕੜ੍ਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To boil, to decoct.

**KARHNĪ ਕੜ੍ਹਣੀ** *s. f.* An earthen vessel for boiling milk.

**KARHOBILĀ ਕਰਹੋਬਿਲਾ** *s. m.* Perplexity, noise.

**KARĪ ਕਾਰੀ** *s. m.* A worker, a doer;—*s. f.* Remedy; a meat curry;—*a.* Effectual; mortal:—*kārī gar, s. m.* A workman, an artisan, a doer; *met.* a clever man:—*kārī garī, s. f.* Workmanship, handicraft, skill:—*kārī garī, s. f.* The wife of a *kārīgar*:—*kārī jakham, s. m.* A mortal wound.

**KARĪ ਕੜੀ** *s. f.* A rafter; a ring; a manacle:—*Aitwār (yā Jumerāt) dī jhārī nā koṭhā nā karī.* If it rains on Sunday (or Thursday) neither house nor beam remains, i. e., rain on Sunday (or Thursday) is fearfully destructive in its force and abundance.

**KARĪĀ ਕਰਿਆ** *s. m. (M.)* A large distributary channel from a canal.

**KARĪĀHAN ਕਰਿਆਹਣ** } *s. f.* A  
**KARĪĀNDH ਕਰਿਆਂਧ** } metallic  
flavour; the smell of a camel; disgust.

**KARĪĀLĀ ਕਰਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* The bit of a bridle:—*kariāle chabbā, v. a.* To bite the bits, to be angry.

**KARĪĀNĀ ਕਰਿਆਨਾ** *s. m.* Change for a rupee; a general term given to certain

productions sold chiefly by the *Paṣārīs*, including ginger, turmeric; spices in general; small wares.

**KARIGGAR** ਕਰਿਗਰ *s. m.* A workman.

**KARIGGARN** ਕ੍ਰਿਗਰਨ *s. f.* A female workman; the wife of a workman.

**KARIGGARĪ** ਕਰਿਗਰੀ *s. f.* Workmanship.

**KARIKKĪ** ਕਰਿਕੀ *s. f.* A noose, a halter; *s. q.* *Kurikkī*.

**KARĪM** ਕਰੀਮ *a., s. m.* Merciful, a Muhammadan epithet of God; also a Muhammadan name.

**KARINDĀ** ਕਰਿੰਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kārandah*. A man who does work for another, an operative, an agent, an officer, one who cultivates land belonging to another; a tenant.

**KARĪNH** ਕਰੀੰਹ } *s. m.* A bush, the  
**KARĪR** ਕਰੀਰ } wild caper (*Op-  
paris aphylla*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*.) The fruit is called *Dold*. The fruit ripe and unripe is pickled. The bud is used as a pot-herb, and the top shoots as a blister.

**KARĪR** ਕਰੀੜ *s. f.* Gnashing.

**KARĪRNĀ** ਕਰੀੜਨਾ *v. n.* To gnash.

**KARISHAN** ਕਰਿਸ਼ਨ } *s. m.* De-  
**KARISHNĀ** ਕਰਿਸ਼ਨਾ } rived from

the Sanskrit *Krishna* black, dark blue. Name of a celebrated *Avatār* of Vishnu, sometimes supposed to be Vishnu himself as distinct from his ten *Avatārs*. The son of *Vasudeva* and *Devakī*, he was born with a black skin. *Kansa*, his cousin who had been told he would be destroyed by a son of *Devakī*, wished to kill him. His father escaped with him and the young Krishna was brought up by a herdsman *Nandā* and his wife *Yaso-*

*dā*. His contest with Indra, his sports with *Rādhā* and the *Gopīs*, and the actions of his life, are favourite and well known themes in India:—*Krishan pakkh*, *s. m.* The fortnight during which the moon is on the wane, the waning half of the moon; *s. q.* *Kishan*.

**KARISMĀ** ਕਰਿਸਮਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Karashmā*. A miracle; greatness, ability.

**KARITĀ** ਕਰੀਟਾ *s. m. (M.)* See *Karīṭh*, *Karīr*.

**KARJ** ਕਰਜ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qarz*. A debt, a loan:—*karj bhar denā*, *utār denā*, *utārā*, *v. a.* To pay a debt:—*karj chukāunā*, *v. n.* To discharge or liquidate a debt:—*karj chukkā*, *v. a.*, To borrow:—*karj dār*, *a.* Indebted, involved;—*karj dārī*, *s. f.* Indebtedness:—*karj denā*, *v. a.* To supply on credit, to lend, to be a debtor:—*karj kadhāunā*, *laiṇā*, *uṭhāunā*, *v. n.* To contract a debt, to owe, to borrow:—*karj ton chhūḍāunā*, *v. a.* To be free from debt.

**KARJĀ** ਕਰਜਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qarzah*:—*karjā chukāunā*, *v. a.* To liquidate a debt:—*karjā wasāl honā*, *v. n.* To realize one's dues.

**KARJĀĪ** ਕਰਜਾਈ *s. m.* } Corrup-  
**KARJĀIN** ਕਰਜਾਇਣ *s. f.* } tion of  
the Arabic word *Qarzāt*. A debtor.

**KARK** ਕਰਕ *s. f.* Pain in the joints, or where a hurt has been received; *c. w.* *honā*, *mārnā*, *uṭṭhānā*.

**KARK** ਕੜਕ *s. m. (Poṭ.)* Anger; see also *Kapak*.

**KARKĀ** ਕੜਕਾ *s. m.* A thundering sound of the voice, a song of triumph.

**KARKANĪ** ਕਰਕਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* An inferior clay soil.

**KARKĀR** ਕੜਕਾਰ *s. m.* See *Kapak*.

KAR KAR ਕੜ ਕੜ } s. f. The sound  
KÁR KÁR ਕਾੜ ਕਾੜ } produced by  
breaking wood, the sound produced by  
beating one with shoes and sticks, also  
by the quick motion of a horse; grinding  
the teeth.

KARKÁUNÁ ਕੜਕਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
cause to crack, or peel, to give a sudden  
sound.

KARKAUNÁ ਕਰਕੈਣਾ s. m. A talka-  
tive person; chattering, a chatter box.

KARKE ਕਰਕੇ prep. By reason of, by  
means of, on account of, with; (c. w. the  
nom. and abl.)

KARL ਕਰਲ s. m. Difference of two  
words or of two wires in sound.

KARLÁUNÁ ਕਰਲਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
cry out, to weep; i. q. *Kurláuná*.

KARM ਕਰਮ s. m. See *Karam*:—*kar-  
mān wálá, wálí, s. m. f.* One of auspici-  
ous fate, a favoured one:—*karmān mārid,*  
s. m. An ill-fated wretch.

KARMÁÍ ਕਰਮਾਈ s. f. Betrothment;  
i. q. *Kurmái*:—*randá giyá karmái nūn  
apní kare ki paráí.* The widower is gone  
to fetch a wife; shall it be for himself or  
some one else? i. e., one's own work  
must be done first.

KARMAN ਕਰਮਣ s. f. } A doer; a  
KARMÍ ਕਰਮੀ s. m. } performer  
of deeds; a fortunate person:—*karmí  
dharmí, s. m.* One who performs the  
obsequies of the dead.

KARMAṆḌAL ਕਰਮੰਡਲ s. m. A  
Hindu shrine where pilgrims assemble  
on festivals.

KARN ਕਰਨ s. m. The ear:—*karn-  
phúl, s. m.* The ear-ring.

KARNÁ ਕਰਨਾ s. m. The orange tree,  
orange flowers (*Citrus Aurantium*, Nat.

Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*):—v. a. To do, to  
effect, to make, to create, to perform; to  
marry especially a widow or widower;  
to use, to wield; to carry on trade; to  
begin, to commence, to open, to establish  
a shop (*haṭṭí karní*); to hold a sitting of a  
court;—s. f. Corrupted from the San-  
skrit word *Karṇá*. Tenderness:—*karṇá  
nadhán, karṇá nidh, karṇá mai, s. m.*  
The "fountain of mercy," an attribute  
of God:—*roṭṭí karní, v. n.* To cook:  
—*sir karṇá, v. a.* To braid, to plait  
the hair:—*chaddar or dhotí karní, r. n.*  
To put on, or wear a *dhotí*:—*ji karṇá, r. a.*  
To wish or long for:—*karne jog, karne  
joggá, a.* Practicable, fit, suitable.

KARNÁ ਕਰਨਾ v. n. To fetter, to tie,  
to bind.

KARNÁ ਕਾਰਨਾ s. m. (M.) Contest,  
quarrel.

KARNÍ ਕਰਨੀ s. f. An action, a deed,  
a business:—*karní bharní, r. a.* To receive  
the recompense of one's deeds.

KARO ਕਰੋ s. m. A pace:—*ddd tapot  
kangganin karo karo kapdh, lef dí bukkal  
már ke makktí wichch dí jd.* (In planting  
put) *Kangganí* at a frog's leap, cotton  
plants at a pace each, for maize let a  
man go through with his blanket on  
him.—Prov.

KARODH ਕਰੋਧ s. m. Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Karodh*. Passion, fury,  
anger, rage, wrath:—*karodhwán, s. m.* See  
*Karodhí*.

KARODHAN ਕਰੋਧਣ s. f. } a. Angry,  
KARODHÍ ਕਰੋਧੀ s. m. } passion-  
ate, enraged, wrath; a passionate person.

KAROH ਕਰੋਹ s. m. A *kos*, (a measure  
of distance, which differs different in  
different places. A *kachchá koh* ought  
to be 2040 yards, but in most places it  
seems to be more than this); i. q. *Koh*.

KAROHÍ ਕਰੋਹੀ s. f. A disease in the  
feet produced by cold.

KAROLANÁ ਕਰੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To poke,  
 KAROLNÁ ਕਰੋਲਨਾ } to feel with  
 a stick, to dig up with any small instrument.

KARONK ਕਰੋਨਕ *s. m. (K.)* A village watchman or messenger.

KAROP ਕਰੋਪ *s. m.* Anger, wrath :—  
*karop máṅ wān, a.* See *Karopí*.

KAROPAN ਕਰੋਪਣ *f.* } *a.* Angry, en-  
 KAROPÍ ਕਰੋਪੀ *n.* } raged, wroth.

KAROR ਕਰੋੜ *a.* A crore, 100 lakhs, or ten millions :—*karorāṅ patí, s. m.* A possessor of crores, a man of unbounded wealth, a millionaire.

KARORÁ ਕਰੋੜਾ *s. m.* An overseer, an inspector, a chief officer, a tax gatherer.

KARORÍ ਕਰੋੜੀ *s. m.* A man worth a crore, a millionaire.

KARPÁL ਕਰਪਾਲ *s. m.* The skull, the head, the forehead ; fate :—*karpál kiryá, s. f.* See *Kapál*.

KARPÁN ਕਰਪਾਣ *s. f.* See *Kirpāṅ*.

KARṢÁ ਕਰੜਾ *a.* Hard, severe.

KARRAH ਕਰੋਹ *s. m. (M.)* A toothed drag shovel used for levelling fields or making embankments. A pair of bullocks is harnessed to it. The driver presses the edge into the ground and the bullocks drag. Great quantities of earth are thus scraped up.

KARṢÁÍ ਕਰੜਾਈ *s. f.* Hardness, severity.

KARSÁN ਕਰਮਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karikhmán*. A farmer, a cultivator, a peasant.

KARSÁNANÍ ਕਰਮਾਨਣੀ *s. f.* A farmer's wife or daughter.

KARSÁNÍ ਕਰਮਾਣੀ *s. f.* Farming, husbandry, agriculture.

KÁRSÍ ਕਾਰਸੀ *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ekádśi*. The eleventh day of each half of the month when Hindus are prohibited by the *Śástaras* from eating any grain, except buck wheat; ploughing, and sexual intercourse are also interdicted; *f. g. Akádśi*.

KART ਕਰਤ *s. f.* A leather strap or thong; a bedstead with a leather bottom.

KARTÁ ਕਰਤਾ *s. m.* Doer, maker; agent, author, creator; nominative;—*s. f.* Strength, power, courage.

KARTAB ਕਰਤਬ } *s. m.* An act, a

KARTABB ਕਰਤੱਬ } deed, a business; skill, art; experiments; jugglery, sleight of hand, rope dancing :—*kartab wakháund, v. a.* To show great skill.

KARTAL ਕਰਤਲ *s. f.* The palm of the hand.

KARTÁR ਕਰਤਾਰ *s. m.* A doer, a maker, an author, an agent; a creator (a title of God, i.e., the Creator.)

KARTÁRATH ਕਰਤਾਰਥ *a.* See *Kirtá-rath*.

KARTÁRÍ ਕਰਤਾਰੀ *s. f.* The work of creating, creation.

KARTÚS ਕਾਰਤੂਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Cartridge. A cartridge.

KARTÚT ਕਰਤੂਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartangatá*. Action, business, deed; a munificent act; met. arts, tricks, finesse.

KARÚ ਕਰੂ *s. m.* A medicine given to horses and camels.

KARÚ ਕਰੂ *s. f.* See *Karo*.

KARÚN ਕਾਰੂ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qarún*. A person supposed to be the same as *Korah*, whom the Muhammadans describe as the cousin of Moses. On account of his riches and avarice, his name is applied proverbially to all misers.

KARÚNAN ਕਰੂਨਣ *s. f.* } A miser.  
KARÚNÍ ਕਰੂਨੀ *s. m.* }

KARÚNDÍÁ ਕਰੂਡੀਆ *s. m.* See *Kurúndíá*.

KARÚNJARÁ ਕਰੂਜੜਾ *s. m.* } A per-  
KARÚNJARÍ ਕਰੂਜੜੀ *s. f.* } son  
who sells vegetables.

KARÚNJARPUNÁ ਕਰੂਜੜਪੁਣਾ *s. m.*  
The business of a *Karúnjará*.

KARÚR ਕਰੂਰ *a.* Cruel, pitiless, hard-hearted.

KARÚRÁ ਕਰੂਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qarúrah*. Urine.

KARWÁ ਕਰਵਾ *s. m.* An earthen vessel with a spout like a tea-pot:—*karwá chauth*, *s. f.* A Hindu festival on which every married woman keeps fast and worships the *karwá* filled with water.

KARWÁÍ ਕਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Making; compensations for making or doing a thing.

KARWÁL ਕਰਵਾਲ *s. m.* An earthen bucket for a well.

KARWÁN ਕਰਵਾਨ *s. m.* A camel driver, a caravan; a tax gatherer; *i. q.* *Sarcan*.

KARWÁNANÍ ਕਰਵਾਨਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a camel driver.

KARWÁNÍ ਕਰਵਾਨੀ *s. m.* Camel driving.

KARWÁR ਕਰਵਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* A measure.

KARWAT ਕਰਵਤ } *s. m.* Cor-  
KARWATTAR ਕਰਵੱਤ } rupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Karyattar*. A kind of large iron blade formerly suspended at Benares by which the body was cut into two halves length-wise.

KARWÁUNÁ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Karná*. To cause to be done, made.

KARWÍLÁ ਕਰਵੀਲਾ } *s. m. (M.)* A  
KARWÍLÚN ਕਰਵੀਲੂੰ } plant (*Capparis horrida*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*).  
The fruit ripens in March and April and is made into pickles.

KAS ਕਸ *s. m.* Fever; verdigris, rust; force, strength, power; the bark of the *Acacias* and other trees used for distilling spirits, and for tanning leather, the colouring matter in the bark, the decoction of a colouring substance; a touchstone; (*K*) a square stack of rice in bundles;—*s. f.* The cord of scales, of a kite; a scratch made on metal by way of assaying it; reduction, deficiency; scoria, dross:—*kas dūnī*, *v. a.* To have attacks of fever:—*kas ugālī*, *v. n.* To become rusty, to be disengaged (rust):—*kas pāund*, *v. a.* To apply force; to fix the cord of scales.

KÁS ਕਾਸ *pron. (obl. case of kī)* Which? what?—*kás laī*, *kás nūn*, Why?



KASAB कसब *s. n.* Trade, profession, gain, acquirement; prostitution, whoredom; *c. w. karnā.*

KASAD कसद *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasād*. Desire, design, intention; *c. w. karnā.*

KASĀĪ कसाई *s. m.* } Corrup-  
KASĀIN कसाइन *s. f.* } tion of the  
Arabic word *Qasāb*. A butcher; *met.* a merciless person, brute, beast;—*a.* Cruel, hard-hearted:—*kasāī wāngūn wekhnā, v. a.* To look furiously at one.

KASAILĀ कसैला *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kakhāe*. Astringent, pungent:—*kaupā kasailā, a.* Bitter and astringent.

KĀSAK कसक *s. m.* A spoon.

KASĀLĀ कसाला *s. m.* Vexation, distress, affliction, grief, sickness; labour, trial, trouble:—*kasāld, karnā, v. a.* To distress, to afflict, to tease.

KASAM कसम *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasam*. An oath:—*kasam deṭī, pāṇī, v. a.* To administer an oath, to adjure:—*kasam khāṇī, v. a.* To take an oath, to swear.

KASĀN कसां *s. f. pl.* The cords of scales; the arms; white flaky clouds appearing on a red evening sky:—*kasān bharniān, nikalniān, paṇiān, v. a.* To entangle the arms of an opponent in wrestling.

KASĀNDĀ कसांदा *s. m.* An infusion; *i. q. Joshāndā.*

KASAPPAN कसपण *s. m.* The business of a butcher; cruelty.

KASĀR कसार *s. m.* A beard of wheat or barley; flour, *ghee*, sugar and spices mixed together offered to idols and taken by women at the time of giving birth to a child.

KASAR कसर *s. m.* Deficiency, defect, want, fault; damage, loss; demoniacal influence, epilepsy:—*kasar bhārī, v. n.* To indemnify; to make up a deficiency, to repay:—*kasar deṭā, v. a.* To make one suffer a loss:—*kasar paṇī, v. n.* To come short, to fail; to be under the influence of a demon; to have epileptic fits:—*kasar rakkhī, v. a.* To leave incomplete or unfinished; to be wanting:—*kasar rahiṇī, v. n.* To be deficient, to be incomplete.

KASARĀDHĀ कसरया *a.* Defective, wanting, faulty.

KASĀU कसाऊ *s. m.* } Tighten-  
KASĀUT कसाउट *s. f.* } ing,  
KASĀWAT कसावट *s. f.* } drawing  
attrac-  
tion, the decoction of a colouring substance.

KASĀUNĀ कसाउना *v. a.* To cause to be tightened, to cause to be tied or bound.

KASAUTĪ कसौटी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kakh*. A touch-stone used for assaying gold; *i. q. Ghasautī, ghaswaṭṭī.*

KASBĀ कसबा *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qasbah*. A town, a large village.

KASBAN कसबन } *s. f. lit.* A woman  
KASBĪ कसबी } of the town, an  
artisan; a prostitute.

KASBĀTAN कसबाउट *s. f.* } A trea-  
KASBĀTĪ कसबाडी *s. m.* } cherous,  
worthless person, a meddlesome,

quarrelsome person, a wrangler, an impostor, a cheat.

KÁSBÍ क़ासबी *s. m.* A weaver.

KÁSE क़ासे *pron.* (obl. case of *kái*).  
Some, any.

KASER क़सेर *s. f.* The name of a grass (*Cyperus taberosus*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*), dust mixed with grass; also see *Kasár*.

KASERÁ क़सेरा *s. m.* A brazier, a worker in pewter or brass.

KUSHÁ क़श *s. m.* (M.) Name given to the shares on which the *Gundapars* hold *ripí*.

KASHMÍR क़श्मीर } *s. m.* A province  
KASHMÍR क़श्मीर } in the territory

of the Maharaja of Jammu, which is famous for its great beauty, cool climate and production of fruits and the verdure on its hills:—*ghar dí jugat Kashmír dí khattí*. Household economy brings an income like that of *Kashmír*.

KASHMÍRAN क़श्मीरन *s. f.* } An in-  
KASHMÍRAN क़श्मीरन *s. f.* } habi-  
KASHMÍRÍ क़श्मीरी *s. m.* } tant  
KASHMÍRÍ क़श्मीरी *s. m.* } of

*Kashmír*, a native of *Kashmír*; the language of *Kashmír*:—*Kashmírí be pírl, ná nimak ná shírl*. lit. The *Kashmírí* is without a religious guide; he is neither salt nor sweet, i.e., he is neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring.—Prov. to illustrate the worthlessness of the *Kashmírí's* character. Another proverb to the same effect is:—*paihle lát picchhe bát, tab Kashmírí awe háth*. Kick the *Kashmírí* first then talk to him, so will he be in hand.

KASHAP क़शप } *s. m.* A sub-divi-  
KASAP क़शप } sion of *Rájpúte*,  
the name of a *Rishí*; lineage of some other Hindus also.

KÁSHNÍ क़ाशनी *s. f.* See *Kásnī*.

KASHT क़शट *s. m.* Hardship, distress, misery:—*kashṭ páund*, *v. n.* To suffer pain or distress:—*kashṭ deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To trouble, to persecute, to hurt; *i. q.* *Kasṭ*.

KÁSHṬ क़ाशट *s. f.* Wood.

KASHṬANÍ क़शटनी *s. f.* See *Kasṭanī*.

KÁŚÍ क़ामी *pron.* (obl. case of *Kái*).  
Some, any.

KASÍ क़मी *s. m.* (K.) A handful of corn or of anything else.

KASÍÁ क़सिआ *a.* Too little, deficient.

KASÍÁNÁ क़सिआना *a.* Ashamed, abashed, modest, bashful:—*kasíāṇe hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be ashamed, to be abashed.

KASÍÁUNÁ क़सिआउना *v. n.* To have a metallic taste, to be impregnated with metal;—*v. a.* To vomit.

KASÍDÁ क़सीदा *s. m.* Embroidery, muslin figured with needle work.

KASÍRÁ क़सीरा *s. m.* Half a pice.

KASÍS क़सीस *s. m.* Copperas, or green vitriol, sulphate of iron, *sulphas ferri*:—*kasís waṭṭá*, *v. a.* To hold the breath in silence.

KASKÁS क़सक़ास *s. f.* (Pop.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khaskhás*. Poppy seed; *i. q.* *Khaskhás*.

KASKASÁ क़सक़सा *s. m.* The state of being tightened.

**KASKÁŚÍ कसकामी** *a. (Pot.)* Cut very short (hair or beard); *i. q.*, *Khaskhāśí*.

**KASKASSÍ कसकसी** *s. f. (M.)* A canal.

**KASLĀNĀ कसलाना** *v. a. (K.)* To store up grain in straw.

**KASMAL कसमल** *s. m.* Sin.

**KASŪNĀ कसुना** *v. a.* To be impregnated with metal; to be deficient.

**KĀSNÍ कसनी** *s. f.* The blanched leaves of *Cichorium endiva*, Nat. Ord., *Compositae Endive*. Another plant of the same family *Cichorium Intybus*. Wild succory or chicory:—*kāsnī rang*, *s. m.* A very pale lilac; the colour of the chicory flower.

**KASOTĀ कसोटा** *s. m.* } A strip of  
**KASOTÍ कसोटी** *s. f.* } cloth worn between the legs.

**KASRÍ कसरी** *s. m.* One who commits a fault;—*a. (M.)* Sick, ill.

**KASS कस** *s. f.* Tightness.

**KASSĀ कसा** *a.* Deficient in weight;—*s. m.* A cup of buttermilk.

**KĀSSĀ कासा** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kāsaḥ*. A cup.

**KASSÍ कसी** *s. f. (M.)* A small tributary channel from a canal:—*kassí dá bann, udhāle dí rann*. Land enclosed in a ravine by dams (is as likely to remain where it is) as an abducted woman (with her abductor.)

**KASSNĀ कसना** *v. a.* To tighten, to tie, to fasten; to make tight, to press or bear hard upon; to enhance the price:—*lakk* or *kamar kassāḍ*, *kamar kassāḍ karnā*, *v. n.* To gird up the loins, to get ready,

to gird one self:—*ghoré nūḥ kassāḍ*, *v. a.* To harness or saddle a horse:—*taṅg kassāḍ*, *kāḥī kassī*, *v. a.* To tighten the saddle girth.

**KASṬ कसट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kashṭ*. Pain, affliction, distress, misery; difficulty, design:—*kasṭ pāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To suffer affliction; *i. q.* *Kashṭ*.

**KAST कसउ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Qasad*. Intention, desire, design; *i. q.* *Kasad*.

**KĀṢṬ कासट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasīd*. A messenger, a courier, a postman:—*kāṣṭ puṇḍ*, *s. m.* See *Kāṣṭī*.

**KASṬANĪ कसटनी** *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress; penury, difficulty.

**KĀṢṬĪ कासटी** *s. m.* The business of a courier.

**KĀṢṬĪ कासडी** *s. f.* See *Akādāṣṭ*, *Akātāṣṭ*.

**KASTŪRĀ कसतुरा** *s. m.* The name of a bird.

**KASTŪR कसतुरी** *s. f.* Musk.

**KĀSŪ कासु** *pron.* Some, any, the name of a man:—*kāśū koldā*, *s. m.* See *Halwā kaddū*.

**KASŪR कसुर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic work *Qasūr*. A fault, defect, deficiency; the name of a large town in the Lahore district:—*Kasūr Paṭhānāḍā*, *s. m. lit.* *Kasūr* belongs to the Pathans; a jocular reply when accused of a fault, *kasūr*, the play being on that word:—*Kasūr be dastūr, nikke krind te waḍḍe sūr*. *Kasūr* without manners, the children are small poker and those grown up are pigs: a common saying concerning the town, origin unknown:—*kasūr bār*, *kaṣūr wār*, *a., s. m.* Faulty, blame-

worthy; one who is faulty.—*be kasúr, be kasúrd, a.* Without fault:—*kasúr dassqd, v. a.* To point out one's fault:—*kasúr karná, v. a.* To fail, to miss; to commit a fault.

**KASÚRÍÁ कसुरीआ** *s. m.* An inhabitant of *Kasúr*.

**KASÚT कसुत** *s. m.* Derangement, entanglement, crookedness.

**KASÚTÁ कसुता** *a.* Deranged, entangled, out of line, crooked.

**KASWÁÍ कसवायी** *s. f.* Tightening; the price of tightening.

**KASWÁUNÁ कसवाउनी** *v. a.* To cause to be tightened, to cause to be bound.

**KASYÁNÁ कसयाना** *a.* Ashamed, abashed, modest, bashful:—*kasyáne honá, v. n.* To be ashamed, to be abashed.

**KAT कट** *s. f.* The loin; (*M.*) straw of gram, peas, *moṭh mung, mánh* and *mohri*.

**KÁT कात** *s. f.* A goldsmith's or blacksmith's shears; spinning;—*pron.* (for *kis*) What?

**KÁT काट** *s. f.* A cut, an incision; pain in the belly; execution:—*kát karní, v. a.* To produce an effect, to do execution:—*kát karní, v. a.* To cut, to deduct.

**KATÁ कता** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Qatah*. Cutting out clothes; cut, fashion, shape; determining; *c. w. karná*.

**KATÁB कताब** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Kitáb*. A book:—*ahl katáb, s. m. lit.* Those possessing the book, *i. e.*, those who possess a revelation from God. The phrase is applied by Mohammedans,

to themselves, Jews and Christians, as those to whom a revelation has been vouchsafed, *i. e.*, the old Testament to the Jew, the new Testament to the Christian, and the Quran to the Muhammedan. The former revelations are said to have been corrupted and are now declared to be abrogated according to Mohammadan belief by the Quran. Those who are not *Ahl-i-Kitáb* are called *káfirs*:—*Katáb Aláhi, s. m.* The Quran.

**KÁTAB कातब** *s. m.* A writer.

**KATÁBAN कताबन** *s. f.* } A reader,  
**KATÁBÍ कताबी** *s. m.* } a man  
**KATÁBÍÁ कताबीआ** *s. m.* } of letters, an owner of books.

**KATÁBÍ कताबी** *a.* Belonging to a book.

**KATÁBÍ कातबी** *s. m.* The business of a writer.

**KATAHIRÁ कटहिजा** *s. m.* A curved frame work over a door; a bazar, a market.

**KATÁÍ कटायी** *s. f.* Cutting; wages for cutting,

**KATÁÍ कतायी** *s. f.* Spinning; wages paid for spinning.

**KÁTAK कातक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Kártik*. The name of the seventh month (poetical):—*kanak kátak dí putt jethán dá*. Wheat sown in *Kátak* and a first born son (are two blessings.)

**KATÁK कटक** *s. m.* A multitude, an army; a band of robbers:—*kaṭak dí milí, v. n.* To pass into the hands of a band of robbers, (said to cattle in anger).

**KATÁKH कटाख** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭákh*. A glance, a side look, an amorous glance.

KĀTAKĪ ਕਾਤਕੀ *a.* Belonging to the month *Kātak* (used particularly in reference to the fruits of the earth.)

KĀTAL ਕਾਤਲ *s. m.* (K.) A subdivision of *Rājāts*

KATĀN ਕਤਾਨ *s. m.* Fine linen;—*a.* Many.

KATAN ਕਤਨ *v. a.* (M.) To spin:—*kat ná jānī te wakt kūr phīṣe*. Doesn't know how to spin, and says she has no time?—Prov.

KĀTAR ਕਾਤਰ *s. f.* A very small piece of cloth; (M.) cutting the nib of a pen or a stalk of grass; a pair of shears:—*kātar wetar* (*beunt weunt*), *s. f.* Cutting out; meditation, consultation, anxiety.

KATĀR ਕਤਾਰ *s. f.* Corruption from the Arabic word *Qatār*. A line, a string, a row, a series; tying camels in a line.

KATĀR ਕਟਾਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭṭār*. A dagger, pointed dirk with a peculiar guarded handle:—*kaṭār mārṇā*, *v. a.* To stab.

KATĀRĀ ਕਟਾਰਾ *s. m.* A large dagger; a medicinal plant, a large spinous annual plant with tomentose leaves (*Echinops nivea*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*); the name of a bird.

KATĀRĪ ਕਟਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small dagger; *c. v. mārṇā*.

KATĀRĪĀ ਕਟਾਰੀਆ *s. m.* A kind of silk cloth with stripes in the form of daggers.

KATARNĀ ਕਤਰਨਾ *v. n.* To shear, to cut, to clip (with scissors), to cut out, to spare.

KATARNĪ ਕਤਰਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartarī*. Shears, scissors.

KATĀU ਕਟਾਉ *s. m.* Cutting; a kind of flowering on cloth.

KATĀU ਕਟਾਉ *a.* Fit to be cut.

KATĀUNĀ ਕਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be cut, bitten, or stung.

KATĀUNĀ ਕਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be spun.

KATĀWAN ਕਟਾਵਣ *s. m.* A kind of flowering on cloth.

KATEB ਕਤੇਬ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kitāb*. A book. See *Katāb*.

KATEBAN ਕਤੇਬਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	} A	
KATEBĪ ਕਤੇਬੀ	<i>s. m.</i>		} man
KATEBĪĀ ਕਤੇਬੀਆ	<i>s. m.</i>		

of letters, an owner of books.

KATEBĪ ਕਤੇਬੀ *a.* Belonging to a book.

KATELĀ ਕਟੇਲਾ *a.* See *Kaṭilā*.

KĀTH ਕਾਠ *s. m.* Wood, timber, a pair of stocks; a wooden scabbard:—*kāṭh pāṇā*, *v. a.* To put in the stocks;—*kāṭh dī hāṇḍī*, *s. f.* A wooden pot: anything frail:—*kāṭh de ghore chālāṇe*, *durḍāṇe*, *lit.* To race wooden horses; to cheat; to disguise:—*kāṭh dā ullū*, *s. m.* An arrant fool. An *ullū* (owl) would be bad enough, how much worse to be a wooden owl.

KATH ਕਥ	} <i>s. f.</i>	A story, a tale, a narrative, a fable,
KATHĀ ਕਥਾ		

preaching, religious recital:—*kathā bārtā*, *s. m.* A religious preaching: religious controversy:—*kath kahāṇī*, *s. f.* A fable; a marriage engagement:—*kathā baiṭhāu*.

ਧੰ, v. a. To entertain a religious preacher :—*kathā wāchḡḡ*, v. a. To read or recite a sacred book, to preach :—*kathā wāchḡḡe wāḡḡ*, s. m. A preacher :—*kathā wāch-wāḡḡ*, v. a. To cause to preach :—*kathā dā bhog paḡḡ*, *pāḡḡ*, v. n. To be finished (*kathā*.)

**KATHAL ਕਥਲ** s. m. A plough; also the main shaft of a plough.

**KATHAN ਕਠਣ** a. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭhin*. Difficult, hard, troublesome, painful :—*kaṭhantāḡ*, s. f. Hardness, difficulty, severity, hard-heartedness, stout-heartedness.

**KATHER ਕਥਰ** a. (Prov.) Ill-tempered :—*kather mather*. a. The same as *Kather* :—*kather mather te hariḡḡ*; *ḡolī māl nā paḡḡḡ dhār*. Ill-tempered and straying cows never bring (milk) into the pot, i. e., the disposition of the animal has considerable influence on its milk.

**KĀTHĪ ਕਾਠੀ** s. f. A saddle; form, shape, appearance, body, person; (M.) wood, timber :—*kāthī kanak*, s. f. The red wheat :—*kāthī pāḡḡḡ*, v. a. To saddle a horse; *met*, to make one accustomed, to suffer hardship or oppression :—*kāthī te jo kāthī mariḡḡ dikhir bhaj paḡḡḡḡ*. If you strike wood on wood it breaks, at last.—Prov.

**KĀTHĪĀ ਕਾਠੀਆ** s. m. The name of a wild and lawless tribe, living in the desert parts of the *Bāḡḡ Dōḡḡ*.

**KATHNĀ ਕਥਣਾ** v. a. To tell, to say, to relate, to narrate :—*kathḡḡ mathḡḡ*, v. n. To say, to tell, to compose.

**KATHNĀĪ ਕਥਣਾਈ** s. f. See *Ka-*  
**KATHNAŪ ਕਥਣਊ** } *ḡhantāḡ* in  
*Kaṭhan*.

**KATHNĪ ਕਥਣੀ** s. f. A saying, preaching :—*kathḡḡ dā sārā*, s. m. A poor speaker :—*kaṭhḡḡ mathḡḡ*, s. f. A fable, a made up story.

**KATHOR ਕਠੌਰ** a. Hard, solid, harsh; severe, relentless, cruel, callous :—*kaṭhortāḡ*, s. f. Hardness, solidity; severity, cruelty, callousness.

**KĀTHRĀ ਕਾਠਰਾ** s. m. } An old sad-  
**KĀTHRĪ ਕਾਠਰੀ** s. f. } die with-  
out leather to cover it; a wooden tray.

**KĀTHYĀWĀR ਕਾਠਯਾਵਾਰ** s. m. The name of a country.

**KATĪ ਕਤੀ** s. f. Scissors, such as goldsmith's and blacksmith's use; a spinner; an arrow.

**KATĪLĀ ਕਟੀਲਾ** a. Active, brave; sharp, keen (a sword).

**KATINḡ ਕਤਿੰਗ** s. m. (M.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartak*. The eighth Hindu solar month corresponding to the last half of October and the first half of November; i. q. *Kattak*.

**KATĪRĀ ਕਤੀਰਾ** s. f. The name of a gum :—*katḡḡ ḡāḡḡ*, s. f. A gum obtained from the *Cochlospermum gossypium*, Nat. Ord. *Oistineæ*.

**KATL ਕਤਲ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatal*. Killing, slaughter, massacre, murder :—*katl dī rāt*, s. f. The night of the 10th *Muharram* on which Husain was slain; c. v. *karḡḡ*.

**KATLĀ ਕਤਲਾ** s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Qatlā*. A piece, a cutting, a fragment; a piece of sweetmeat; a slice.

**KATLĀM** कटलाम *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatal-i-dm*. Killing, slaughter, a general massacre.

**KĀṬO** काटो *s. f.* A squirrel.

**KATŌCH** कटोच *s. m.* The name of that branch of the ancient royal family of Kangra, to which Raja Sansar Chand belonged; the first grade of *Rājput*s; the stock of a family—*kaṭachān ke parol*; *ghālkar ko ḍṭṭā, khushāmātī ko chāwal*. In the porch of the *Katōch* the workman gets flour and the flatterer rice.—Prov. used to express an indiscriminating lavishness of expenditure incurred by *Katōch Rājput*s based as much on pride as on charity.

**KATŌRĀ** कटोरा *s. m.* } A metallic cup  
**KATŌRĪ** कटोरी *s. f.* } or goblet;—  
a. Well populated (a city); a well formed thing.

**KATŌRDĀN** कटोरदान *s. m.* A brass vessel, a kind of metallic cup; the case of a brass bowl.

**KATṚĀ** कटड़ा *s. m.* A market, a section of a city; a young male buffalo.

**KATRĀ** कट्रा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatraḥ*. A drop of water, or other liquid; parings, clippings.

**KATRĀĪ** कटरायी *s. f.* Price paid for cutting out; cutting;—*ad.* Sideways, at the side.

**KATRĀT** कट्रात *s. f.* (*pl.* of *Katrā*.) Drops, in drops (as rain.)

**KATRĀUNĀ** कट्राउना *v. a.* To cause to shear, to clip or trim (with scissors);—*v. a.* To leave the road and take a by-

path, to hide the eyes; to avoid one's society, to go another way in order to avoid a person (*kannī katṛduṅḍ*).

**KATṚĪ** कटड़ी *s. f.* A young buffalo; *i. q.* *Katṭh*.

**KATṬ** कट *s. m.* A black colouring substance, pitch; (*M.*) rust, verdigris.

**KATT** कट *s. m.* Cutting the nib of a pen; *c. w.* *lauṅḍ*.

**KATTĀ** कट्टा *s. m.* A small scimitar.

**KATṬĀ** कट्टा *s. m., a.* A one year old buffalo; *met.* strict, orthodox, bigoted (a Musalman):—*haṭṭā haṭṭā, a.* Hard, strong, robust.

**KATTAK** कटक } *s. m.* Corruption of  
**KATTEN** कटने } the Sanskrit word  
*Kṛtak*. The name of the seventh Hindu month, beginning in September.

**KATTAR** कटर *s. m.* A narrow strip of cloth.

**KATṬAR** कटहर *s. m.* A horse which bites.

**KATTH** कथ } *s. m.* Catechu. An  
**KATTHĀ** कथा } astringent vegetable

extract which is used medicinally as well eaten with betel leaf. It is the produce of *Acacia Catechu*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. Punjab Catechu is always of the pale variety, and differs from the pale Catechu officinal in the British Pharmacopœia in that the latter is the product of *Uncaria Gambier*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

**KATṬH** कठ *s. m.* See *Akatṭh*.

**KATṬHĀ** कठ्ठा *a.* See *Akatṭhā*.

**KATṬHĀ** कठ्ठा *a.* Hard, strong, steadfast, stiff, having a harsh colour;

wooden ;—*s. m.* A hard species of sugar-cane, inferior to *poná* ; a cloth dyed with red coloured wood called *Majith*—madder red, the product of *Rubia minjista* or *cordifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

**KATTHAK** कथक *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kathak*. A story teller, a rehearser of what is written in the *Shástaras* ; a singer, a dancing boy.

**KÁṬṬHÍ** काँठी *s. f.* See *Káthí*.

**KATTHÍ** कथी *s. f.* A cloth used by shoe-makers for wetting leather.

**KÁṬṬHÚ** काँठु *s. m.* A hog ;—*a.* Strong, hard, rough, harsh.

**KATṬÍ** कटी *s. f.* A young female buffalo.

**KATṬNÁ** कट्टना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartan*. To cut, to kill, to slaughter ; to disjoint, to tear asunder, to sever, to saw, to slice ; to bite, to sting : to pass time, to beguile one's time ; to clear land :—*bát* or *gall katṭat*, *v. a.* To refute, to interrupt :—*berán katṭádn*, *v. a.* To liberate—*harf katṭad*, *v. a.* To draw a pen across, to strike out, to erase :—*katṭ khádn*, *v. a.* To bite, to sting ; to eat :—*rang katṭad*, *v. a.* To extract colour :—*miti katṭad*, *v. a.* To deduct, to discount.

**KATTNÁ** कट्टना *v. a.* To spin :—*mahis katṭad*, *v. a.* To spin fine thread.

**KATTNÍ** कट्टनी *s. f.* A basket to hold cotton in, a distaff.

**KATṬNÍ** कट्टनी *s. f.* Spending time ; a section of a cocoa-nut shell used as a ladle.

**KATṬÚ** कट्टु } *s. m.* A young male  
**KATÚ** कटु } buffalo ; one who cuts  
and bites :—*katṭú bachchhú*, *s. f.* The

calves of cows and buffaloes together :—*katú bachhrú hal chale*, *kaṭṭú basṭure dhore*. Who can keep a full grown bullock in his house if he harnesses buffalo calves and cow calves to his plough.

**KATÚÁ** कटुआ *s. m.* A bedbug ;—*a.* Sharp, keen ; brave.

**KATÚNGARÁ** कटुंगरा *s. m.* A puppy, *i. q.* *Katúrá*.

**KATWÁÍ** कटवायी *s. f.* Cutting ; wages for cutting.

**KATWÁUNÁ** कटवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be cut or bitten, to cause to be killed.

**KAÚ** कू *s. m.* An olive tree (*Olea Ferruginea*, *O. Europæa*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*.)

**KÁÚ** काऊ *s. m.* (*M.*) A noise.

**KAÚÁ** कूआ *s. m.* A crow.

**KAUCH** कौच *s. m.* Corruption of the English word Couch. A couch.

**KAUD** कौड } *s. m.* A large shell,  
**KAUD** कूड } (used as money).

**KAUDÁ** कौडा } *s. m.* A large shell ;  
**KAUDÁ** कूडा } a tortoise.

**KAUDÍ** कौडी *s. f.* A small shell used as coin (the smallest piece of Indian currency), a cowrie ; money :—*kaudí kaudí jorad*, *v. a.* To save up every farthing :—*kaudí kaudí ton lachar honad*, *v. n.* To be reduced to beggary :—*kaudí de kamm dá ná honad*, *v. n.* Not to be worth a *kaudí* ; to be worthless, to be good for nothing :—



*kāṇī kauḍī, s. m. lit.* A broken shell; a bad penny:—*do kauḍī dā dāmi, s. m.* A worthless man:—*kauḍiāṇ wālā, s. m.* A spotted snake.

**KAUDĪĀ ਕੌਡੀਆ** *s. m.* A spotted snake; (loosely applied to varied species), a slave bought for a cowrie, or for a mere song;—*a.* Worth a *kauḍī*.

**KAUDĪĀLĀ ਕੌਡਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of snake covered with spots;—*a.* Having small shells attached.

**KAUHAR ਕੌਹਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qahir*, Wrath, anger, oppression, calamity. See *Kahir*.

**KAUL ਕੌਲ** *s. m.* A metallic cup or bowl; the name of a flower, the water lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Nat. Ord. *Nelumbiaceae*, *Nymphaeaceae*);—Corruption of the Arabic word *Qaul*. A promise, solemn assurance, vow, a word, a saying, an engagement, a covenant:—*kaul deṇā, v. a.* To promise, to pledge one's word, to bind one's self to:—*kaul toṇ hāṇā, v. n.* To break one's word or promise:—*kaul karār, s. m.* Mutual agreement, convention:—*kaul karnā, kaul karār karnā, v. a.* To make terms, to bind by contract:—*kaul dā sachchā, pūrā, a.* Faithful to one's engagement:—*kaul dōḍā, s. m.* The fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum* used both as a food and as a medicine.

**KAULĀ ਕੌਲਾ** *s. m.* A square pillar; a short wall, the part of a wall between two doors near each other, the corner of a door, or of a room.

**KAULHAR ਕੌਲੁਹਰ** *s. f. (M.)* The spoil bank of a canal.

**KAULĪ ਕੌਲੀ** *s. f.* A little brass bowl, a metallic cup; embrace, grasp of the arms, armful.

**KAUN ਕੌਣ** *pron.* Who? Which? What?

**KAUN ਕਾਊਂ** *s. m. (Po.)* A crow:—*kāuṇ kirār kuffaidā; basāhnā karye sufedā.* Crow, *Kirār* and dog are never to be trusted though asleep.

**KAUNCH ਕੌਚ** *s. m.* A couch (when corruption of English word Couch); Cowitch or Cowbage (*Dolichos pruriens*, or *Mucuna pruriata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.)

**KAUND ਕੌਂਦ** *s. m.* What day of the month?

**KAUNĪ ਕਾਉਣੀ** } *s. f.* A female crow:  
**KAUNĪ ਕੌਣੀ** } *kaunī nūṇ kāṇ pīrdā,*

*rāunī nūṇ rā pīrdā.* A prince is dear to a princess and a crow to a female crow.—Prov. used to express a love and sympathy for one's own relations without any respect of rank and wealth.

**KAUNSAL ਕੌਂਸਲ** *s. f.* Corruption of the English word Council, Counsel. A council; a counsel:—*kaunsaḷ karnā, v. a.* To consult.

**KAUNSALĪĀ ਕੌਂਸਲੀਆ** *s. m.* A counsellor.

**KAUNT ਕੌਂਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaut*. A husband, a lord:—*bahutī bhōṇ nā dāhtyāṇ, banjar tāṇ piyāṇ; kaunt gayāṇ parde te rannāṇ nā rahtyāṇ.* Much land was not cultivated and became fallow, the lords became exiles and women did not remain at home.

**KUNTAK ਕੌਂਤਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kautak*. Acts, deeds, conduct, behaviour, misdemeanor; trick, artifice.

**KAUPH ਕੌਫ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khauḥ*. Fear, dread; *i. q.* *Khauḥ*.

**KAUR ਕੌਰ** } *s. m.* A boy, a son,  
**KAUR ਕਉਰ** } a child; the title of a prince, the younger son of a king; *i. q.* *Kumār.*

**KAUR ਕੌੜ** } *s. f.* The name of  
**KAUR ਕਉੜ** } a variety of plants,  
**KĀUR ਕਾਉੜ** } (1. *Picrorhiza kurrooa*,

Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceae*, used medicinally for fevers, gravel; 2. *Roylca Elegans*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*, an infusion of leaves is used as a tonic and for bruises; 3. *Capparis Spinosa*, the European Caper berry, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceae*; hatred, hostility, malignity, envy; a name given to bad tempered cattle:—*kaur gandal*, s. f. The same as *Kaur*.

KAURÁ ਕੌਰਾ m. } a. Bitter:—*kaurd*  
KAURÍ ਕੌਰੀ f. } *kasailá*;—a. Bit-

ter and astringent (*Cyamopsis psoraloides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*,) cultivated as a pulse:—*kaurí wel*, s. f. A bitter creeper:—*kaurí wel wángún wadhqá*, v. a. To grow like a bitter creeper, (a prayer for increase in the number of family members):—*kaurí báfi*, s. f. Name of a variety of plants.

1. *Trichodesma Indicum*, Nat. Ord. *Bo-raginaceae*, used as a cooling medicine.

2. In the Salt Range, *Solanum gracilipes*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*; the fruit is eaten and the plant used in otitis.

3. In the Jullundhur district *Ajuga bracteata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*; used as a depurative and to kill lice.

*Kaurí van*, *kauri jál*, s. m. *Salvadora Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Salvadoraceae*.

KAURÁ ਕੌਰਾ a. Having yellow eyes;—  
s. m. A large water-pot.

KAURATTAN ਕੌਰੱਤਣ s. f. Bitterness.

KAURÍÁLÁ ਕੌਰਿਆਲਾ s. m. See *Meiní*.

KAURÍ ਕੌਰੀ s. f. A small earthen water-pot; (M.) a large earthen vessel into which the milk in the *dold* (an earthen vessel into which cattle are milked) is poured after each animal has been milked; (K.) an earthen vessel for sugarcane juice.

KAURNÁ ਕਉੜਣਾ } v. n. To be ma-  
KAURNÁ ਕੌੜਣਾ } lignant, to be  
KÁURNÁ ਕਾਉੜਣਾ } cross.

KAUSLÍÁ ਕੌਸਲੀਆ s. m. See *Kaunslíá*.

KAUTAK ਕੌਤਕ s. m. See *Kauntak*.

KAUTH ਕੌਥ pron. What day of the month?

KAUTHÁ ਕੌਥਾ } pron. What day of  
KAUTHÍ ਕੌਥੀ } the month? how  
many? What?

KÁWÁ ਕਾਵਾ s. m. A latrine, a privy; a brisk gait:—*káwá dená*, v. a. To exercise a horse smartly:—*káwá márná*, v. a. To take a walk at a brisk gait:—*káwe jáná*, v. n. To go to stool, to ease one's self.

KAWÁÍ ਕਵਾਈ s. m. The name of a flower, the lotus; i. q. *Kaawal*.

KAWÁL ਕਵਾਲ s. m. A kind of musician, a singer; (M.) paved road, going straight up a hill:—*kawál purá*, s. m. The business of a *kawál*.

KAWÁLÍ ਕਵਾਲੀ s. f. The business of a *Kawál*.

KÁWAR ਕਾਵਰ s. f. Anger:—*káwar dáðhe te ándí nahín*, *hinen te trai pherí ándí hai*. Anger comes not to the strong once, for three times it comes to the weak.—Prov.

KAWÁRÍÁ ਕਵਾਰੀਆ s. m. One who sells old or broken furniture and second hand goods.

KAWÁR ਕਵਾਰ } s. m. Corrupted  
KAWÁRÁ ਕਵਾਰਾ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kapát*. A leaf of a door, a door:—*kawár bhírná*, *band karná*, v. a. To shut a door.

KAWÁR ਕਵਾਰ m. }  
KAWÁRÁ ਕਵਾਰਾ f. } a. An unmar-  
KAWÁRÍ ਕਵਾਰੀ n. } ried person.

KAWÁR GANDAL ਕਵਾਰਗੰਦਲ s. f. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gharí*

*kamḍrī*. A medicinal plant (*Aloe perfoliata*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*.) The dried juice is termed *eludá*.

KAWÁRÍ कवारी *s. f.* A window, a door.

KAWI कवि } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
KAWÍ कवी } Sanskrit word *Kabīshar*.  
A poet; *i. q.* *Kabí*, *Kabīshar*.

KAWID कवित *s. m.* (M.) Corruption of the Persian word *Khawid*. Green wheat (generally used for fodder); *i. q.* *Khod*.

KAWITÁ कविता *s. m.* Poetry, a poem.

KAWITÁÍ कवितायी *s. f.* Poetry, the science of poetry.

KÁY कय *s. f.* The human body.

KÁYÁ कया *s. f.* Deed, act; the body person, appearance.

KÁYAK कयक *a.* Bodily, fleshly, in the body.

KÁYÁN कयान *s. f.* The body, person.

KÁYPHAL कयफल *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Katphal*. The name of a stimulating medicine (*Myrica sapida*).

KE के *conj. particle.* Or; of.

KED केड } *a.* How much? how  
KEDÁ केडा } large? how long?  
KEDÍ केडी } —*keḍá ku*, *a.* About  
how large?

KEDÁR केदार *m. s.* A field, a mountain, a part of the Himalaya range of mountains:—*Kedar Náth*, *s. m.* A name of Shiva.

KEDEN केडे *ad.* (M.) Whither? in which direction?—*keḍen giúḡ ghiú pild-unán*. Where hast thou gone who caused me to drink *ghí*?—Prov. A fool who had put his finger in a hole and was bitten by a snake was made to drink *ghí* as a cure. When he recovered he again put his finger in the hole, but the snake was not there. He made his lament in the above proverb.

KEH केह *s. f.* (M.) A stream; (K.) a place covered thick with pebbles.

KEHAR केहर *s. m.* A lion, a tiger.

KEHARÍ केहरी *a.* Of a lion, like a lion.

KEJIHÁN केजिहान *a.* (M.) Of what kind? What like?

KEKON केक *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kudlí*. Any, some; *i. q.* *Kise*.

KELÁ केला *s. m.* A plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*, Nat. Ord. *Musaceae*.)

KELON केले *s. f.* A species of fir.

KEN केन *s. f.* } (M.) An instrument  
KENÁ केना *s. m.* } for removing earth

and levelling ground. It consists either of a board or a screen of wattles with a rake at the bottom and a handle. It is worked by a man holding the handle, and is dragged by a pair of bullocks.

KERÁ केरा *s. m.* A kind of salt unfit to be eaten.

KERHÁ ਕੇੜਾ *m.* } *pron.* Who? What?  
 KERHÍ ਕੇੜੀ *f.* } *kephí jáhon tūn*

*ándá? kithán tedá girán? káñ ráje dá tūn  
 befrá, te das assán kún nán?* From what  
 place do you come? Where is your  
 village? Of what *rájé* are you the son?  
 and tell us your name.—Story of *Sáhibá*  
 and *Mirzá*.

KERÍ ਕੇਰੀ *s. f.* Pounded bricks; dust  
 of kiln after removing bricks; (*M.*) hot  
 ashes.

KERNÁ ਕੋਰਣਾ *v. a.* To pour, to  
 scatter, to spread.

KES ਕੇਸ *s. m.* Corruption of the San-  
 skrit word *Kesh*. Hair of the head; (*M.*)  
 triturated leaves of indigo used as a hair-  
 dye:—*níli te kapre mángwen dárhi kún  
 lendén kes; taun jeheñ ghabrú ghanit  
 asáde des.* Your grey mare and clothes  
 are borrowed, you dye your beard;  
 there are many young men as good as  
 you in my country.—Story of *Sáhibá*  
 and *Mirzá*.

KESÁDHÁRÍ ਕੇਸਾਦਾਰੀ } *s. m.* One  
 KESÁNDHÁRÍ ਕੇਸਾਂਦਾਰੀ } who has  
 hair on his head, one who never has had  
 his hair shaven (a Sikh.)

KESÁKESÍ ਕਸਕੇਸੀ } *s. f.* Tearing  
 KESÁNKESÍ ਕੇਸਾਂਕੇਸੀ } each other's  
 hair, mutual fighting.

KESAR ਕੇਸਰ *s. m.* Saffron (*Crocus  
 sativus*, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ*):—*mán marí  
 piu tándlá dhí kesar dí jar.* The mother  
 a weed, the father ditto, the daughter  
 a root of saffron.—Prov. concerning false  
 ostentation.

KESARÍ ਕੇਸਰੀ *a.* Of the colour of  
 saffron, dyed with the colour of saffron,  
 yellow.

KESARÍYÁ ਕੇਸਰੀਯਾ } *a.* Saffron  
 KESARYÁ ਕੇਸਰਯਾ } coloured,  
 yellow.

KESÚ ਕੇਸੂ *s. m.* The flower of the tree  
*qhdk*, (*Butea frondosa*, Nat. Ord. *Legu-  
 minosæ*):—*kesá phullqe*, *v. n.* To come  
 forth (blossoms of *qhdk*); to be fearful.

KETAKÍ ਕੇਤਕੀ *s. m.* The name of a  
 tree, also of its flower.

KETAL ਕੇਤਲ *s. m.* (*K.*) The bed of  
 a river consisting of sand and stone and  
 having no grass.

KETALÍ ਕੇਤਲੀ *s. f.* A kettle.

KEÚ ਕੇਉ *s. m.* (*M.*) A kind of grass. It  
 is remarkable for the speed with which  
 it springs up after rain, resembling musk  
 grass in this quality, but otherwise it is  
 a better and a larger grass.

KEURÁ ਕੇਉੜਾ } *s. m.* A strong  
 KEWRÁ ਕੇਵੜਾ } scented plant or  
 flower, (*Pandanus odoratissimus*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Pandanaceæ*):—*ark keurá*, *s. m.* The  
 liquor of this flower *sharbat keurá*, *s. m.*  
*Sharbat* of this flower prepared with  
 sugar.

KEWAL ਕੇਵਲ *ad.* Only, merely.

KEWAR ਕੇਵਰ *s. f.* A yellowish wood  
 of which combs are made.

KHÁB ਖਾਬ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Khub*. A dream, vision,  
 sleep:—*kháb dugí*, *v. n.* To dream:—  
*kháb khiyál*, *s. m.* Vision, illusion, phan-  
 tom;—*a.* Unreal, unsubstantial, ima-  
 ginary:—*kháb ickhqá*, *v. a.* To dream.

KHÁBAN ਖਾਬਨ *v. a.* (*M.*) To tie a  
 cloth or rope over the mouth and across

the top of the head, especially to gag stolen cattle; to tie up the jaws of a corpse.

**KHABAR** **ਖਬਰ** *s. f.* Report, news, intelligence, care, heed, notice; knowledge; inquiry after one's health or circumstances:—*be khabar, a.* Insensible, ignorant; innocent, senseless:—*khabar dár, a.* Cautious, careful:—*intj.* Beware! take care!:—*khabardár honá, v. n.* To take care:—*khabardár karná, v. a.* To forewarn, to give the alarm:—*khabar dári, s. f.* Taking care, taking in charge; *c. w. karná*:—*khabar dassá, v. a.* To give information:—*khabar dengí, karní, v. a.* To inform, to give an information:—*khabar honí, v. n.* To be informed;—*khabar laiñí, v. a.* To watch, to inquire into, to take care of; to support; *met.* to take revenge; to serve one out:—*khabar laggná, v. n.* To come to know, to come to one's senses:—*khabar sár, s. f.* Information, news; care, notice:—*khabar liduná, v. a.* To bring information:—*roná jae moian dí khabar líde.* He went whining and come back crying as for the dead.

**KHABB** **ਖਬ** *s. f.* See *Khabbhí*.

**KHABBÁ** **ਖਬਾ** *m.* } *a.* Left, belonging  
**KHABBÍ** **ਖਬੀ** *f.* } to the left hand;  
a person who can easily work by the left hand.

**KHABBAL** **ਖਬਲ** } *s. m.* The best  
**KHABBHAL** **ਖਬਲ** } kind of Punjab  
grass, (*Cynodon Dactylon*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*); *i. q. Dabbh.*

**KHABBAR** **ਖਬਰ** } *s. m.* The long  
**KHABBHAR** **ਖਬਰ** } used and worn out  
*málh*, rope which supports the water pots on a Persian wheel.

**KHABBH** **ਖੱਭ** *s. f.* A cavity in a wall, hill; *c. w. paingá*; also see *Khabbhí*.

**KHABBHÍ** **ਖੱਭੀ** *s. f.* A rope tied round the under-jaw of a horse as a substitute for a bridle:—*khabbhí dengí, v. n.* To tie a rope round the under-jaw. (of a horse.)

**KHABBHLÍ** **ਖੱਭਲੀ** *s. f.* } A sword  
**KHABHRÁ** **ਖਭਰਾ** *s. m.* } of an in-  
**KHABHRÍ** **ਖਭਰੀ** *s. f.* } ferior  
quality.

**KHABCHÚ** **ਖਬਚੁ** } *s. m.* A left handed  
**KHABBÚ** **ਖਬੁ** } person; one who wears his shawl thrown over the right shoulder; one who eats, writes and wears his turban with the left hand.

**KHABÍL** **ਖਬੀਲ** *s. m.* A wooden instrument used by shoemakers for cleaning leather.

**KHABÍS** **ਖਬੀਸ** *s. m.* } *a.* Fil-  
**KHABÍSNI** **ਖਬੀਸਣੀ** *s. f.* } thy, vile,  
wicked, malignant;—*s. m.* An evil spirit; a miser.

**KHÁBRÚ** **ਖਾਬਰੂ** } *s. m.* A news-mon-  
**KHABRÚ** **ਖਬਰੂ** } ger.

**KHACHAR** **ਖਚਰ** } *s. m.*  
**KHACHARAÚ** **ਖਚਰਉ** } Mu-  
**KHACHARPAUN** **ਖਚਰਪੈ** } lish-  
**KHÁCHARPUNÁ** **ਖਚਰਪਣਾ** } ness,  
obstinacy, perverseness, wickedness.

**KHACHCH** **ਖੱਚ** *s. f.* Trouble, vexation, annoyance; noise:—*khachch karní, v. a.* To give trouble.

**KHACHCHÁN** **ਖੱਚਾਂ** *a. s., f.* Wicked; a fornicatress.

KHACHCHAR ਖੱਚਰ *s. f.* A mule.

KHACHRÁ ਖਚਰਾ *s. m., a.* A mule; mulish, perverse, wicked, one versed in all wiles.

KHACHRÁÍ ਖਚਰਾਈ *s. f.* Mulishness, perverseness, wickedness.

KHACHRÍ ਖਚਰੀ *s. f.* A she mule, very rarely used of the animal, usually applied to persons.

KHÁD ਖਾਡ } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
KHAD ਖਡ } Sanskrit word *Khan*. An excavation, a hollow, a hole in the ground.

KHÁDÁ ਖਾਡਾ } *s. m. (M.)* The re-  
KHADÁ ਖਾਦਾ } servoir of a well into which the water falls from the *nisár*.

KHÁDAR ਖਾਦਰ *s. m.* The low land on the margin of a river which is occasionally overflowed; (*M.*) one who eats much.

KHADÁUNÁ ਖਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to play; to cause to amuse.

KHADBAD KHADBAD ਖਦਬਦ ਖਦਬਦ *s. m.* The boiling of a thick substance like paste; *i. q.* *Khatbat khatbat*.

KHADḌ ਖਡ਼ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khan*. A cavern, a pit, a cave, a gorge, a ravine, a hollow; a stream running through a ravine.

KHADDAR ਖੱਦਰ *s. m.* A very coarse kind of cotton cloth.

KHADḌÍ ਖਡ਼ੀ *s. f.* A hole in the ground into which a weaver puts his feet when sitting at the loom.

KHADER ਖਦੇੜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ekhet*. Pursuit; expulsion.

KHADERNÁ ਖਦੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To pursue, to cast out, to expel.

KHADERÚ ਖਦੇੜੂ *s. m.* A pursuer, an expeller.

KHÁDH ਖਾਧ *s. f.* Food, diet (from I to 1½ maunds per month):—*khádh khurák, s. m.* Food, victuals.

KHÁDHÁ PÍTÁ ਖਾਧਾ ਪੀਤਾ *a.* Eaten and drunk:—*khádhá pítá kaddhád, v. n.* To beat to a jelly:—*khádhá pítá laggád, v. n.* To assimilate one's food:—*khádhá pítá láhe dá báki ráhié sháhe dá.* Whatever is eaten and drunk is gained what remains goes to the money-lender.

KHÁDÍ ਖਾਡੀ *s. f. (M.)* The chin.

KHADINÁ ਖਦਿਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* A labourer on monthly wages.

KHAD MUDDÁ ਖਦਮੁੱਦਾ *s. m.* *Khad* is the food, and *Muddá* the cash paid in wages to farm labourers. The term means a man's regular wages, in addition to which he gets a lump sum in cash, *saropá* and sometimes shoes and clothes.

KHÁḌÚ ਖਡ਼ੂ *s. f.* A hill-goat.

KHAFÁ ਖਫਾ *a. (P.)* Angry, enraged.

KHAFGÁN ਖਫਗਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khafgán*. Palpitation of the heart, hysterics, Hysteria.

KHAFGÍ ਖਫਗੀ *s. f.* Anger, rage, displeasure.

KHAFTAN ਖਫਤਣ *s. f.* } An insane  
KHAFTÍ ਖਫਤੀ *s. m.* } or enraged  
person.

KHAFT ਖਫਤ *s. m.* Madness, insanity,  
ty, anger :—*khaft purd*, *s. m.* Madness,  
insanity.

KHAG ਖਗ *s. m.* A sub-division of  
*Játs*.

KHAGÁ ਖਗਾ } *s. f.* (M.) A fish  
KHÁGAR ਖਗਰ } of the siluroid  
family (*Macrones cavasius*) which takes  
a bait readily.

KHAGAN ਖਗਨ *s. f.* The fundament,  
podex :—*khagan pújat*, *v. a.* To commit  
sodomy.

KHAGGÁ ਖੱਗਾ *s. m.* The leaf of a  
medicinal plant called *Ghikudr* (*Aloe per-  
foliata*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*); up with a plant  
when it has to be transplanted; *i. q.* *Géccht*.

KHAHÁ KHAHÍ ਖਹ ਖਹੀ *s. f.* Mu-  
tual enmity.

KHÁHD KHURÁK ਖਹਟ ਖੁਰਾਕ *s. f.*  
Food, daily food, victuals, eatables; *i. q.*  
*Khád*.

KHÁHAS ਖਹਸ } *s. f.* Corruption  
KHÁHASH ਖਹਸ } of the Arabic  
word *Khudhish*. Desire, wish.

KHAHI ਖਹਿ *s. f.* Rubbing the body  
against anything (as cattle); enmity :—  
*khahi karné*, *v. a.* To hate, to have ill-  
feelings against any one.

KHAHIBARNÁ ਖਹਿਬਰਨਾ *v. n.* To  
struggle, to wrangle.

KHAHINÁ ਖਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To rub the  
body against anything (as cattle); to be  
in a state of enmity, (used with *nál* as:  
*faldge de nál khahiné*); *i. q.* *Khahiné*.

KHAHIRÁ ਖਹਿੜਾ } *s. m.* Pursuing,  
KHÁHRÁ ਖਹੜਾ } pursuit, follow-  
ing, perseverance :—*khahiré chhadde*,  
*v. n.* To leave off pursuit, to give up  
chase :—*khahire paigé*, *v. a.* To pursue,  
to follow, to press, to urge, to hang on.

KHÁH MAKHÁH ਖਹ ਮਖਹ *ad.*  
Corrupted from the Persian word *Khudh  
mukhdh*. Perforce, *nolens volens*, willingly  
or unwillingly, on compulsion, cause-  
lessly, without any reason :—*k h d h  
makhdh hongé*, *v. a.* To quarrel, to ex-  
change hot words, to abuse one another.

KHAI ਖੈ *s. f.* Destruction.

KHÁÍ ਖਾਈ *s. f.* A ditch, a circum-  
vallation, a trench round a town or fort;  
eating.

KHÁÍÁ ਖਾਇਆ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Kháyá*. A testicle;  
*membrum virile* :—*kháid lesé karné*, *v. a.*  
To cringe or fawn; to beslaver.

KHAIH ਖੈਹ *s. f.* Rubbing the shoulder;  
emulation, envy, opposition, rivalry;  
*i. q.* *Khahi*.

KHAIHNI ਖੈਹਣਾ *v. a.* To rub the  
shoulder against anything; to envy,  
to rival, to emulate, to oppose; *i. q.*  
*Khahiné*.

KHAIHRA ਖੈਹੜਾ *s. m.* See *Khahirá*.

KHÁIL ਖਾਇਲ *s. f.* A female friend,  
a whore.

KHAINCH ਖੈਂਚ *s. f.* Pulling, drawing,  
attraction.

**KHAINCHÁ KHAINCHÍ** **ਖੈਂਚਾ ਖੈਂਚੀ**  
*s. f.* Struggling, wrangling.

**KHAIR** **ਖੈਰ** *s. f.* Welfare; alms; the

*Acacia Catechu*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*;  
 —*ad.* Well, very well; be it so, never  
 mind;—*intj.* Indeed! it is well, never  
 mind;—*khair hai, intj.* Is it well! what  
 is the matter?—*khair kharīyat, s. f.*  
 Good, welfare, health, happiness:—*khair*  
*khāh, s. m.* A well wisher, friend:—  
*sarkār de khair khāh, s. m.* Loyal people:  
 —*khair khāhī, s. f.* Good will, friendship:  
 —*khair khahian karnā, v. n.* To be officious:  
 —*khair salāh, sallā, s. f.* Welfare, health  
 and prosperity;—*intj.* All right; never  
 mind:—*khair mihar.* All right, quite  
 well.

**KHAIRÁ** **ਖੈਰਾ** *a.* Brown (applied to  
 cattle.)

**KHAIRÁT** **ਖੈਰਾਤ** } *s. f.* Alms.  
**KHAIRÁIT** **ਖੈਰਾਇਤ** }

**KHAIRÁITÍ** **ਖੈਰਾਇਤੀ** *a.* Charitable:  
 —*khairáití hastpatāh, s. m.* Charitable  
 dispensary.

**KHAIRE** **ਖੈਰੇ** *s. m.* A sub-division of  
*Jāts.*

**KHAIRÍN** **ਖੈਰੀਂ** *s. m. pl.* of *Khair.*  
 See *Khair.*

**KHAÍROG** **ਖਈਰੋਗ** *s. m.* Phthisis,  
 an enemy who accomplishes his work of  
 destruction by a slow process.

**KHAIRÚ** **ਖੈਰੂ** *s. m.* The name of a  
 plant; the name of a man.

**KHÁJ** **ਖਾਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Kharju.* Itch, itching:—  
*khāj dūgī, v. a.* To itch:—*khāj karnī,*  
*v. a.* To itch, to scratch.

**KHÁJÁ** **ਖਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Khudājah.* A gentleman, a  
 rich or respectable man, a title of respect  
 among Muhammadans:—*Khāja khijar,*  
*s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word  
*Khudājah Khizar.* The name of a  
 Muhummedan saint who is said to have  
 been skilled in divination and have dis-  
 covered the water of life. He is the  
 patron saint of rivers and waters, and  
 has a special care of travellers. He is  
 represented as a venerable man, standing  
 on a fish. He corresponds to the *Udhero*  
 or *Wadhero* Lall of the Hindus in  
 Sindh; a river:—*khāje dā guāh dāddā.*  
 Frogs are witnesses to a river.—Prov.  
 used when the subordinates and friends  
 of a man are called to give evidence  
 in his favour.

**KHAJÁNÁ** **ਖਜਾਨਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KHAJÁNNÁ** **ਖਜਾਨਾ** } from the Arabic  
 word *Khazánah.* A treasury:—*sarkári*  
*khajánā, s. m.* Government treasury.

**KHÁJJÁ** **ਖਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Victuals, food,  
 eatables.

**KHAJJAL** **ਖਜਲ** *a.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Khajal.* Ashamed, dis-  
 tressed, wretched, forlorn, ruined;—*khaj-*  
*jal karnā, v. a.* To ruin, to make  
 wretched:—*khajjal honā, v. n.* To be  
 ruined, to be distressed:—*khajjal khuár, a.*  
 Ruined, degraded, persecuted.

**KHAJJÍ** **ਖਜੀ** } *s. f.* Corruption of  
**KHAJÚR** **ਖਜੂਰ** } the Sanskrit word

*Khajár.* A date, the date tree, the  
 palm; a kind of sweetmeat made in the  
 shape of a date.

**KHAJÚRÍ** **ਖਜੂਰੀ** *s. f.* An ornament  
 worn in the nose;—*a.* Made of the date,  
 or of the palm leaf.

**KHÁK** **ਖਾਕ** *s. f.* Earth, dust, ashes:—  
*khák todā, s. m.* A butt of earth, a mark  
 to shoot at; *i. q.* *Ghattā, Sudh.*

**KHÁKÁ** **ਖਾਕਾ** *s. m.* A plan, a sketch,  
 a draft, an outline.



KHÁKH ਖਖ } *s. f.* The cheek.  
KHAKH ਖਖ }

KHAKHÁR ਖਖਾਰ *s. m.* A cough. See *Khangár, Ghangár.*

KHAKHÁRNÁ ਖਖਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* See *Ghangárá, Khangárá.*

KHAKHRÍ ਖਖਰੀ *s. m.* A species of long musk melon (*Cucurbita melo*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*); *i. q.* *Phuff.*

KHAKHWÁR ਖਖਵਾਰ } *s. m.* The  
KHAKHWÁRÁ ਖਖਵਾਰਾ } jaw bone.

KHÁKÍ ਖਾਕੀ *a.* Earthy, made of dust, dusty, earthen, an earthy brown dye:—*khákí dád, s. m.* An addled egg; an unfertilised egg; *met.* a term of reproach denoting illegitimacy:—*khákí bádd, s. m.* A mortal:—*khákí deh, s. m.* The body which is of dust, *i. e.*, the mortal body:—*khákí bárdí, s. f.* The earthy coloured uniform of soldiers.

KHAKKHÁ ਖੱਖਾ *s. m.* The seventh letter  
(ਖ) in the Gurmukhi Alphabet.

KHAKKHAR ਖੱਖਰ *s. f.* A wasp's nest:—*khakkhar kháhd, a.* Strongly pockmarked, ugly:—*khakkhar ná chherd, v. a.* To stir up a wasp's nest; to rouse trouble and opposition.

KHAL ਖਲ *s. f.* Oil cake.

KHÁL ਖਾਲ *s. f. m.* A drain, an acqueduct, a gutter, an inlet, a hollow or cutting big or little made by water; a groove; the depression along the spine of a fat man or horse; a spot, a mole:—*kháldr, a.* Spotted, streaked, grooved:—*khál makhálí, khál makhálí, a.* Empty, empty handed.

KHÁLÁ ਖਾਲਾ } *s. m.* A mother's  
KHÁLÁN ਖਾਲਾਂ }

sister, a maternal aunt:—*kháld jí dē wárd, s. m.* One's aunt's enclosure, *i. e.*, a place of rest or safety.

KHALÁ ਖਲਾ *a.* See *Khará.*

KHALAL ਖਲਲ *s. m.* Disturbance, prejudice, damage, injury, interruption, confusion, ruin, hiatus.

KHALÁL ਖਲਾਲ *a.* Defeat (at cards), overthrow; *c. v.* *honá, kará.*

KHÁLAS ਖਾਲਸ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khális*. Unmixed, pure.

KHALÁS ਖਲਾਸ *a.* Free, liberated:—*khálds honá, v. n.* To be liberated or freed or set at liberty; to have a seminal emission.

KHALÁSÍ ਖਲਾਸੀ *s. f.* Exemption, relief; a tent pitcher, a coolie:—*khálsí pánd, v. n.* To be discharged; to be freed:—*khálsí karní, v. a.* To discharge, to acquit.

KHALAUNÁ ਖਲਾਉਣਾ *s. m.* A toy, a plaything.

KHALÁUNÁ ਖਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to play or amuse (a child.)

KHALÁWÁ ਖਲਾਵਾ *s. m.* One who amuses a child; *i. q.* *Khiláwd.*

KHALBAL ਖਲਬਲ *s. f.* Pain in the bowels with rumbling; commotion.

KHALBALÍ ਖਲਬਲੀ *s. f.* See *Khil-bill.*

KHALDHÚ ਖਲਧੁ } s. m. Commo-  
 KHALDÚ ਖਲਦੁ } tion, tumult,  
 KHALHDÚ ਖਲਹੁ } alarm:—*khaldhé*

*macháund, páund, v. a.* To raise a com-  
 motion or tumult; i. q. *Khilbilá*.

KHALHBALĀṬ ਖਲੁਬਲਾਟ s. m. A  
 strong desire to go to stool; c. w. *paigé*.

KHALHBALĀUNĀ ਖਲੁਬਲਾਉਣਾ  
 v. a. To have pain and rumbling; to  
 boil.

KHALHBALÍ ਖਲੁਬਲੀ s. f. Commo-  
 tion, tumult, haste.

KHALHIĀRNĀ ਖਲਿਮਾਰਣਾ v. a. To  
 cause to stop, or stand fast; i. q. *Gha-  
 liárná*.

KHALÍ ਖਲੀ s. f. Oil cake;—a. See  
*Kharí*.

KHÁLÍ ਖਾਲੀ s. f. (dim. of *Khál*.) An  
 aqueduct, a drain.

KHÁLÍ ਖਾਲੀ a. See *Khálí*.

KHALÍDĀR ਖਲੀਦਾਰ s. m. Corrup-  
 ted from the Persian word *Kháridár*.  
 A purchaser.

KHALÍDĀRÍ ਖਲੀਦਾਰੀ s. f. Corrup-  
 tion of the Persian word *Kháridári*.  
 Buying.

KHALÍTÁ ਖਲੀਤਾ s. m. Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Kháritah*. A  
 purse, a bag, a packet, a royal letter;  
 i. q. *Kharítá*.

KHALK ਖਲਕ s. f. Corruption of the  
 Arabic word *Khálq*. The people, the world,  
 mankind:—*Baisákh wasse, khalk hasse*.

*Baisákh* rains make folk laugh, i. e.,  
 people rejoice if it rain in the beginning  
 of *Baisákh* as this is a promise of a good  
 harvest.—Prov. (*Hasára*.)

KHALKAT ਖਲਕਤ s. f. Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Khálqat*. Creatures,  
 creation, world, people; i. q. *Khilkat*.

KHALL ਖੱਲ s. f. Skin, hide; a  
 dressed goat skin; a corner:—*khall*  
*udheré, v. n. a.* To flay, to beat so as to  
 take off the skin:—*khall udhar jágí, v. n.*  
 To be flayed.

KHALLÁ ਖੱਲਾ s. m. A shoe; loose-  
 ness of skin; (*Pol.*) a kind of dance:—  
*khallá pai jágí, v. n.* To be loosened:—  
*khallá márná, v. n.* To beat with a shoe:  
 —*kháh wichch chálhíwán, khalle wichch*  
*addh*. A fortieth share in a well and a half  
 in shoes.

KHALLAR ਖੱਲਰ s. m. } A dry hide  
 KHALLARÍ ਖੱਲਰੀ s. f. } or skin.

KHALLAR ਖੱਲਰ s. m. (*M.*) A bag  
 of sheep or goat's skin used for keeping  
 grain, flour, clothes.

KHALLHAR ਖੱਲਹਰ s. m. Pain in the  
 bowels, a twisting of bowels.

KHÁLLÍ ਖਾਲੀ a. Empty, void, hollow,  
 wanting; vacant; not full, exhausted; un-  
 occupied, at leisure; only, single; ineffec-  
 tive, inoperative:—*khállí hatth, a.* Emp-  
 ty handed, destitute, penniless; c. w. *hoṭṭá*,  
*karná*:—*khállí mullí, khállí mukhállí, a.*  
 Empty, empty-handed.

KHALLNÁ ਖੱਲਣਾ s. m. Family, a  
 race or tribe of people.

KHALMÁR ਖਲਮਾਰ s. m. A mea-  
 sure of grain equal to 10 maunds. See  
*Khalwár*.

**KHALONĀ** ਖਲੋਣਾ *v. n.* To stand, to stop, to be erected, to be fixed; *i. q.* *Khapoṇā*.

**KHALRĪ** ਖਲਰੀ *s. f.* Skin; the prepuce of a sheep or goat.

**KHALRŪ** ਖਲਰੂ *s. m.* A small skin or hide; a bag made of the dried hide of an animal.

**KHĀLSĀ** ਖਾਲਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khālsāh*. The word is applied to all Sikhs who have received the *pauhal*; land held immediately from Government, lands under the management of Government:—*khālsā kaum*, *s. f.* The *Khālsā* nation. *Khālsā rāj*, *s. m.* The Sikh rule:—*Khālsājī* *s. m.* A title of respect for a Sikh:—*Gurū jī dā Khālsā*, *s. m.* Sikhs.

**KHALSUKK** ਖਲਸੁਕ *a.* (Pot.) Dead, dried up (a tree or underbush.)

**KHALTĀ** ਖਲਤਾ *s. m.* A loose garment; *i. q.* *Khiltā*.

**KHALWĀR** ਖਲਵਾਰ *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Khārbār*, an ass load. A measure of grain equal to eight or ten maunds; *i. q.* *Khalmār*.

**KHALWĀRĀ** ਖਲਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* A heap

**KHALWERĀ** ਖਲਵੇਰਾ *s. m.* of unthreshed grain, a threshing floor; (M.) a threshing floor.

**KHAM** ਖਮ *s. m.* A bend:—*kham thokṇā*, *mārṇā*, *v. a.* To pat the arms previous to wrestling by way of boasting and challenging:—*kham pai jāṇā*, *paṇā*, *v. n.* To be bent.

**KHĀM** ਖਾਮ *a.* Raw, unripe, vain, crude, of unbaked earth. Revenue collected directly by Government not through an under-holder. Lands held directly are said to be held *Khām*:—*khām deṇā*, *kārṇā*, *v. a.* To stop the mouth of anything (as a bottle):—*khām khiyāl*, *s. f.* Vain imagination, foolish notions:—*khām mitte*, *s. f.* A bye product in the manufacture of *Sal Ammoniac* in Karnal.

**KHAMBH** ਖੰਭ *s. m.* A feather, a wing;

**KHAMBH** ਖਮਭ *s. m.* a wooden prop.

**KHAMBHĀ** ਖੰਭਾ *s. m.* A wooden prop, a post; a pillar, a support.

**KHAMBĪR** ਖੰਮਬੀਰ *s. m.* Leaven, yeast; earth, clay; nature, constitution:—*khamīruṭhāṇā*, *v. a.* To ferment.

**KHAMBĪRĀ** ਖੰਮਬੀਰਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Corrup-  
**KHAMĪRĀ** ਖਮੀਰਾ *s. m.* } tion of the  
**KHAMBĪRĪ** ਖੰਮਬੀਰੀ *s. f.* } Arabic word  
**KHAMĪRĪ** ਖਮੀਰੀ *s. f.* } *Khāmīrā*

Leavened, fermented; a sort of leavened bread.

**KHĀMĪ** ਖਾਮੀ *s. m.* Rawness, crudeness, inexperience; loss, defect, infirmity.

**KHAMĪRĀ** ਖਮੀਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khāmīrah*. A thick syrup used as medicine; *i. q.* *Khāmīrā banafshā*.

**KHAMMAN** ਖਮਨ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Jāfs*.

**KHAN** ਖਣ *s. n.* The space in a ceiling between two beams; a room in a house;—*ad.* Sometimes; (M.) a black and white lizard with a bluish tinge. There are all sorts of fables about the *khans*, *e. g.*, it does not propagate its species, but is found full grown:—*jai kṇ khāwe khan*, *mā nā dekhe jan*. He whom a *khan* bites is as sure to die as if his mother had never seen him born.

**KHĀN** ਖਾਂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khān*. A title among the Mohammedans and especially of nobles and of those of Pathān or Rajput descent; a common adjunct to Pathān or Afghān names;—*conj.* (a suffix to verbs) Then, indeed:—*khān bahādar*, *s. m.* A title of honour conferred upon Mohammedans, men of respectability and faithful service, by the British Government.

**KHÁN KHAT** *s. m.* Lord, prince, a Muhammadan title used chiefly by Patháns, the same as *Khán*; eating; (corrupted from the Persian word *Kán*).  
*a mine*:—*khán páw*, *s. m.* Allowance:  
*—khán píw*, *s. m.* Eating and drinking;  
*met. eating (flesh) and drinking (wine)*:  
*—khán píw náw chángge bhalle, kám káj náw dore.* Well enough to eat and drink, but deaf to work.

**KHÁNÁ KHAT** *s. m.* Food, victuals, dinner, a feast, an entertainment;—*v. a.* To eat; to get, to suffer, to endure, to undergo; to take a bribe; to sting, to bite suctorial insects; to take the air:—*kháná dóná, kháná píwá, s. m.* Meat and drink, food, eating and drinking:—*kháná dená, v. a.* To feast, to entertain:—*gálí kháná, v. a.* To suffer abuse meekly, to endure:—*sewak ne kháná, khá lainá, v. a.* To corrode, to wear away, to destroy:—*rupayyá khá lainá, khá jáná, v. n.* To consume, to spend, to cost; to embezzle:—*mál kháná, khá jáná, v. n.* To embezzle, to misappropriate, to take a bribe:—*kháná píwá ápná, nírí saldmdlek.* I ate and drank of my own, he gave me a mere good morning.—Prov. concerning niggardly hospitality.

**KHÁNÁ KHAN** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khánah*. A house; a receptacle, a drawer; a compartment, a partition, especially in a box; a square in chess or draughts, divisions or square in other games; a column of a tabular statement:—*kháná abád honá, v. n. lit.* The house to be inhabited, to be married:—*kháná barbdál, s. f.* Destruction of a house or family especially by the death of one's wife:—*kháná purí, s. f.* Filling up of a column or form:—*kháná kharáb honá, v. n.* To be ruined or destroyed (house) by the death of one's wife, (a curse):—*kháná kábd, s. m.* The temple at Mecca to which pilgrimages are made by Muhammadans:—*píná wasedián de sánúw lakh muláhje; belí main náw imán barab-bar wáng kháne Kábe.* In regard to the dwellers of the village I have a *lakh* anxieties, my love, to me good faith is one and the same as the *Kábd* shrine.

**KHANAUTÍ KHATÍ** *s. m.* Water rail.

**KHANBHÁNÍ KHANBÁNÍ** *s. f. (M.)* A sling.

**KHANBHARÁ KHANBÁ** *s. m. (M.)* The fin of a fish.

**KHANCHÁ KHAN** *s. m.* A hen-house, a hen-coop; a pannier, a basket, a tray.

**KHANCHÍ KHAN** *s. f.* A sugar factory.

**KHANCHURÍA KHAN** *s. m.* A kind of snake.—Prov.

**KHAND KHAN** *s. f.* Sugar (unrefined);—*s. m. (S.)* Side, quarter, region, apartment, part, piece, one of the nine sections of the world (as reckoned by the Hindus); chapter, section (of a book):—*jimí náw wádh, is khand khér khádh.* Plough the land and (you will be able to afford to) eat sugar, rice, and milk.—Prov.

**KHANDÁ KHAN** } *s. m.* A two-edged sword, a broad straight sword, a two-edged dagger sometimes worn on the head by *Akálís*.

**KHANDÁ KHAN** *a.* Of low stature, under size, low, mean, despicable;—*s. m.* A small dog.

**KHANDAK KHAN** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khandaq*. A ditch, a moat.

**KHANDAN KHAN** *s. m.* Breakage, thwarting, rescinding; cutting to pieces; refuting; *c. w. honá, karná.*

**KHANDAR KHAN** *s. f. (K.)* A mountain road or pass.

KHAṆḌAT धंडट *a., s. f.* Broken, torn; interruption; *hoṇḍ, hoṇṭ, karnā, karnī.*

KHAṆḌAUNĀ धंडाउना *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse, to pour down, to spread abroad. *i. q. Khaṇḍaṇḍ.*

KHAṆḌHĀ धंया *s. m.* A herd of buffaloes, a crowd, a multitude; (K.) a flock of sheep or goats.

KHAṆḌHAR धंहर *s. m.* Stony worthless land, the stony bed of a stream or torrent; a place of ruins, a dilapidated house or town.

KHAṆḌĪ धंड़ी *s. f.* A section of an elephant's tusk, a rough piece of ivory.

KHAṆḌĪ धंटी *s. f.* A small bitch; a kind of goat like a deer.

KHAṆḌNĀ धंढना *v. a.* To refute, to break, to cut to pieces.

KHAṆḌOLĀ धंढेला *s. f.* A tattered quilt, a kind of squash; *i. q. Kaṇḍhold.*

KHAṆḌŪ धंडू *s. m.* A harelippered person; a kind of fodder, (*Pisum Sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*), the pea.

KHAṆḌŪRĪ धंडूरी *s. m. (Poṭ.)* A ball.

KHĀṆGAR धांगर *s. f.* A milk giving animal shortly before she runs dry:—*khaṇgar bheṭ shāgird julaḥā, naṣā nahān in mālon; oh nā rajjike duddh palāwe, oh nā kaṇḍhe kālon.* A sheep which has run dry, and a weaver are both unprofitable; the former does not give milk and the latter is not serviceable in famine.

KHAṆGH धंघ *s. f.* Cough:—*purāṇṭ khaṅgh, s. f.* Chronic bronchitis:—*sukkt khaṅgh, s. f.* A dry cough.

KHAṆGHĀL धंघाल *s. m.* Rinsing a vessel, cleansing; *i. q. Ghaṅḍāl, Haṅḍāl.*

KHAṆGHĀLNĀ धंघालना *v. a.* To rinse (a vessel), to cleanse; *i. q. Ghaṅḍāṇḍ, Haṅḍāṇḍ.*

KHAṆGHĀR धंघार } *s. m.* A slight  
KHAṆKHĀR धंघार } cough, hawking, clearing the throat, expectoration, phlegm; *i. q. Ghaṅḍār.*

KHAṆGHAR धंघर *s. m.* A mass of fused bricks, a burnt substance, a hard mass, a rock:—*khaṅghar bannh jāṇḍ, v. n.* To become hard like a rock.; *i. q. Khaṅgar.*

KHAṆGHARĪ धंघरी *s. f.* A small mass of fused bricks; a kind of *maṭṭh.*

KHAṆGHĀRNĀ धंघारना } *v. a.* To  
KHAṆGHŪRNĀ धंघूरना } cough,  
KHAṆGHNĀ धंघना } to hawk,  
KHAṆKHĀRNĀ धंघारना } to clear  
the throat, to expectorate.

KHĀNĪ धानी *s. f.* The office of *Khaṇ;* —*a.* Domestic, a hawk or other bird used in hunting which has been reared at home.

KHĀNĪ धाटी *s. f. (lit. means a mine.)* There are four mines, *i. e.*, (1) *aṇḍaj* what is produced from an egg; (2) *jeraṇ* what is born from sperm, (3) *setaj* what is produced from sweat (as lice); (4) *utbhuj*, what is produced by growing as plants, trees.

KHANĪAN धानीआं *s. m.* A maid servant, a female slave.

KHĀNJ धांज *s. f. (M.)* The rope by which the ox-yoke (*paṇḍāl*) is secured

to the driving seat (*gádhá*) of a Persian wheel; *i. q.* *Beld.*

**KHANJAN** *ਖੰਜਨ* *s. m.* A kind of bird, a wagtail.

**KHANJAR** *ਖੰਜਰ* *s. m.* A dagger.

**KHANJARÍ** *ਖੰਜਰੀ* *s. f.* A small tambourine, a timbrel; a bracelet; a kind of silk cloth.

**KHANNA** *ਖੰਨਾ* *s. m.* A caste of *Khat-rís*, a man of that caste;—*a.* Half:—*khannáku*, *ad, a.* About half; a tittle.

**KHÁNNÁ** *ਖਾਂਨਾ* *s. m.* See *Khánd.*

**KHANNÁ** *ਖਨਨਾ* *v. n. (M.)* To itch.

**KHANNÍ** *ਖੰਨੀ* *a.* Half;—*s. f.* A scrap, a piece; an ordeal by a hot iron or hot oil, an ordeal of fire, taken into the hands, to prove one's innocence or guilt; a female of the *Khanná* caste:—*ghar dé khanní báhar dé eárl nálon chaggí hai.* A scrap (or a half bread) at home is better than a whole loaf abroad.—*Prov:—Sáwan Bhádon ná warhe, ták Kátak kaníón khanní rotí do do janíón.* If it rains not in *Sáwan* and *Bhádon* and there are drops in *Kátak*, a half loaf only will come to every two persons, *i. e.*, to rain in *Kátak* will have no good to the autumn crop.

**KHANOTARNÁ** *ਖਨੋਤਰਨਾ* *v. a.* (*Pof.*) To poke, to dig up with any small instrument; *i. q.* *Khotarú.*

**KHÁNSÍ** *ਖਾਂਸੀ* *s. f.* Cough:—*lapáí dá mál hánsí, rog dá mál khánsí.* The root (cause) of quarrel is joking and the root (cause) of disease is cough.—*Prov.* used to show the bad results of both jokes and coughs; *i. q.* *Khángk.*

**KHÁNSNÁ** *ਖਾਂਸਣਾ* *v. n.* To cough.

**KHÁNT** *ਖਾਂਟ* *a.* Experienced, knowing; unwilling to be advised, unyielding, independent, headstrong, rebellious, mischievous, wicked.

**KHANÚHNÁ** *ਖਨੂਹਣਾ* *v. n.* To itch.

**KHAP** *ਖਪ* *s. m.* Fretting, noise, trouble.

**KHAPÁ** *ਖਪਾ* *s. m.* Using; spending.

**KHAPAN** *ਖਪਨ* *v. n. (M.)* To be spent, to be exhausted.

**KHAPÁRÁ** *ਖਪਾਰਾ* *s. m. (M.)* A quarrel, a dispute, disunion; *i. q.* *Pudá.*

**KHAPAT** *ਖਪਤ* *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khapat.* Insanity; sale; being expended.

**KHAPÁU** *ਖਪਾਉ* *s. m.* Expense; sale, vendue.

**KHAPÁUNÁ** *ਖਪਾਉਣਾ* *v. a.* To dry up, to destroy, to make away with, to expend:—*sir khapáuná, v. n.* To annoy beyond endurance.

**KHAPHÁ** *ਖਫਾ* *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Khafá.* Angry, enraged;—*s. m.* Strangling:—*khaphá jhapáuná, v. n.* To strangle.

**KHAPHKÁN** *ਖਫਕਾਣ* *s. m. (Pof.)* Corruption of the Arabic word *Khafkán.* Insanity.

**KHAPKHAPÁ** *ਖਪਖਪਾ* *s. m.* Sale, vendue; weeping, grieving, mourning.

**KHAPNÁ** *ਖਪਣਾ* *v. n.* To be a partaker of one's sufferings, to sympathise; to be dried up, to be destroyed, to be expended or made away with.

**KHAPP** ਖੱਪ *s. f.* Contention, quarrel, dispute, contest:—*khapp karṇí, páṇṇí, v. a.* To contend, to quarrel, to dispute, to contest.

**KHAPPÁ** ਖੱਪਾ *s. m.* A cavity in a wall, hill; a narrow passage in a hill.

**KHAPPAN** ਖੱਪਣ *s. f.* A quarrelsome woman.

**KHAPPAR** ਖੱਪਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kharpar*. A chafing dish; half a watermelon; a vessel resembling a cup, used by *faqírs*, in which they receive alms; a mouth (spoken figuratively of a *deotá*); an old man (as *budhí khappar*).

**KHAPPHAN** ਖੱਪਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kafan*. A shroud:—*muráḍ bole tá khapphan pára*. The corpse speaks and bursts the shroud.—Prov.

**KHAPPÍ** ਖੱਪੀ *s. m.* A quarrelsome man, a talkative man.

**KHAPRÁ** ਖਪਰਾ *s. m.* } An insect that  
**KHAPRÍ** ਖਪਰੀ *s. f.* } infests wheat;  
the point of a broad arrow; (*M.*) a kind of snake.

**KHAPRAIL** ਖਪਰੈਲ *s. m.* A tile.

**KHAPWÁUNÁ** ਖਪਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be expended.

**KHAR** ਖਰ *s. m.* An ass; a miscreant; *meḥ*, a stupid person; (*M.*) a tribe of *Játs* who trace their origin to the *Kharals* of Montgomery and Lahore. They account for the loss of the termination of their name as follows. Once a party of *Kharals* who came from the Lahore *Bár* and encamped near Multan close to a sugarcane field, they cut the sugar-cane and fed their cattle and made huts with it. On the own-

er's complaining to the Governor, the *Kharals* explained that they thought they were cutting reeds and did not know what sugar-cane was. The Governor thereupon called them *khars* (asses), which name their descendants bear ever since:—*khār jāṇá, v. n.* To separate or fall off (plaster from a wall); to diminish in bulk by solutions (as a lump of salt in water.)

**KHAR** ਖੜ *s. m.* Straw; (*Poṭ.*) a door of a sheep fold made of stick:—*kharsukk, a.* Dead, dried up (a tree or under wood).

**KHÁR** ਖਾਰ *s. m.* An alkali, potash, anything used for cleansing like soap; a spur, a cock's spur; jealousy, envy, hatred, heart-burning:—*khár karṇí, v. a.* To hate;—*khár kháṇṇí, v. n.* To be jealous:—*khár láná, s. m.* A kind of plant *Caroxylon Griffithii*, Nat Ord. *Salsolaceæ*). In the Jhang district *sajj* is made from the only. It is *khár* a very favourite food of camels.

**KHÁR** ਖਾੜ *s. m.* The level country at the foot of a mountain.

**KHÁRÁ** ਖਾੜਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Akhárá*. The habitation of a Hindu devotee; *i. q.* *Akhárá*.

**KHÁRÁ** ਖਾਰਾ *s. m.* A large basket made of reeds (*kánas*) used at weddings, The bride and bridegroom sit on it and bathe, the bridal pair are also seated on a *khárá* when the ceremonies of *lárá* are performed; a colony; (*c. w. dúṛí*);—*a.* Salt, brackish (as water):—*kháre chapṇá, v. a.* To sit on the *khárá* a marriage ceremony.

**KHARÁ** ਖੜਾ *a.* Standing, straight, perpendicular, erect; half-cooked:—*khárá rahiṇá, v. n.* To stand, to wait, to stay, to remain standing; to wait for, to expect:—*khárá hoṇá, v. n.* To originate, to take its rise, to begin; to rise, to get up, to stand up; to stand, to be erect; to be raised, to be built, to be filed; to be established, to be opened:—

**KHARETAR** ਖਰੇਤ੍ਰ *s. f. (K.)* A plot of waste land reserved as a hay-field in the rains.

**KHARG** ਖੜਗ *s. m.* A sword, a scimitar.

**KHÁRHÁ** ਖਾੜਾ } *s. m. (M.)* A number  
**KHARHÁ** ਖਰਾ } of sets of indigo vats, an indigo manufacturing ground; a cattle-road.

**KHARHWÁ** ਖਰੁਵਾ *a.* Rough.

**KHARÍ** ਖੜੀ *a.* Dim. of *Khará*. Half-cooked *dál*;—*s. m.* Chalk;—*khari mál láigá*, *v. a.* To take wrestling prize without wrestling.

**KHARÍ** ਖਰੀ *a.* Dim. of *Khará*.

**KHÁRÍ** ਖਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small basket made of reeds, used at weddings; the basket attached underneath a native *gárl* for holding baggage; any basket made of reeds used by cultivators for various purposes;—*s. m.* An enemy, a jealous man.

**KHÁRÍ** ਖਾੜੀ *s. f.* The habitation of a Hindu devotee; a creek, an inlet; a deep water-course.

**KHARÍÁÍ** ਖਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* Pureness, genuineness, excellence, goodness.

**KHARÍD** ਖਰੀਦ *s. f.* Buying, purchase, the price or cost of a thing; the thing bought; demand, want:—*khariá de mull*, *s. m.* Price, cost, cost price.

**KHARÍDNÁ** ਖਰੀਦਣਾ *v. a.* To buy, to purchase; *met.* to reap, to bring upon oneself (especially any disease).

**KHARÍDÚ** ਖਰੀਦੂ *s. m.* A purchaser.

**KHARÍNDH** ਖਰੀਂਦ *s. m.* A scab.

**KHÁRISH** ਖਾਰਿਸ਼ *s. f.* Scabies; a contagious disease of camels.

**KHARIST** ਖਰਿਸਤ *s. m.* The itch; laziness, idleness; filth.

**KHARISTAN** ਖਰਿਸਤਣ *s. f.* } One  
**KHARISTÍ** ਖਰਿਸਤੀ *s. m.* } who has the itch; an idle or lazy person; a filthy or dirty person.

**KHARÍTÁ** ਖਰੀਤਾ *s. m.* A purse, a packet, a bag, a mail; *i. q.* *Khakítá*.

**KHARJ** ਖਰਜ *s. m.* The bass in music.

**KHÁRJÍ** ਖਾਰਜੀ } *s. m.* Waste pa-  
**KHÁRJÚ** ਖਾਰਜੂ } per, a spotted paper not worth writing upon.

**KHARKÁ** ਖੜਕਾ *s. m.* Noise; *i. q.* *Kharak*.

**KHAKÁ** ਖਰਕਾ *s. m.* A broom of *pil-chét*; tamarisk: (*Tamarix dioica*.)

**KHARKÁWNÁ** ਖੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make a noise upon any thing, to thump to knock.

**KHARKHARÁ** ਖਰਖਰਾ *s. m.* A carrycomb.

**KHARKHARÍ** ਖਰਖਰੀ *s. f.* An itching in the throat:—*kharkharí ówt*, *laggát*, *v. n.* To cough.

**KHARMASTÍ** ਖਰਮਸਤੀ *s. f.* Noise; mischarge, wantonness; impertinence, passion, lust.



**KHARNÁ ਖਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To fall or peel off; to be diminished in bulk by solution (as a lump of salt in water), to waste away.

**KHARNÁ ਖਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To scale off (as lime from a wall); to cause to melt or waste away (as salt in water).

**KHARNÁ ਖੜਣਾ** *v. a. n.* To take away, to carry off, to steal; to stop, to stand.

**KHARNÍN ਖਰਨੀਂ** *s. f. (M.)* A fish of the carp family (*Barbus sarana*); *i. q. Poppl.*

**KHARN KHARN ਖਰਨ ਖਰਨ** *s. m.* The smooth and unobstructed motion of a wheeled carriage; also the sound of such motion.

**KHAROCHNÁ ਖਰੋਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To scrape.

**KHAROLNÁ ਖਰੋਲਣਾ** *v. a. (Pop.)* To poke, to dig up with any small instrument.

**KHARONÁ ਖੜੋਣਾ** *v. n.* To stand up, to be erect, to be fixed, to stop; *i. q. khare hongá in Khafá.*

**KHARORÁ ਖਰੋੜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A well lined with wattles instead of masonry.

**KHAROT ਖਰੋਟ** *s. m.* The tree and fruit of *Juglans Regia*, Nat. Ord. *Juglandaceae*, the walnut.

**KHAROTNÁ ਖਰੋਟਣਾ** *s. m.* A wooden instrument used for twisting ropes; *i. q. Wafá.*

**KHARPAINCH ਖੜਪੈਂਚ** *s. m.* A leading man in a village, who without having any authority, is ready to perform the function of a *Lambardár*.

**KHARRAL ਖੱਰਲ** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

**KHARSAN ਖਰਸਨ** *s. m.* See *Meiní*.

**KHARSUKK ਖੜਸੁੱਕ** *a.* Dead, dried, up (a tree or underbush).

**KHÁRÚ ਖਾੜੂ** *s. m.* One who lives near the foot of a mountain; a hill-goat or sheep; *i. q. Kháqá.*

**KHARÚD ਖਰੂਦ** *s. m.* Disturbance, insurrection.

**KHARÚDAN ਖਰੂਦਣ** *s. f.* } One who  
**KHARÚDÍ ਖਰੂਦੀ** *s. m.* } makes  
disturbance, a rebellious person.

**KHARÚNDH ਖਰੂਂਢ** *s. m.* A nail, a claw:—*kharsúndh márná, v. a.* To scratch, to flay with the nail.

**KHARÚNCHNÁ ਖਰੂਂਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To scratch with the nail.

**KHÁRWÁ ਖਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* A kind of coarse red cotton cloth; soreness between the toes caused by keeping the feet wet.

**KHARWÁR ਖਰਵਾਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A measure of ten *mans*.

**KHARYÁ ਖੜਯਾ** *s. m.* Chalk:—*kharyá miffí, s. f.* The same as *Kharyá*.

**KHAS ਖਸ** *s. m.* The root *Oymbopogon aromaticus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*. This is one variety, the true *khas* is the root of another plant of the same family *Anatherum Muricatum*. The root of both plants is used for *taffís*. Both are used as medicinally as stimulants, and yield a fragrant oil; it is the name of a tribe of robbers who live north-west of Lahore.

**KHÁS ਖਾਸ** *a.* Own, particular, private; excellent; favourite;—*ad.* Particularly, especially:—*khás khás dádmí, s. m.* People of rank and consideration; chiefs, nobles:—*khás karká, ad.* Especially, particularly.

**KHÁŚÁ ਖਾਸ਼ਾ** *s. m.* A kind of fine muslin; food of a superior quality, dainties;—*a.* Pure, noble, good, excellent, elegant; fair, of average quality, ordinary.

**KHASM ਖਸਮ** *s. m.* A husband; a master, an owner:—*khasmudít, s. f.* A woman whose husband is alive:—*salt khasmí, s. f.* A woman of bad character:—*nikhasmí, a.* Without a husband or master:—*khasmá khánid, khasmá khánle, s. m. f. lit.* A devourer of one's master. An imprecation if addressed to a woman equivalent to wishing her to become a widow. Used to a man it denotes a wretched unprofitable person who is nothing but a trouble:—*khasmá khái, s. f.* The quality of being the above. The meaning will vary with the sex of the person addressed:—*khá khasmán, nám, khasmán nám khán. lit.* Go and devour your master: a great abuse if addressed to a woman. Said to a man, it is equivalent to go and be hanged.

**KHASAR ਖਸਰ** *s. m.* Attrition, friction, rubbing:—*khasar khasar karná, v. a.* To produce the sound caused by rubbing, to rub:—*khasar laggní, v. n.* To be rubbed, to be separated (as the skin from the flesh); *i. q. Ghasar;—(M.)* Husks of wheat and barley without grain.

**KHÁSH ਖਾਸ਼** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khudhish*. Desire, wish.

**KHASHKHASH ਖਸਖਸ** *s. f.* *Khas-khas.*

**KHASHṬAM ਖਸਟਮ** } *s. f.* The  
**KHASHṬAMÍ ਖਸਟਮੀ** } sixth lunar day.

**KHASIÁ KHUSIÁ ਖਸਿਆ ਖੁਸਿਆ** *a.* (*M.*) Striped, bereft, in a miserable state; *i. q. Khutthá.*

**KHÁŚIHAT ਖਸੀਹਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kháśiyat*. Nature, disposition.

**KHÁŚÍL ਖਸੀਲ** *s. f. (M.)* Wheat and barley cut green for fodder; *i. q. Khod.*

**KHASKÁS ਖਸਕਾਸ** } *s. f.* The pop-  
**KHASKHAS ਖਸਖਸ** } py seed; (*M.*)

a kind of grass which is obtained from the root of the *Khawí.*

**KHASKHÁŚÍ ਖਸਖਾਸੀ** } *a.* Cut  
**KHASKHASÍ ਖਸਖਸੀ** } very short  
**KHASKÁSÍ ਖਸਕਾਸੀ** } (hair or

beard, *i. e.*, no longer than the diameter of the poppy seed); *c. w. karne.*

**KHÁSKÍ ਖਾਸਕੀ** *a.* Intimate; noble, excellent.

**KHASMÁNÁ ਖਸਮਾਨਾ** *a.* Belonging to husband, masterly.

**KHÁSNÁ ਖਾਸਨਾ** } *v. n.* To cough;  
**KHÁSNÁ ਖਾਸਣਾ** } *i. q. Khánsad.*

**KHASOTṬNÁ ਖਸੋਟਣਾ** *v. a.* To snatch, to pull out, to strip off, to eradicate, to scratch, to tear.

**KHASRÁ ਖਸਰਾ** *s. m.* A sort of small pox; (corruption of the Arabic word *Khassrah*) appraisement of a crop; the field book or an index in which appraisements are recorded at the time of a village survey:—*khasrá karná, v. a.* To appraise a crop:—*khasrá, nikalyá, v. n.* To come out or appear (the small-pox).

**KHÁSSÁ ਖਾਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Khásá.*

**KHASSAR ਖੱਸਰ** *s. f. (M.)* The itching, sensation, the itch; *i. q. Jhaur.*

**KHASSÍ ਖੱਸੀ** *s. m. f.* An eunuch, a gelding, a castrated animal; a drain;—*a. (M.)* Cut very short (hair or beard); *c. w. honá, karná;—Khassí parnáld, s. m.* A water spout conducted down to the ground.

**KHAŚNĀ** **ਖੱਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To snatch, to seize, to take by force, to take off, to deprive off.

**KHAŚŪ** **ਖੱਸੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A plunderer, one who seizes and takes a thing forcibly.

**KHAṬ** **ਖਟ** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode ;—*a.* Six :—*khaṭ śāstar, darśaṇ, s. m.* The six philosophical books or systems of philosophy of the Hindus. These are—1. *Pārvā-mimāṇsā*, commonly called *Mimāṇsā*, of Jaimini; 2. *Uttarā-mimāṇsā*, usually known as Vedānta of Bādarāyana, or Vyasa; 3. *Nyāya* of Gotama; 4. *Vaiśeṣika* of Kaṇada; 5. *Sāṅkhya* of Kapila; 6. *Yāgy* of Patanjali.

**KHAṬ** **ਖਤ** *s. m.* A letter, note; handwriting; a cut, or scratch; a line, a stroke; a regular line of beard or mustachoes, trimming or pulling out the stray hairs; the nestling place of a hare; (*Pot.*) a disease characterised by fever, diarrhoea, cough :—*khaṭ bandāṇā, v. a.* To trim the hair about the face, to shave the beard :—*khaṭ karnā, v. a.* To draw a line; to trim the hair about the face, to shave the beard off from certain parts of the face; to produce an effect.

**KHĀṬ** **ਖਾਤ** *s. m.* A pit; manure.

**KHĀṬ** **ਖਾਟ** } *s. m.* A bedstead.  
**KHAṬ** **ਖਟ** }

**KHATĀ** **ਖਤਾ** *s. f.* Fault, crime, error, mistake, a miss, failure :—*hosh khatā hoṅī, v. n.* To lose one's senses, to fail :—*pachchhoṅ wage san badlīṅ rann malāī khā; uk barse uh uddale kade khatā nā jā.* If the west wind blow with clouds, and a woman must eat cream, that will rain and this will elope from her husband never will this saying be found wrong.

**KHATĀĪ** **ਖਤਾਈ** *s. f.* A kind of biscuit; a medicine.

**KHATĀB** **ਖਤਾਬ** *s. m.* Title, appellation, an honorific title.

**KHATĀĪ** **ਖਟਾਈ** *s. f.* Acidity, an acid; green mangoes, cut and dried.

**KHATĀK** **ਖਟਕ** *s. f.* Doubt, apprehension; the sound of footsteps.

**KHATĀKṆĀ** **ਖਟਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To wrangle, to be a cause of annoyance, to be a source of anxiety, to rankle, to pierce (as a thorn), to be an eyesore.

**KHATAN** **ਖਟਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To dig, to excavate; to earn :—*khaṭ khaṭandā te pāṇ pawandā.* The digger of a hole, and his feet fall into it.—Prov. "The biter bit."

**KHATĀPATĪ** **ਖਟਾਪਟੀ** *s. f.* Enmity, ill-will, contention, wrangling, quarrelling.

**KHĀṬAR** **ਖਾਤੁ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khātīr*. Sake, regard, consideration; pleasure, satisfaction;—*prep.* For the sake of :—*khātar dārī, s. f.* Comfort, satisfaction, kind treatment; *c. w. karnī* :—*khātar jamā, s. f.* Comfort, satisfaction, assurance, encouragement :—*khātar karnī, v. a.* To please, to pay attention to; to show partiality to one :—*khātar khāh, ad.* To one's satisfaction, a pleasure.

**KHATĀS** **ਖਟਾਸ** *s. m.* Acidity, a sour taste.

**KHATATIR** **ਖਟਟਿਰ** *s. f. (M.)* The common dock plant.

**KHATĀŪ** **ਖਟਾਊ** *s. m.* One who causes another to gain; an earner, a gainer.

**KHATĀUNĀ** **ਖਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to earn, to cause to acquire.

**KHATBAT KHATBAT** **ਖਤਬਤ ਖਤਬਤ** *s. m.* The boiling of a thick substance like paste; *i. q. hadbad hadbad; c. w. karnā, pāṇā.*

**KHATĪ** ਖਾਟੀ *s. f. (M.)* Digging, especially the excavation or clearance or clearing a canal.

**KHATĪAHAN** ਖਟਿਆਹਣ } *s. f. A*  
**KHATĪANDH** ਖਟਿਆਂਧ } *sour*  
**KHATĪANH** ਖਟਿਆਨੁ } *smell.*

**KHATĪĀĪ** ਖਟਿਆਈ *s. f.* Acidity; green mangoes cut and dried.

**KHATĪK** ਖਟੀਕ *s. m.* A caste that works in leather, a tanner.

**KHATKĀ** ਖਟਕਾ *s. m.* Doubt, apprehension, fear, danger.

**KHATKĀUNĀ** ਖਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To knock, to thump.

**KHATMAL** ਖਟਮਲ *s. m.* A bed bug.

**KHATMĪ** ਖਤਮੀ *s. f.* Marshmallow (*Malva Mauritiana*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*) used medicinally as a demulcent:—*reshā khatmī*, *s. w.* The root of the *Khatmī*.

**KHATMITHĀ** ਖਟਮਿਠਾ *s. m., a.* A mixed taste of sweet and sour, agreeable.

**KHATOLĪ** ਖਟੋਲੀ *s. f.* A small bed bug.

**KHATRĀ** ਖਤਰਾ *s. m.* Danger, fear; a call to stool:—*khatre jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To go to stool; *c. w.* *paṇḍ*, *pāṇḍ*.

**KHATRĀ** ਖਟਰਾ *s. m. (M)* A plain bed.

**KHATRĀNĪ** ਖਤਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* A woman of the *Khattrī* caste.

**KHATRETĀ** ਖਤੋਟਾ *m.* } Children of the  
**KHATRETĪ** ਖਤੋਟੀ *f.* } *Khattrī* caste.

**KHATT** ਖੱਟ *s. f.* A bedstead; a number of presents given to a bride by her parents; gain, profit, income:—*khatt paff*, *s. f.* Enmity, wrangling, quarrelling, contention:—*khatt mansṭ*, *v. n.* To consecrate the gifts given to a bride by her parents:—*khatt wachhḍṇḍ*, *v. a.* To spread out the presents to be given to the bride by her parents.

**KHATTĀ** ਖੱਤਾ *s. m.* The part of a bow (*gulel*) from which the ball is shot; a field, a piece of land; a granary.

**KHATTĀ** ਖਾੱਤਾ *s. m.* A pit, a grain pit; daily account, a waste book:—*kḥḥ khātte pāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To cast into a well and a pit; *met.* to put (a thing) in such a place that it cannot be traced again.

**KHATTĀ** ਖੱਟਾ *s. m.* A species of lemon, (*Citrus limonum*) or orange, (*Citrus vulgaris*), an acid citron, (*Citrus Medica*); all these plants belong to the Nat. Ord. *Aurantaceae* and the term applies to the tree as well as the fruit; a yellow colour; acidity; sour buttermilk; an acid substance put into milk to coagulate it;—*a.* Sour, acid; yellow:—*khattāḍḍḍ*, *a.* Very sour:—*khattāḍḍ mīṭḥḍ*, *a.* Sweet and sour:—*khattāḍḍ honḍ*, *v. n.* To be or turn sour; to be or turn of a yellowish colour:—*jḥ khattāḍḍ honḍ*, *v. n.* To be soured; to be offended, to be displeased; *c. w.* *karnḍ*.

**KHATTAR** ਖੱਟਰ *s. m.* A cow or buffalo that will not allow itself to be milked easily.

**KHATTĪ** ਖੱਟੀ *s. f.* Earnings, gain; a kind of small orange or citron;—*a.* Yellow:—*khattī kumḍ*, *s. f.* Earning, gain:—*sāmān dḥ khattī kutte jāṇḍ gḥḍ*. Dogs strip the miser's earnings.

**KHATTNĀ** ਖੱਟਨਾ *v. a.* To earn, to gain, to acquire.

**KHATRAMMĀ** ਖੱਤਰਮਾ } *s. m. Be-*  
**KHATRAMMĀN** ਖਤਰੰਮਾਂ } *longing to*  
*Khattrīs.*

**KHATTRÍ** **ਖੱਤਰੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kchhatrīya*. The second of the four great caste of Hindus; a man of the military tribe.

**KHATTÚ** **ਖੱਟੂ** *s. m.* An earner, a gainer : —*khattú áwe dardá, nakkhattú áwe lardá*. The industrious (son) comes and is respectful, the idle (son) comes and is quarrelsome.—Prov.

**KHATWÁUNÁ** **ਖਟਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to earn or acquire;—*s. m.* The space in a ceiling between two beams; a room in a house;—*ad.* Sometimes.

**KHAU** **ਖੈ** *s. m.* A glutton; destruction, annihilation; harm, loss; danger: —*haddá dā khau, s. m.* (*lit.* destruction of the bones) An idle person who depends on another for his livelihood, an injurious person.

**KHÁU** **ਖਾਉ** *s. m.* A glutton:—*kháú yár, mitt, s. m.* One whose friendship depends on his being well fed.

**KHAUF** **ਖੈਫ** *s. m.* Fear:—*khauf kháúf, v. n.* To be afraid.

**KHAUJHNÁ** **ਖੈੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To talk much, to prate; to chide, to tease, to dispute, to quarrel.

**KHAULÁ** **ਖੋਲਾ** *s. m.* An old shoe; —*a.* Old; empty; *i. q.* *Paullá*.

**KHAULANÁ** **ਖੋਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To boil, to be enraged, to be agitated by any passion, to be in a deep study, to be anxious.

**KHAULÍ** **ਖੋਲੀ** *s. f.* A buffalo; *i. q.* *Kholí*.

**KHÁUNÁ** **ਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To eat.

**KHAUNCHÁ** **ਖੈਂਚਾ** *s. m.* A hen-house, a hen-coop, a pannier, a basket, a tray; a kind of shovel or scraper used by confectioners.

**KHAUND** **ਖੈਂਦ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KHAUNT** **ਖੈਂਤ** } from the Persian  
word *Kháwānd*. A husband.

**KHAÚN** **KHAÚN** **KARNÁ** **ਖਉਂਖਉਂਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To cough incessantly.

**KHAUNSRÁ** **ਖੈਂਸੜਾ** *s. m.* An old worn out shoe.

**KHAURÍ** **ਖੈਰੀ** *a. (Pot.)* Rough, uneven; *i. q.* *Khuhurárd*.

**KHAURÚ** **ਖੈਰੂ** *s. m.* The rage of a bull, as shown by his pawing and tearing up the ground with his horns; the fighting of bulls; boisterous altercation, quarrelling; *c. w.* *macháungá, páungá*.

**KHAWÁ** **ਖਵਾ** *s. m.* The shoulder, the part of the arm near the shoulder:—*kha-wá márná, v. n.* To strike with the shoulder.

**KHÁWÁ** **ਖਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A salt mine.

**KHAWAIYÁ** **ਖਵੈਯਾ** } *s. m.* An  
**KHAWAÍYÁ** **ਖਵੈਈਯਾ** } eater; *i. q.*  
*Khawayyá*.

**KHÁWAN** **ਖਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To eat: —*uñh chángá mál, khatté sondán te kháwa jál*. Camels are a good possession, they earn gold and eats *jál*.—Prov.

**KHÁWAND** **ਖਾਵੰਦ** *s. m.* A husband, a master.

**KHAWÁS** **ਖਵਾਮ** *s. m.* An attendant, a personal attendant.

• KHAWĀSĪ **ਖਵਾਸੀ** *s. f.* An attendance.

KHAWAYYĀ **ਖਵਾਯਾ** *s. m.* An eater.

KHAWĪ **ਖਵੀ** *s. f.* A kind of grass

(*Cymbopogon Iwarancusa.*) It grows in hollows where water collects, and seems to prefer *kallar*. It has a peculiar fragrant smell, resembling that of lemons and is of a dark brownish red colour. Cows graze upon it if hard pressed, but not otherwise, though in the Amballa district they are said to crop it greedily. It contains little nutrition. The *Bār* house wives use whips of this grass to clean out vessels used for churning or holding milk; a volatile oil "grass oil" and a spirit are distilled from it. The roots which are sometimes laminous and the heads are used medicinally. Supposed to be the *Nardus* of Arrian.

KHĀYĀ **ਖਾਯਾ** *s. m.* A testicle.

KHECHAL **ਖੇਚਲ** *s. f.* Trouble, teasing, vexation, weariness :—*khechal khabhal*, *s. f.* Trouble, vexation, distress :—*khechal karnī*, *v. a.* To tease, to trouble, to bother.

KHED **ਖੇਡ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartā*. Play, sport; a game, frolic :—*Parmeshar dī khed*, *s. f.* Wonders, wonders of nature or God :—*khed karnī*, *v. n.* To play :—*khed khād*, *s. m.* Play, playing and dancing :—*khed samjhatī*, *v. n.* To regard as easy, a mere bagatelle, &c. :—*khed wigarū*, *v. a.* To be spoiled one's business, or sport :—*khed wigarū*, *v. a.* To spoil one's business, or sport :—*bachchidā* or *munḍidā dī khed*, *s. f.* Children or boy's game; child's play; an easy matter, a bagatelle, a mere nothing, playing and dancing.

KHED **ਖੇਦ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khīd*. Sickness, disorder; pursuit.

KHEDĀ **ਖੇਦਾ** } *s. m.* A pursuer, a per-  
KHEDŪ **ਖੇਦੂ** } secutor, an expeller.

KHEDH **ਖੇਧ** *s. m.* Pain, grief, sorrow; annihilation.

KHEDNĀ **ਖੇਦਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to pursue, to persecute, to expel.

KHEDNĀ **ਖੇਡਣਾ** *v. n.* To play, to sport; to frisk, to gambol; to gamble; to amuse, to divert one's self; to have peculiar contortions, convulsions or rhythmic movements, the result of demoniacal possession.

KHEH **ਖੇਹ** *s. f.* Ashes, ordure, rubbish, ruins :—*kheh chhānagī*, *kheh chhāg de phirgā*, *uḍāuḍā*, *v. n.* To be very poor, to be reduced to the last extremity, to wander in search of food, and not to be able to find it, to wander about, to saunter idly :—*kheh uḍāuḍā*, *v. a.* To do evil :—*kheh khudrī*, *s. f.* Extreme poverty.

KHEHNŪ **ਖੇਹਨੂ** *s. m.* A ball.

KHEJĀ **ਖੇਜਾ** *s. m.* (M.) Error, mistake :—*khejā khāwan*, *v. n.* To be mistaken.

KHEKHAN **ਖੇਖਣ** *s. m.* Pretence, trick, (used commonly in the plural *Khekhṇe*).

KHEL **ਖੇਲ** *s. m.* Play, sport, a game, (See *Khed*); (M.) a trench or trough of mud for watering cattle.

KHELNĀ **ਖੇਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To play, to sport; *i. q.* *Khedṇā*.

KHELŪRĀ **ਖੇਲੂਰਾ** *s. m.* Play, sport; one who is inclined to play.

KHEMĀ **ਖੇਮਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Khemah*. A tent, a pavilion.

KHEND **ਖੇਂਡ** *s. m.* Spreading, scattering.

**KHENJ** **खेज** *s. f.* Pulling, drawing, attraction.

**KHENJŪ** **खेजु** *s. m.* One who pulls or draws.

**KHENŪ** **खेनु** *s. m.* A ball; *i. q.* *Khehnū.*

**KHEP** **खेप** *s. f.* A load, a trip, the goods carried in a single trip, a batch :—*khep bharaī, laddaī, v. a.* To get ready a consignment and load it for transportation.

**KHEPAR** **खेपर** *s. m.* A cake of mud dried in the sun, a cake of plaster scaling from a wall, paint, &c., drying and scaling off.

**KHEPARĪ** **खेपरी** *s. f.* A small cake of dried mud or plaster; *c. w.* *utaraī, utarūī.*

**KHER** **खेर** *s. f. (M.)* A herd of cows.

**KHERĀ** **खेरा** *s. m.* The dust of rock salt.

**KHERĀ** **खेरा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khet*. A village, a town; a village in ruins.

**KHERĪ** **खेरी** *s. f.* A hard kind of iron imported from Hindustan, probably from the Jaipur territory. Much used for implements and tools; (*Pof.*) a stick used by boys in a certain game; *i. q.* *Gedā.*

**KHERĪ** **खेरी** *s. f. (M.)* Chalk, the white earth which when ground and mixed with water is used by boys in learning to write.

**KHERŪN** **BERŪN** **खेरुं बेरुं** } *a.* Scattered :—*kherūn kherūn honā, v. n.* To be scattered.

tered :—*kherūn kherūn karnā, v. a.* To scatter.

**KHES** **खेम** *s. m.* A kind of cloth, a shawl of this material, a sheet woven in a particular way, worn as a plaid (generally chequered as *ḍabbā khes.*)

**KHESH** **खेश** *pron.* Own, self :—*khes kabīlā, khes kuzamb, s. m.* Kith and kin.

**KHESĪ** **खेमी** *s. f.* A small *khes* shawl;—*a.* Like *khes*, made of *khes*.

**KHET** **खेत** *s. m.* } A field under  
**KHETAR** **खेत** *s. f.* } cultivation, a

field, ground, land; a battle-field :—*khetar bhām, bhon, s. f.* Land fit for cultivation; arable soil :—*khet honā, paṇā, v. a.* The occurrence of a great slaughter in battle :—*khet wāhunā, v. n.* To plough down a crop :—*khetar pat, khetar patī, s. m.* The owner of a cultivated field, a landlord.

**KHETĪ** **खेती** *s. f.* Agriculture, cultivation, a cultivated field, a crop :—*khetī patī, khetī wāfī, s. f.* Cultivation, agriculture, husbandry, a crop :—*khetī khamdā settī.* Cultivation depends on the owner, *i. e.*, if you want a thing done do it yourself. The master's eye makes the fat horse :—*par hatthī wanj saneth khetī kade nā hunde battī de tētī.* Trading through an agent, and managing farms on other men's reports will never bring you 33 for 32, *i. e.*, you will draw no benefit.

**KHETRU** **खेतु** *s. m. (K.)* A small field.

**KHEUN** **खेउ** } *s. f.* Shining of the  
**KHEWAN** **खेव** } lightning.

**KHEUNĀ** **खेउना** } *v. a.* To row, to  
**KHEWANĀ** **खेवना** } propel a boat with oars; to shine (lightning.)

**KHEWÁ** ਖੇਵਾ *s. m.* A boatman; the cargo of a boat; also the same as *Khep*.

**KHEWAK** ਖੇਵਕ *s. w.* A boatman, a rower.

**KHIÁL** ਖਿਆਲ *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Khayál*. Thought; imagination, fancy; opinion, impression; conception, perception; care, concern; respect, regard, consideration; a kind of song:—*khídl bannhád, v. a.* To form a conception; to imagine; to arrange one's thoughts; to build castles in the air:—*khídl paínd, v. n.* To occur to, or strike one; to give one's mind to:—*khídl rakkhád, v. n.* To bear in mind:—*khídl wichch ná líduhd, v. n.* Not to regard, care, mind, or appreciate; not to regard one's claims or position; not to receive one with due respect:—*khídl ná rahínd, v. n.* To forget, to think no more of.

**KHIÁLÍ** ਖਿਆਲੀ *a.* Fanciful, imaginary:—*khídlí puld pakáuhd, v. a.* To indulge in vain speculations, or absurd fancies, to build castles in the air.

**KHIÁNAT** ਖਿਆਨਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Khayánat*. Perfidy, treachery, embezzlement, a breach of trust, dishonesty:—*amánat wichch khídnat karnd, v. a.* To misappropriate a deposit, to betray a trust.

**KHIÁRÁ** ਖਿਆਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The small beds into which the lands watered from a well are divided.

**KHICHÁÍ** ਖਿਚਾਈ *s. f.* Pulling, the price of pulling.

**KHICHÁU** ਖਿਚਾਉ *s. m.* Pulling, drawing.

**KHICHÁUNÁ** ਖਿਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be pulled. See *Khichchná*.

**KHICHCH** ਖਿੱਚ *s. m.* Pulling, drawing, dragging; scarcity, persistence, insisting:—*khichch ghasít, s. f.* Pulling and hauling.

**KHICHCHAR** ਖਿੱਚੜ *s. m.* } Rice and  
**KHICHRI** ਖਿਚੜੀ *s. f.* } *dál* cook-

ed together, any mixture of things; the bloom of the *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); a barbarous mixture of two languages:—*khichrí pakáuhí, rinnhí, s. m. lit.* To cook *khichrí*; to hold a counsel, to plot:—*khichrí pakkí, v. n.* To be cooked *khichrí*; to be hatched (a plot):—*ghes khichrí honá v. n. lit.* To be *ghes* and *khichrí*; to be deep friends.

**KHICHCHÍ** ਖਿੱਚੀ } *s. m.* A Ját  
**KHÍCHÍ** ਖੀਚੀ } tribe.

**KHICHCHNÁ** ਖਿੱਚਣਾ *v. a.* To draw, to stretch; to build (as a wall); to write down, to drag; to extract, to distil; to draw in breath, to inspire, to inhale; to extort, to exact (money), to use (one's money).

**KHICHWÁÍ** ਖਿਚਵਾਈ *s. f.* Drawing; compensation for drawing.

**KHICHWÁUNÁ** ਖਿਚਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be drawn.

**KHIDÁÍ** ਖਿਡਾਈ *s. f.* The reward given to one for teaching a child to play and amusing him; remuneration for playing with a child.

**KHIDÁR** ਖਿਡਾਰ *s. m.* } *a. A*  
**KHIDÁRAN** ਖਿਡਾਰਣ *s. f.* } player, a  
**KHIDÁRÍ** ਖਿਡਾਰੀ *s. m.* } playful  
person, a gallant; an amorous person; a juggler, a gamester.



**KHIDÁUNÁ** **ਖਿਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse, to dishevel; to cause to play; to amuse or divert a child;—*s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Khilāunā*. A plaything; a toy; *met.* a buffoon, jester:—*khaṇḍ de khilāunē, s. m.* Toys made of sugar.

**KHIDÁWÁ** **ਖਿਡਾਵਾ** *s. m.* } One who  
**KHIDÁWÍ** **ਖਿਡਾਵੀ** *s. f.* } teaches  
children to play, and entertains them, a child's nurse.

**KHIDDO** **ਖਿੱਦੋ** } *s. m.* A ball.  
**KHIDDÚ** **ਖਿੱਦੂ** }

**KHIJH** **ਖਿੜ** *s. f.* Vexing, teasing, vexation.

**KHIJHÁUNÁ** **ਖਿੜਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.*  
**KHIJHWAUNÁ** **ਖਿੜਵਾਉਣਾ** } To  
vex, to tease, to molest, to excite, to mock, to cause to be vexed.

**KHIJHNÁ** **ਖਿੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To be vexed, to be teased, to fret.

**KHIKHÁUNÁ** **ਖਿਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (*Poř.*)  
To scream, to shriek.

**KHIKHIÁUNÁ** **ਖਿਖਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To grin, to be abashed, to slink away.

**KHILÁÍ** **ਖਿਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for teaching to play; price paid for board.

**KHILÁR** **ਖਿਲਾਰ** *s. m.* } A play-  
**KHILÁRAN** **ਖਿਲਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } ful per-  
**KHILÁRÍ** **ਖਿਲਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } son; an  
adulterer, a strumpet, a whore.

**KHILÁRÍ** **ਖਿਲਾਰੀ** *s. m.* (*Poř.*) Re-  
mainder, excess (applied chiefly) to the small portion of grain which remains after dividing the heap between the *Zimīndār*, and the landlord; *i. q.* *Bad-hotar*.

**KHILÁRNÁ** **ਖਿਲਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To scatter, to dishevel:—*chíná khilárná, v. a. lit.* To scatter *chíná* (*Panicum miliaceum*); to weep, to insist, to reveal secrets.

**KHILARNÁ** **ਖਿਲਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To scatter, to spread out.

**KHILÁUNÁ** **ਖਿਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to play; to cause to eat, to feed.

**KHILÁWÁ** **ਖਿਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.* } One who  
**KHILÁWÍ** **ਖਿਲਾਵੀ** *s. f.* } amuses  
a child, one who teaches children to play, and entertains them, a child's nurse.

**KHILI** **ਖਿਲਿ** *s. f.* (*K.*) Uncultivated land, applied to land which has failed out of cultivation.

**KHILKÁ** **ਖਿਲਕਾ** *s. m.* (*Poř.*) A loose garment; *i. q.* *Khaltá, Khiltá*.

**KHIL KHIL KARNÁ** **ਖਿਲਖਿਲ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. a.* (*M.*) To laugh, to mock.

**KHILL** **ਖਿੱਲ** *s. f.* A kind of parched rice; half of a parched gram; a hornet (*Vespa Cineta*); (*M.*) Laughing, ridicule.

**KHILLAR JÁNÁ** **ਖਿੱਲਰ ਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.*  
**KHILLARNÁ** **ਖਿੱਲਰਣਾ** } To be  
scattered, to be dispersed, to be dishevelled.

**KHILLAS** ਖਿੱਲਸ *s. f.* Disturbance, an interruption; trouble, distress, solicitude.

**KHILLAT** ਖਿੱਲਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khilat*. A dress, a robe of honour bestowed by the ruling power on an inferior as a mark of distinction. Usually the *khillat* consists of pieces of cloth not made up. It may consist of arms, jewels, or other valuables, without any articles of attire, although in most cases a turban and shawl form part of the gift. A complete *khillat* may include arms, or a horse, or an elephant. A *khillat* is sometimes given to a person invested with a new office, or as a token of confirmation in one that he holds. It is likewise presented in person or sent by men of rank to visitors of distinction. Corruption of the Arabic word *Khilat*. One of the four humours of the human body, Muhammadans reckon four, Hindus five:—*khillat degt, bhandugí, v. n.* To invest with a robe of honour:—*khillat milt, a. s. m.* Intermixed, confused; disorder, confusion.

**KHILLÍ** ਖਿੱਲੀ *s. f.* Laughing, ridicule;—*khillí báj, s. m. f.* Laughter, one who ridicules:—*khillí báji, s. f.* Mockery, unseasonable laughter.

**KHILLO DIWÁNÍ** ਖਿੱਲੋਂ ਦਵਾਣੀ }  
**KHILLO DUÁNÍ** ਖਿੱਲੋਂ ਦੁਆਣੀ }  
*a., s. f.* Pleasant, humorous, funny, playful; an insane woman.

**KHILMÁ** ਖਿਲਮਾ *s. m.* Praises; prayers.

**KHILNÁ** ਖਿਲਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* Great laughter; *i. q.* *Hasmukh.*

**KHILTÁ** ਖਿਲਤਾ *s. m.* A loose dress worn by Afghans and *Kashmiris.*

**KHILWÁÍ** ਖਿਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* The pay of a child's nurse, wages for teaching to play; the price of victualling.

**KHILWÁUNÁ** ਖਿਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to play; to cause to eat (both through the agency of another); (*M.*) to cause to laugh.

**KHIMÁ** ਖਿਮਾ } *s. f.* Pardon, forgive-  
**KHIMÁN** ਖਿਮਾਂ } ness, absolution,  
 patient endurance; kindness, favour:  
 —*khimá karnt, v. a.* To forgive, to bear an insult, or injury meekly.

**KHIMAN** ਖਿਮਨ *v. n. (M.)* To flash.

**KHIMIN** ਖਿਮਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* Lightning.

**KHIN** ਖਿਣ *s. m.* A moment; tartar on the teeth, the dirt that collects on any article in use; (*M.*) a kind of snake.

**KHIND** ਖਿੰਦ *s. m. (K.)* Counterpane or coverlet and mattress made of rags stuffed between folds of cloth.

**KHINDAR** ਖਿੰਦਰ *s. m. (Pop.)* A very coarse kind of cotton cloth; *i. q.* *Khad-dar.*

**KHINDAR** ਖਿੰਡਰ *a.* Scattered.

**KHINDÁUNÁ** ਖਿੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse, to dishevel.

**KHINDH** ਖਿੰਧ *s. f.* } *V e r y*  
**KHINDHRÁ** ਖਿੰਧੜਾ *s. m.* } thick bed-  
**KHINDHRÍ** ਖਿੰਧੜੀ *s. f.* } ding.

**KHINDHOLÁ** ਖਿੰਦੋਲਾ *s. m.* A tattered quilt; a kind of squash.

**KHINDMÁN PHUTMÁN** ਖਿੰਡਮਾਂ  
**KHINDWÁN PHUTWÁN** ਖਿੰਡਵਾਂ

**ਫੁਟਮਾਂ** } *a.* Scattered, dispersed.  
**ਫੁਟਵਾਂ** }

KHINDOLNÁ धिंदोलना *s. m. (K.)*See *Khind*.KHINDNÁ धिन्ना } *v. n. To be*  
KHINDJÁNÁ धिन्जाना } scattered, tobe dispersed, to be dishevelled:—*khiṇḍ phuṭṭ jāṇḍ, v. n. To go to pieces, to be scattered, to be dispersed.*KHINDÚRÍ धिन्दुरी *s. m. (Pot.) A ball;*  
*i. q. Khiddo.*KHING धिङ्ग *s. f. A stringed instru-*  
ment played with the fingers, a kind of  
guitar (properly *King*):—*a. White but*  
not perfectly so, of a dirty white, gray-  
ish; (a colour of horses.)KHINGÁ धिङ्गा *a., s. m. Stout, able-*  
bodied, vigorous; an athletic clown.KHINÍ KHINÍ धिनी धिनी *a. Scatter-*  
ed, dispersed:—*khiṇí khiṇí hoṇḍ, v. n. To*  
be scattered, to be dispersed:—*khiṇí khiṇí*  
*karnḍ, kar deṇḍ, v. a. To scatter, to*  
disperse.KHINJ धिन्ज *s. f. Drawing, dragging,*  
pulling:—*khiṇj ghasṭṭ, s. f. Dragging,*  
and hauling; *i. q. Khichch.*KHINJÁÍ धिन्जायी } *s. f. Draw-*  
KHINJWÁÍ धिन्जवायी } ing; wages  
for drawing.KHINJÁUNÁ धिन्जाउना *v. a. To*  
cause to be drawn.KHINJNÁ धिन्जना *v. a. To draw, to*  
pull, to attract, to stretch.KHINJWÁUNÁ धिन्जवाउना *v. a. To*  
cause to be drawn.KHINKHÁB धिङ्कखब *s. m. f. Corrupt-*  
ed from the word *Kamkhuḍb*. Silk  
worked with gold and silver flowers,  
brocade.KHINNÚ धिन्नु *s. m. A ball.*KHINTHÁ धिन्था *s. f. A patched quilt*  
worn by ascetics.KHIP धिप *s. f. (M.) A shrub (Orthan-*  
*thera viminea, Nat. Ord. Asclepiadæ).*  
It is so inflammable that two pieces, if  
rubbed together, will ignite. Its fibres  
form good cords.KHÍR धीर *s. f. Rice boiled with milk;*milk:—*karmḍā dīḍ baḥḍ, riddi khír ta*  
*hogid dāḥḍ. lit. Oh fortunate man,*  
*khír was cooked, it turned out to be*  
coarse meal.—Prov. used when a man  
suffers a reverse of fortune or when his  
plans miscarry:—*khír khaṇḍ, s. f. A*  
mess of rice milk and sugar, *met. good*  
things:—*Asāṇ ohḍi khír khāḥḍi hai. lit.*  
Have we eaten his *khír, i. e., what obliga-*  
tions do we owe him.KHÍRÁ धीरा *s. m. A cucumber; a*young animal which has not cast its milk  
teeth; a young animal yet without the  
teeth by which the age is ascertained:  
—*khírāṇ de bī, magaj, s. m. The seeds of*  
*khírāṇ, which are officinal and considered*  
cooling.KHIRAN धिरन *s. f. A trill of the*  
voice in singing; *c. v. laiṇḍ.*KHIRANDH धिरन्ध *s. m. (M.) A scab;*  
*i. q. Kharāṇḍh.*

**KHIRÁU** ਖਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* The expanding of a flower, bloom, delight.

**KHIRÁUNÁ** ਖਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to bloom ; to delight.

**KHÍRÍ** ਖੀਰੀ *s. f.* An udder, a cow's teats.

**KHIRÍNDH** ਖਿਰੀਂਢ } *s. m.* A scab ;  
**KHIRÍNDH** ਖਿਰੀਂਢ } *c. w.* *djánd,*  
*uttarnd ; i. q. Kharindh.*

**KHIRK** ਖਿੜਕ } *s. m.* A single  
**KHIRKÁ** ਖਿੜਕਾ } leaved door, a window, a gate.

**KHIRKHIRÁṬ** ਖਿੜਖਿੜਾਟ *s. m.* Laughing.

**KHIRKHIRÁUNÁ** ਖਿੜਖਿੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to laugh, to delight ; to bloom.

**KHIRKÍ** ਖਿੜਕੀ *s. f.* A small door or window :—*khirki dár, a.* Made with windows (a house) ; folded in a particular way (a turban) :—*khirki dhoní, mární, v. a.* To shut a window :—*khirki láungí, khohlí, v. a.* To open a window.

**KHÍRMÁ** ਖੀਰਮਾ *s. m. (Pop.)* An ox that has milk teeth. See *Khírd.*

**KHIRMAN** ਖਿਰਮਨ *s. m. (M.)* The grain heap. The harvest collected on the threshing floor. *Khirman* sometimes implies the bulk of the crop remaining after the *Tallah* has been deducted.

**KHIRNÁ** ਖਿੜਨਾ *v. n.* To bloom, to blow (as a flower) ; to burst open (as a melon) ; to be delighted, to laugh.

**KHIRNÍ** ਖਿਰਨੀ *s. f.* The name of a tree, (*Mimusops kauki*, Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*.) The seeds and root are used medicinally.

**KHÍRNÍ** ਖੀਰਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* The wheel on which the rope of a well bucket turns ; rice boiled with milk ; *i. q. Bhaugí.*

**KHIRTNÁ** ਖਿਰਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be well acquainted with the laws, occupations and customs of the country.

**KHÍS** ਖੀਸ *s. f.* Loss ; a grin ; a shrug ; milk given by a cow just after calving :—*khís honá, pai jánd, paidá, v. n.* To be spoiled, to be diminished, to go off, to be lost.

**KHÍSÁ** ਖੀਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kisah.* A pocket ; a cloth for rubbing used in baths :—*khísá karná, v. a.* To rub the body all over in bathing with a rubber.

**KHISKANÁ** ਖਿਸਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To de-  
**KHISKANTAM** ਖਿਸਕਾਂਤਮ } part, to  
**KHISKNÁ** ਖਿਸਕਣਾ } run away,  
to move away, to slip or slide away, to stir.

**KHISKAT** ਖਿਸਕਤ *s. f.* A four-cornered piece of cloth let in between the legs of *pájánd* to form the seat.

**KHISKÁUNÁ** ਖਿਸਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to remove, to take off, to show out of the way.

**KHITHÁ** ਖਿਥਾ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of fish.

**KHITTÍ** ਖਿੱਟ *s. f. m.* Running, speed ; (*M.*) a lump of salt or clay :—*khiff märke djánd, v. n.* To come quickly :—*khiff mární, v. n.* To run fast.

**KHITTÍ** ਖਿੱਤੀ *s. f.* A thorn, a bush, a hedge ; a cluster of stars (in this sense used only in the plural) :—*khittí de degi,*

v. n. To hedge up, to shut :—*khittí wichch páke phákáá*, v. a. To burn a person among thorns.

**KHÍWÁ** **ਖੀਵਾ** a. Drunk, lustful, wanton, proud :—*khíwá púgá*, s. m. Drunkenness, the state of intoxication ; lust.

**KHÍWAT** **ਖੀਵਟ** s. f. Corruption of Hindi *Khewat*. Register of village shares, the register of a *Paṭwári* :—*khíwat khatáugá*, s. f. The register of rights and liabilities.

**KHO** **ਖੋ** s. f. Disposition, temper, habit ; i. q. *Báṭ*.

**KHOÁ** **ਖੋਆ** s. m. Milk boiled till it becomes thick.

**KHOBHÁ** **ਖੋਭਾ** s. m. Marshy ground, a bog, tenacious mud ; i. q. *Khubbhaṭ*.

**KHOBHNA** **ਖੋਭਣਾ** v. a. To pierce, to thrust, to bore, to wound.

**KHOCHAR** **ਖੋਚਰ** } a., s. m. f. Well  
**KHOCHARÚ** **ਖੋਚਰੂ** } acquainted,  
familiar ; knowing ; met. clever, one who knows many tricks.

**KHOD** **ਖੋਦ** s. f. Green wheat and barley used as fodder.

**KHODÁ** **ਖੋਦਾ** } s. m. One who has no  
**KHODDÁ** **ਖੋਦਾ** } beard except on the  
chin, a man without a beard ; i. q. *Khossá*.

**KHODÍ** **ਖੋਦੀ** s. f. A tuft of beard on the chin, there being none elsewhere.

**KHODNÁ** **ਖੋਦਣਾ** v. a. To dig, to excavate, to engrave, to carve.

**KHOH** **ਖੋਹ** s. f. A hole, a cavern, a pit, a ditch, a ravine ; faintness arising from hunger, a sense of emptiness in the stomach ; an imperative of v. a. *Khohá* :—*khoh láigá*, v. a. See *Khohá* :—*Khoh páigá*, v. n. To be faint with hunger.

**KHOHÍ** **ਖੋਹੀ** s. f. Faintness arising from hunger ; i. q. *Khoh*.

**KHOHNA** **ਖੋਹਣਾ** v. a. To seize and take away by force ; to lose.

**KHOHRARÁ** **ਖੋਹਰਾਰਾ** m. }  
**KHOHRARÍ** **ਖੋਹਰਾਰੀ** f. } a. Rough.

**KHOHRÚ** **ਖੋਹਰੂ** } s. m. A plunderer,  
**KHOHÚ** **ਖੋਹੂ** } a robber, a highwayman ; one who  
**KHOHURÚ** **ਖੋਹਰੂ** } robs with violence.

**KHOID** **ਖੋਇਦ** s. f. See *Khod*.

**KHOJ** **ਖੋਜ** s. m. Search, inquiry, seeking, trace, mark :—*khaj kaddhád, lagáungá*, v. a. To trace the foot prints ; to trace, to follow up a clue, to search, to seek for ; to trace the stolen property :—*khaj miṭá*, or *khur khaj miṭá*, v. a. To be destroyed (foot prints) ; to come to naught, to be utterly ruined—*khaj miṭáungá, meṭá, khur khaj miṭáungá*, v. a. To destroy the foot prints, to leave no trace :—*khajdár*, s. m. One who does not fast.

**KHOJÁ** **ਖੋਜਾ** s. m. A eunuch ; a Muhammadan shoe merchant ; a widely spread caste of Muhammadans, who are keen traders. They follow all kinds of avocations. The name includes totally different peoples. One set are descendants of the assassins ; the head of the clan who resides in Bombay is a lineal descendant of the " Old man of the mountain." The others are converts to

Muhammadanism from amongst Hindus. Their kinship is with the *Aroṛá* caste. Many are *Shūdhá*.

**KHOJAN** **ਖੋਜਣ** *s. f.* An inquirer, seeker or investigator.

**KHOJÍ** **ਖੋਜੀ** *s. m.* A title of honour given to *Kashmiris*, a female of the *Khojds*.

**KHOJJA** **ਖੋਜਾ** *s. m.* One who does not fast; abstinence from fasting, omitting to fast.

**KHOJJI** **ਖੋਜੀ** *s. m.* A seeker, an inquirer, a tracker of lost cattle or other stolen property.

**KHOJNÁ** **ਖੋਜਣਾ** *a.* To seek, to search, to inquire.

**KHOKHAR** **ਖੋਖਰ** } *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*, *Ráj-púts* and *Ardáns* (both Hindus and Muhammadans).

**KHOKHLÁ** **ਖੋਖਲਾ** } *a.* Open, porous, hallow, empty; excavated; broken (as an earthen vessel).

**KHOKHLÁ** **ਖੋਖਲਾ** } *s. f.* A kind of *Gorkhd* sword, the leaf bladed *Gorkhd* knife, a kind of cutlass.

**KHOL** **ਖੋਲ** *s. f.* A case, a sheath, a hollow, a cavity.

**KHOLÁ** **ਖੋਲਾ** *s. m.* Ruin, waste, desolation, a dilapidated building, a house without a roof;—*a.* Old.

**KHOLHNA** **ਖੋਲੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To open, to loose, to express. See *Khukulá*.

**KHOLF** **ਖੋਲੀ** } *s. f.* Old cattle.

**KHOLLÍ** **ਖੋਲੀ**

**KHOMBAR** **ਖੋਮਬਰ** } *s. m.* The face

**KHOMUR** **ਖੋਮੁਰ**

(not a courteous term.)

**KHONÁ** **ਖੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To lose, to waste, to part with, to get rid of; *i. q.* *Khahá*.

**KHONÁÍ** **ਖੋਣਾਈ** *s. f. (K.)* Digging opposed to ploughing which is not possible in all fields.

**KHONBÍ** **ਖੋਬੀ** *a.* Boiled and washed (clothes.)

**KHONCH** **ਖੋਚ** *s. f.* A cut or rent, a scratch, a tear by anything sharp, as a thorn; *c. v.* *duqá, dádá, lagqá*.

**KHOPÁ** **ਖੋਪਾ** } *s. m.* The kernel of

**KHOPPÁ** **ਖੋਪਾ**

**KHOPRÁ** **ਖੋਪਰਾ**

the cocoanut; a concave piece of

leather put over the eyes of an ox to blind him when he is employed in turning an oil mill or working a Persian well; blinkers.

**KHOPAR** **ਖੋਪਰ** *s. m.* } A skull,

**KHOPRÍ** **ਖੋਪਰੀ** *s. f.*

**KHOR** **ਖੋਰ** *s. m.* The refuse of grass, &c., given to cattle, horses; enmity, hatred.

**KHOR** **ਖੋਰ** *s. f.* A hollow, a cavity in anything; the body as the habitation of the soul; enmity, revenge.

**KHORÁ** **ਖੋਰਾ** *a.* Empty; without a kernel; without brains (spoken not of an

idiot, but of one whose brain has become exhausted; eyelids bereft of hair; unsound (as a cracked piece of earthen ware); (in comp.) eating, an eater:—*khord báu, khord wdo, s. f.* An inflammation of the eyelid which causes a falling out of the hair.

**KHORÁTÍ ਖੋਰਾਤੀ** *s. m. (K.)* A small plot of waste land reserved as a hay field in the rains.

**KHORÍ ਖੋਰੀ** *s. f.* The quadrangular figure in certain kinds of cloth (as plaids); the loads of camels, or asses (generally so called when taken off and piled together):—*khoridár, a.* Ornaments with quadrangular figures (cloth).

**KHORÍ ਖੋਰੀ** *s. f. m.* The dry leaves of the sugar-cane; an enemy;—*s. m. (M.)* An enclosure.

**KHORNÁ ਖੋਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To dissolve, to melt (as salt, or sugar),

**KHOSSÁ ਖੋਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Khodá*.

**KHOT ਖੋਟ** *s. f.* A vice, a fault, a blemish, a defect, alloy, impurity; revenge:—*khof milduná, v. a.* To mix with a base metal:—*khof kaqákhá, v. a.* To find or pick faults.

**KHOTÁ ਖੋਟਾ** *a.* Faulty, impure,  
**KHOTÍ ਖੋਟੀ** *a.* adulterated, vitiated;

counterfeit, perfidious, vicious, corrupt; malicious, revengeful; dishonest; evil-minded, unprincipled, unlucky, sad; useless, worthless, good for nothing;—*s. m.* A wicked person:—*khottá sikká, s. m.* False coin:—*khottá samá, s. m.* Evil times, bad season, famine:—*khottá khará wekkyá, parkhyá, v. a.* To distinguish good from bad:—*khottá wihár, s. m.* Unfair dealing, a dishonest transaction:—

*jinndá chhottá, ondá khottá.* As false as he is small:—*khoffe hatthiárdá te duná.* To gird up one's self quickly for battle or fighting.

**KHOTTÁ ਖੋਟਾ** *s. m.* } An ass; also the  
**KHOTÍ ਖੋਟੀ** *s. f.* } name of a large red and white worm; *met.* A foolish person, stupid, an idiot.

**KHOTÁÍ ਖੋਟਾਈ** } *s. f.* Impurity,  
**KHOTÍÁÍ ਖੋਟਿਆਈ** } adulteration, faultiness, perfidy.

**KHOÚ ਖੋਊ** *s. m.* A loser.

**KHOWÁRÁ ਖੋਵਾਰਾ** *s. f. (K.)* Place whence the earth is taken for plastering a house.

**KHÚ ਖੂ** *s. m. (M.)* a well; the land attached to a well; well irrigation (opposed to *siká*) which means irrigation from a river either by flood or canals.

**KHUÁHNÁ ਖੁਆਹਨਾ** *s. m.* A place from which earth is dug up, the cavity formed by such digging; the cavity of the eye.

**KHUÁLANÁ ਖੁਆਲਨਾ** } *v. a.* To feed,  
**KHUÁLNÁ ਖੁਆਲਨਾ** } to cause to  
**KHUÁNÁ ਖੁਆਨਾ** } eat.

**KHUÁR ਖੁਆਰ** *a.* Poor, distressed, wretched; ruined; contemptible; wandering about.

**KHUÁRÍ ਖੁਆਰੀ** *s. f.* Wretchedness, distress, ruin; baseness, difficulty; fighting, quarrel.

**KHUÁS** **ਖੁਆਸ** *s. f.* A personal attendant of a person of rank, a female attendant on the great.

**KHUÁSÍ** **ਖੁਆਸੀ** *s. f.* The place where one sits behind a great man upon an elephant, the servant's seat upon the *hazdah*.

**KHUÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to eat, to feed.

**KHÚB** **ਖੂਬ** *a.* Pleasing, agreeable, good, pure; simple:—*khúb kaldā*, *s. f.* The seeds of *Sisymbrium Iro*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae* which are considered a febrifuge.

**KHUBBHAN** **ਖੁੱਭਣ** } *s. f.* Mire, a  
**KHUBBHUN** **ਖੁੱਭਣ** } slough, a miry ditch.

**KHUBBHUNÁ** **ਖੁੱਭੁਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**KHUBHNÁ** **ਖੁਭਣਾ** } penetrate,  
to sink into, to pierce, to affect, to make an impression.

**KHUBBHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਭਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to penetrate, to pierce or sink into.

**KHUBSÚRAT** **ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤ** *a.* Good looking, beautiful, handsome.

**KHUBSÚRTÍ** **ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤੀ** *s. f.* Beauty, elegance.

**KHUBURDARANTÍ** **ਖੁਬਰਦਰੀਤੀ** *s. f.*  
(*M.*) A hook with teeth like a saw, to cut long grass.

**KHUCHÁÍ** **ਖੁਚਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Khuch-dwí*.

**KHUCHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *khuchwáungá*.

**KHUCHCH** **ਖੁੱਚ** *s. f.* The hollow of the knee; a strict inquiry, a thorough investigation:—*khuchch báj*, *s. m.* A strict investigator:—*khuchch bájt*, *s. f.* Strict investigation:—*khuchch bákh phar-ghí*, *v. a. lit.* To catch the hollow of the knee and the arm; *met.* to make a thorough investigation, to come to the point; to deceive, to play tricks.

**KHUCHCHNÁ** **ਖੁੱਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with.

**KHÚCHÍ** **ਖੁਚੀ** *s. m.* A *Rájpút* tribe.

**KHUCHWÁÍ** **ਖੁਚਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Copulation; the price paid for sexual intercourse.

**KHUCHWÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਚਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
Caus. of *Khuchchghá*. To cause to be sexually enjoyed (used as abuse.)

**KHÚD** **ਖੂਦ** *s. f.* Green barley or wheat cut for horse feed; *i. q.* *Khod*.

**KHUD** **ਖੁਦ** *pron.* Self.

**KHUDÁ** **ਖੁਦਾ** *s. m.* The Self-existent, God; (*M.*) a bullock whose horns have been cut:—*Khudá jáne*, *intj.* God knows; I don't:—*Khudá cháhe*. If God will, God willing:—*Khudá Khudá kahke*, *karke*, *ad. lit.* With crying to God; with much prayer; with great difficulty or pain:—*Khudá dá ghar*, *s. m.* A place of worship, a mosque:—*Khudá kare*, *intj.* Would to God, God grant:—*Khudá dá mdr*, *s. f.* Divine wrath, or displeasure:—*Khudá de wáste* or *lá*, *ad.* For God's sake.



**KHUDÁÍ** **ਖੁਦਾਈ** *a., s. f.* Self-existence, Divine ; Divinity, Providence, Almighty power, omniscience ; creation, the world ; engraving, digging ; wages for digging : —*khuddí dá jhāṭhā, s. m.* A world famed or notorious liar.

**KHUDÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be dug, engraved.

**KHUDD** **ਖੁੱਡ** *s. f.* A hole (as of a snake or rat) ; an aperture in a wall for the exit of water ; the space from which a tooth has fallen out or been extracted ; *met. Pudendum feminæ.*

**KHUDDÁ** **ਖੁੱਡਾ** *s. m.* A pigeon house, a hen house ; (*Pol.*) a lame person or animal.

**KHUDDHÁ** **ਖੁੱਢਾ** *s. m.* An old man.  
See *Khudhṛá*.

**KHUDDHIÁ** **ਖੁੱਧਿਆ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chhudd*. Hunger : —*khuddhiá sāt, a., s. f.* Satisfying, (food) ; satiety : —*khuddhiá waṛt, a.* Hungry ; *c. w. lagṛt*.

**KHUDDÍ** **ਖੁੱਡੀ** *s. f.* The spaces in a privy between the partitions ; a place where chaff is kept.

**KHUDDO** **ਖੁੱਢੋ** *s. m.* A ball.

**KHUDDHṚÁ** **ਖੁੱਢੜਾ** *s. m.* An old man, a suffix to *buddhṛá* or *buddhṛá* as *buddhṛá khuddhṛá, buddhṛá khuddhṛá*.

**KHUDÍ** **ਖੁਦੀ** *s. f.* Selfishness, egotism, pride, self-conceit.

**KHUDLÁ** **ਖੁੱਡਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Khudḍá*.

**KHUDNÁ** **ਖੁਦਨਾ** *v. n.* To be dug or engraved.

**KHUDRÚ** **ਖੁਦਰੂ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of wheat. Only a plant here and there is injured ; the grain becomes small round and black. The disease commences when the ears are first appearing. The cause is not known. According to some the ears shrivel up.

**KHUDWÁÍ** **ਖੁਦਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Compensation for digging, engraving ; causing to be engraved.

**KHUDWÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਦਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to dig, engrave.

**KHÚH** **ਖੂਹ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**KHÚHÁ** **ਖੂਹਾ** } the Sanskrit word

*Kúp.* A well ; *met.* A man of deep sense : —*khúh chhaḍḍá, v. a.* To unyoke the oxen working a well, to stop drawing water from a well : —*khúh joṛá, v. a.* To yoke the bullocks to the works of a well. To irrigate from a well : —*khúh khattá, v. a.* To dig a well : —*khúh dí miffi khúh lagṛt, lit.* The earth of a well is spent on a well. —Prov. used that the proceeds of a thing are spent on the thing itself and no gain accrues at all : —*akál bájhon khúh khálí.* Without wisdom the well is empty : —*khúh píá thál ná mihná ná gál.* The platter has fallen into the well what is the use of accusation or abuse (no good crying over spilt milk) : —*khúh wichch bolá, v. n.* To speak in a low tone.

**KHUFTÁN** **ਖੁਫਤਾਨ** *s. m. (M.)* Bed-time, when all the stars have come out.

**KHUHÁÍ** **ਖੁਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Forcible abstraction of anything, deprivation (used only with *kháṛt* as *uṛ khuháí kháḍt*, he suffered deprivation.)

KHÚHAN **ਖੁਹਣ** } *s. m.* A well, a pit,  
KHÚHUN **ਖੁਹਣ** } a mine; a heap.

KHUHÁNA **ਖੁਹਾਨਾ** *s. m.* A cavity formed in the ground by digging out earth for bricks, plaster; the socket of the eye ball.

KHUHÁUNA **ਖੁਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be seized, to cause to be taken forcibly.

KHÚHI **ਖੁਹੀ** *s. f.* A small well.

KHUHNÁ **ਖੁਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To seize, to  
KHUHUNÁ **ਖੁਹਣਾ** } snatch, to take  
forcibly.

KHUHULNÁ **ਖੁਹੁਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To open, to loose, to loosen, to untie, to disclose, to uncover, to explain, to disengage, to set sail or unmoor a ship.

KHUHURARÁ **ਖੁਹੁਰਰਾ** *a.* Rough, uneven.

KHUHURÚ **ਖੁਹੁਰੂ** *s. m.* A plunderer, one who seizes and takes a thing forcibly.

KHÚK **ਖੂਕ** *s. m.* A hog.

KHUKHNÍ **ਖੁਖਨੀ** } *s. f.* A kind of  
KHUKHUNÍ **ਖੁਖੁਨੀ** } sword used by  
Gorkhás.

KHUKHRAIN **ਖੁਖਰੈਣ** *s. m.* A division of the *Khattrís*.

KHULÁ **ਖੁਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A land share among the *Bábárs* (a people); the name

given to the side water channels leading off from the main dams in hill torrent irrigation.

KHULÁÍ **ਖੁਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for feeding.

KHULHÁÍ **ਖੁਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for opening anything.

KHULHÁN **ਖੁਲਾਨ** *s. m.* A threshing floor.

KHULHÁUNA **ਖੁਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be opened, to cause to be loosened.

KHULKANÁ **ਖੁਲਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To cough slightly.

KHULKHULÁ **ਖੁਲਖੁਲਾ** *a.* Open, loose, not tight (as a shoe); empty, vacant, hollow.

KHULKÍ **ਖੁਲਕੀ** *a.* Good tempered, civil, polite, well-behaved;—*s. f.* A slight cough.

KHULLH **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ** } *s. f.*  
KHULLH DULLH **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹ** } Loose-  
ness, openness, freedom, liberty, permission.

KHULLHÁ **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ** } *a.*  
KHULLHÁ DULLHÁ **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ** }  
Open, spacious, free, unbound:—*khullhá dullhá, a.* At large, free, at liberty, having no anxiety:—*khullí dullhí chí,* Things lying about:—*khullhá mukhullhá, a.* Outspoken.

KHULLHNÁ **ਖੁਲੁਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
KHULLH JÁNA **ਖੁਲੁਜਾਣਾ** } open, to  
be opened, to be loosed, to untie;

to be let loose, to get loose; to be disentangled; to be untied, to be unbuttoned, to be unfolded; to be known to every one (a report); to be set free, to become free from restraint or control; to be cleared, to be lost money; to cut open the head; to be dissolved (a marriage); to have sexual intercourse for the first time (a young prostitute); to move (in chess); to be cut or opened (a passage or road); to be expanded, to be enlarged; to be disclosed, to be revealed; to be manifest; to be clear (sky, mind); to brighten up; to look well, (colour), to become; to begin, to commence; to be set up, to be instituted, to be established; to become intimate or familiar; to be encouraged, to lose one's shyness (*jhaḥk*):—*khullh ke baiḥḥḍ, khullh ke jhāre jāḥḍ, ḍuḥḍ, v. n.* To sit at ease:—*jāḥḍḥ khullhḥ, v. n. lit.* To be loosed (one's tongue); to begin to talk; to use harsh words, to abuse, to be foul-mouthed:—*khullh ke, ad.* Openly, freely, at leisure, to one's satisfaction.

**KHULLNĀ** **ਖੁਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To flay, to skin.

**KHUMĀR** **ਖੁਮਾਰ** *s. m.* } Drowsi-

**KHUMĀRĪ** **ਖੁਮਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } ness, intoxication, vertigo, distraction of mind, the miserable state of mind and body following a debauch; a headache.

**KHUMB** **ਖੁੰਬ** *s. f.* A mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*, Nat. Ord. *Fungie*); a copper in which clothes are boiled:—*khumb karne, v. n.* To wash clothes after boiling in a copper:—*khumb chāḥar-ḡ, v. n.* To put clothes in a copper for boiling.

**KHUMBĪ** **ਖੁੰਬੀ** *a. s. f.* Boiled and washed (clothes), cleansed by boiling, bleached; (*M.*) a mushroom.

**KHUMRĀ** **ਖੁਮਰਾ** *s. m.* } The cross

**KHUMRĪ** **ਖੁਮਰੀ** *s. f.* } breed of a white pigeon and a dove; a turtle-dove.

**KHÚN** **ਖੂਣ** *s. m.* Blood, murder, slaughter; blood relations; want, deficiency:—*akkhḥḥ wicch khúḥ bhar ḍuḥḍ, v. n.* To have the eyes bloodshot with rage:—*khúḥ wigarḥḍ, v. n.* To become impure (the blood); to become leperous:—*khúḥ piḥḍ, v. a.* To drink one's blood; *met.* to take hard work:—*khúḥ jigar khḥḍ, v. n.* To restrain one's emotions, grief, &c.; to torment with hard work, to work one's self to death:—*khúḥ kaḍḍḥḍ, kaḍḥḥḍ, v. n. a.* To bleed or cause blood to flow:—*sir te khúḥ chārḥḍ, v. n.* To be set on taking a life or lives:—*khúḥ sukk jāḥḍ, v. n.* To freeze, to curdle (one's blood):—*khúḥ dá piḥḍ, a.* Blood thirsty:—*khúḥ dá daurḥ, s. m.* Circulation of the blood:—*khúḥ karḥḍ, v. a.* To shed blood, to kill, to murder, to assassinate:—*khúḥ hoḥḍ, v. a.* To be murdered, to commit a murder:—*khúḥ wadh jāḥḍ, v. ḡ.* To be happy.

**KHÚNĀ** **ਖੂਣਾ** *prep.* Without, for want of, in the absence of; *i. ḡ.* *Khúnḥḥ.*

**KHUNĀK** **ਖੁਨਾਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khunḍq*. The quinsy, a sore-throat.

**KHUNĀMĪ** **ਖੁਨਾਮੀ** *s. m.* A guilt, fault.

**KHÚNAN** **ਖੂਨਣ** *s. f.* A murderer.

**KHUNB** **ਖੁੰਬ** } *s. f.* A mushroom; the  
**KHUNBH** **ਖੁੰਭ** } fire place over which

washermen steam clothes to prepare them for the wash:—*patthar khunbh karḥḥ ant kār dá kār.* You may steam stones, but the result will be vain.—Prov.

**KHUNḌ** **ਖੁੰਡ** } *s. m.* A stump, a peg,  
**KHUNḌĀ** **ਖੁੰਡਾ** } a nail, a tent peg.

**KHUNḌH** **ਖੁੰਢ** *s. m. f.* A root, a stump; *met.* an old man or woman.

**KHUNḌHĀ** **ਖੁੰਢਾ** *a.* Dull, blunt, stupid.

**KHUNDHAR** धुंवर *s. f.* A rough path; a hollow, a shallow ravine, a cave; anything recondite, the particulars of a story.

**KHUNĐÍ** धुंड़ी *a.* Of crooked horned buffalo.

**KHUNGGHÁ** धुंघा *s. m.* } A stake, a  
**KHUNGGHÍ** धुंघी *s. f.* } stump, a  
**KHUNGGHRÁ** धुंघरा *s. f.* } broken limb of a tree.

**KHÚNÍ** धुनी *s. m.* A murderer, an assassin:—*khúní dast, s. m.* Dysentery.

**KHÚNJ** धुंज *s. f.* } A corner, an  
**KHÚNJÁ** धुंजा *s. m.* } angle.

**KHUNJHÁÍ** धुंझाड़ी *s. f.* Deceiving, playing a trick (used only with *dehí* and *kháñí*).

**KHUNJHÁUNÁ** धुंझाउना *v. a.* To cause to err, to cause to miss.

**KHUNJHNÁ** धुंझना *v. a.* To err, to miss, to mistake.

**KHUNMAK** धुनमक *s. m. (M.)* A disease of horses.

**KHUNNÁ** धुटना *v. a.* To dig, to excavate, to carve, to engrave, to cut.

**KHÚNON** धुनँ *prep.* Without, for want of, in the absence of.

**KHUNS** धुम *s. f.* Animosity, spite, rancour, envy, malice; emulation:—*khuns khor, s. m. f., a.* A spiteful person, one who bears a grudge; spiteful, jealous, envious, irritable, passionate; *c. w. karní, kháñí.*

**KHUNSAN** धुमस *s. f.* } An irrita-  
**KHUNŚÍ** धुमसी *s. m.* } ble, pas-  
 sionate person, one full of animosity; envious, jealous.

**KHUNSNÁ** धुमना *v. n.* To be angry, to be spiteful, to be envious, to be jealous.

**KHÚNT** धुंट *s. f.* A corner, an angle; a side, a quarter.

**KHÚNTÁ** धुंटा *s. m.* A stake, a tent pin, a peg; protection.

**KHÚNTÍ** धुंटी *s. f.* A small peg or stake, a peg; roots of the hair:—*kháñí maroñí, v. a.* To tune a stringed instrument; to turn or divert any one from a purpose.

**KHUR** धुर *s. m.* The divided hoof of animals of the bovine kind:—*khur khoj, s. m.* A vestige, a trace, the mark of a hoof, the track of a foot.

**KHURÁ** धुरा *s. m.* A footstep, a foot print (especially of stolen cattle); also the foot itself; a gutter in a bathroom through which waste water escapes.

**KHURÁK** धुराक *s. f.* Food, victuals, provisions; daily food, rations, diet or allowance; one dose of medicine; (*M.*) a cess of 4 annas on each well which was expended in feeding the *Káchhás* or measurers.

**KHURÁKÍ** धुराकी *a.* Eatable, suitable for food.

**KHURÁNT** धुरांट *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭhar*. Very old. See *Kháñí*.

**KHURÁSÁN** धुरामान *s. m.* The name of an extensive and rich country to the north-east of Persia.

**KHURÁSÁNÍ** **ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨੀ** *a.* Of *Khurásán*, belonging to *Khurásán* :—*Khurásání Jawaig*, *s. f.* The seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*. They are poisonous and are used medicinally for colds and generally as a "warm" remedy.

**KHURÁṬE** **ਖੁਰਾਟੇ** *s. m. pl.* Snoring; *c. w. mārne*; *i. q. Ghurṭe*.

**KHURÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be dissolved, to dissolve, to melt; to gnash one's teeth.

**KHURÁURÁ** **ਖੁਰਾਉੜਾ** *s. m.* See *Kharáurá*.

**KHURCHAN** **ਖੁਰਚਣ** *s. m.* The portion of food or milk which becomes adherent to the bottom and sides of the cooking vessel; pot scrapings.

**KHURCHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਰਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be scraped.

**KHURCHNÁ** **ਖੁਰਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To scrape a pot.

**KHURCHNÍ** **ਖੁਰਚਣੀ** *s. f.* A scraper or scoop for a cooking pot.

**KHURE KHURE** **ਖੁਰੇ ਖੁਰੇ** } *intj.* An  
**KHURE KHÁNSÍ** **ਖੁਰੇ ਖਾਂਸੀ** } *excla-*  
mation used by mothers and nurses to children, when they cough much, *i. e.*, go away cough!

**KHURGÁH** **ਖੁਰਗਾਹ** } *s. f.* The tread-  
**KHURGO** **ਖੁਰਗੋ** } ing of wheat

by oxen to separate the grain from the chaff.

**KHURGÁHNÁL** **ਖੁਰਗਾਹਨਾਲ** *v. n.*  
(*M.*) To thresh wheat with cattle.

**KHURGÍN** **ਖੁਰਗੀਣ** *s. m.* A horse cloth used instead of saddle.

**KHURÍ** **ਖੁਰੀ** *s. f.* A small hoof, one of the divisions of a cloven hoof; the horny substance which grows behind the hoof of a cow, corresponding with the fet-lock of a horse; the heel of a shoe, the iron heel of a shoe;—*a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khudí*. Arrogant, conceited :—*khurí matt*, *s. f.* Conceit, self-opinionated, pig headed :—*khurí kar jánt*, *karní*, *v. n.* To go quickly or speedily :—*pichhal khurí*, *ad.* Backwards.

**KHURJÍ** **ਖੁਰਜੀ** } *s. f.* Saddlebags.  
**KHURJÍN** **ਖੁਰਜੀਣ** }

**KHURK** **ਖੁਰਕ** *s. f.* Itch, itching.

**KHURKÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਰਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to itch, to cause to scratch.

**KHURKNÁ** **ਖੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To scratch or rub in order to allay itching.

**KHURLÍ** **ਖੁਰਲੀ** *s. f.* A manger, or cattle trough usually of mud, but it may be of wood or masonry :—*khurlí páurí*, *v. n.* A Hindu custom, in which sweetmeats are placed before wedding guests in a thing formed like a manger.

**KHURPÁ** **ਖੁਰਪਾ** *s. m.* } A scraper for  
**KHURPÍ** **ਖੁਰਪੀ** *s. f.* } pots and  
pans; an instrument for cutting up grass by the roots.

**KHURRÁ** **ਖੁਰੜਾ** *s. m.* A divided hoof, the print of such a hoof, the foot prints of cattle; *i. q. Khurundá*.

**KHURSÍ** **ਖੁਰਸੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kursí*. A chair, a seat; the base of a pillar, raised foundation, plinth; generation, genealogy; *i. q. Kursí*.

**KHURÚD** **ਖੁਰੂਦ** *s. m.* Mutiny, insurrection; uproar, disturbance; *i. q. Kharáḍ*.

**KHURÚDAN** **ਖੁਰੂਦਣ** *s. f.* } One who  
**KHURÁÚDÍ** **ਖੁਰੂਦੀ** *s. m.* } makes a dis-  
 turbance, a rebel; *i. q.* *Kharúdan.*

**KHURUNḌ** **ਖੁਰੀਡ** } *s. n.* The hoof of  
**KHURUNḌÁ** **ਖੁਰੀਡਾ** } cattle, goat, sheep  
 or deer.

**KHURUNḌH** **ਖੁਰੀਢ** } *s. m.* Scratching  
**KHURÚNḌH** **ਖੁਰੀਢ** } with the nails;  
 the marks produced by scratching; a  
 scab; *c. w.* *márd.*

**KHUS** **ਖੁਸ** } *a.* Glad, joyful, delight-  
**KHUSH** **ਖੁਸ਼** } ed; pleased, happy;

merry, cheerful, gay; well off; willing,  
 ready; lucky, fortunate:—*khush, khush bú,*  
*s. f.* Perfume, odour, fragrance:—  
*khush, khush bú dár, a.* Sweet smelling;  
 fragrant, sweet-scented:—*khush, khush*  
*hoḡd, v. n.* To be pleased, to be satisfied,  
 to be glad:—*khush, khush júrḍ, s. m.* A  
 merry fellow, light hearted:—*khush karnḍ,*  
*v. a.* To please, to satisfy:—*khush, khush*  
*khabrí, s. f.* Glad-tidings, good news:  
 —*khush, khush nastb, kismat, s. m.* Fortu-  
 nate, lucky:—*khush nastb, khush kismat,*  
*s. f.* Good fortune, good luck:—*khush,*  
*khush rahigḍ, v. n.* To live in a pleasant  
 state, to live in pleasure, to lead a proflig-  
 ate life;—*s. m.* A man who wanders  
 about and spends his life in folly and  
 sensuality:—*khush, khush rahigḍ, rahigḍ,*  
*s. m., f.* A term used by Sikhs to denote  
 a small pony, it is supposed to be as light  
 hearted as a small child:—*khush rahigḍ,*  
*s. f.* A wanton girl; a garment worn by  
 Sikhs in former times. It came down to  
 the knees, was longer than a *kachchh* and  
 not as long as trousers:—*khush tabḍ, a.*  
 Pleasant, humorous, funny.

**KHUSÁMAD** **ਖੁਸਾਮਦ** } *s. f.* Flattery,  
**KHUSHÁMAD** **ਖੁਸ਼ਾਮਦ** } fawning and  
 cringing:—*khushámád karnḍ, v. a.* To  
 flatter, to fawn upon, to hang on the  
 sleeve of.

**KHUSÁMADAN** **ਖੁਸਾਮਦਣ** *s. f.*  
**KHUSHÁMADAN** **ਖੁਸ਼ਾਮਦਣ** *s. f.*  
**KHUSÁMADÍ** **ਖੁਸਾਮਦੀ** *s. m.*  
**KHUSHÁMADÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ਾਮਦੀ** *s. m.*

A flatterer, sycophant:—*khushámádí*  
*ḡaḡḡ, s. m.* The same as *Khushámádí.*

**KHUSAR KHUSAR** **ਖੁਸਰ ਖੁਸਰ** *s. f.*  
 The clattering sound produced by walk-  
 ing with old shoes (used only with *karnḍ.*)

**KHUSÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਸਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**KHUSHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਸ਼ਾਉਣਾ** } cause to  
 be seized and taken away by force.

**KHUSÍ** **ਖੁਸੀ** } *s. f.* Gladness, joy, de-  
**KHUSHÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ੀ** } light, happiness,

pleasure;—*a.* Glad, joyful, happy, pleas-  
 ed:—*ḡpḡt khushí nḍl, ad.* Of his own  
 accord, voluntarily:—*khushí khushí, a.*  
 At one's own convenience, with pleasure,  
 gladly:—*khushí khushí nḍl, ad.* Gladly,  
 willingly:—*khushí karnḍ, mandund, v. n.*  
 To enjoy, to make merry, to please one:  
 —*khushí de wichch ḡuḡḡ, v. n.* To be  
 pleased:—*sḡnḡn khushí karo.* Give us  
 leave to go; used by inferiors in craving  
 leave to close an interview.

**KHUSK** **ਖੁਸਕ** } *a.* Dry, parched,  
**KHUSHK** **ਖੁਸ਼ਕ** } withered; bare,  
 only; dull; dry bread:—*khushk ḡámí,*  
*s. m.* A vain unsteady person.

**KHUSKÍ** **ਖੁਸਕੀ** } *s. f.* Dryness;  
**KHUSHKÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ਕੀ** } dearth, dry land;  
 vanity.

**KHUSOTṆÁ** **ਖੁਸੋਟਣਾ** *v. a.* To tear off,  
 to scratch, to snatch, to take of by force.

**KHUSRÁ** **ਖੁਸਰਾ** *s. m.* An eunuch,  
 a hermaphrodite; a class of either the  
 foregoing who spend their time in dancing  
 and singing.

**KHUSRÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਸਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
 clatter the shoes in walking.

KHUSSAR DUBBAR ਖੁਸ਼ਰ ਦੁਬਰ }  
KHUSSUR DUBBUR ਖੁਸ਼ਰ ਦੁਬੁਰ }

a. Not nicely made (used only of articles made of cloth, paper or other light material). See *Khassar dabbar*.

KHUSSNÁ ਖੁਸ਼ਨਾ v. n. To be taken away by force, to snatch; to be weak and have a sense of faintness (the heart), to feel hunger.

KHUSYÁ ਖੁਸਯਾ } s. m. The testicles.  
KHUSYE ਖੁਸਯੇ }

KHUTAR ਖੁਟਰ } a. Cruel, hard-  
KHUTAR ਖੁਟਰ } hearted.

KHUTÁUNÁ ਖੁਟਾਉਣਾ v. a. To bring to an end, to complete; to diminish.

KHUTÁÍ ਖੁਟਿਆਈ s. f. Impurity,  
See *Khafidí*.

KHUTÍ BHUTÁRÍ ਖੂਤੀ ਭੂਤਾਰੀ s. m.  
(M.) Another name for rent or *lichh* which see.

KHUTKÁ ਖੁਟਕਾ s. m. Doubt, apprehension; i. q. *Khafká*.

KHUTRÁ ਖੁਟਰਾ m. } a. Cruel, hard-  
KHUTRÍ ਖੁਟਰੀ f. } hearted; i. q. *Khutar*.

KHUTT ਖੁਟ s. m. A hoe; an imperative of v. a. *Khutted*:—*khutí jáyá*, v. n. See *Khutted*.

KHUTT ਖੁੱਤ s. f. Hollow-eyed, sunken eyes; failing in of the flesh of any part of the body; also a depression in a wall, the earth; c. w. *pai jáyá*.

KHUTTÁ ਖੁੱਟਾ s. m. A testicle.

KHUTTHÁ PUTTHÁ ਖੁੱਥਾ ਪੁੱਥਾ a.  
Stripped, bereft, in a miserable state.

KHUTTHNÁ ਖੁੱਥਣਾ v. n. To fall out, to be shed, to be torn out, to be plucked, to be stripped off (as hair, feathers); to be bereft, to be in miserable plight.

KHUTTÍ ਖੁੱਟੀ s. f. A small hoe; (Pof.) a knot for a button; (M.) death.

KHUTTÍ ਖੁੱਤੀ s. f. A hole made in the ground by boys in playing with *couris*; (M.) Trans Indus, the variety of *lichh* termed *mdlikánd*, that is rent paid to the superior proprietor or *simindár*. Cis Indus it means, rent paid in addition to the *mdlikánd*.

KHUTTNÁ ਖੁੱਟਣਾ v. n. To be finished, to be done, to come to an end; to be diminished; i. q. *Nakhutted*.

KHUWÁUNÁ ਖੁਵਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to eat, to feed; i. q. *Khudungá*.

KÍ ਕੀ pron. Corrupted from the Sanskrit work *Kim*. What!;—ad. Whether or not! (sign of a question), either, as though:—*kí gall hai, kí kahá hai, intj. lit.* It goes without saying, well done! bravo!:—*kí gam hai, intj.* What matter! it does not matter; never mind!—*kí hai*, What is it? what is the matter? what do you say?—*kí hoid*. What has happened? what has become of it? what is the matter? no wonder?—*kí jáyá, jáyá*. What can we know, perhaps, peradventure; God knows, who knows:—*kí kí*. What not, all sorts:—*kí majál, makdár*. What could he do? he dare not:—*kí múná rihid, intj.* What face is left! i. e., shamed beyond measure:—*kí sá te kí hogiyá, v. n.* To be very greatly changed:—*kí vadstá, intj.* It does not concern me; why, what for:—*húne kí jáyá hai*. He won't go.

KIÁ ਕਿਆ pron. What?—ad. Whether or not (sign of a question);—*intj.* genetive case joined to the vocative?

equivalent to *did*) O ! of ; as, *Sharfá kiá !*  
O ! son of *Sharfá*.

KIAN ਕਿਅਨ *conj.* Why.

KIÁN ਕਿਅੰ *conj.* (for the genitive particle *dián*) Of the people of ; as :—  
*eh manukkh faldne kián dá gollá hai.*  
This man is the slave of the people, (or sons) of so and so.

KIÁRÁ ਕਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
KIÁRÍ ਕਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* } the Sanskrit  
word *Kedár*. A bed of flowers, &c., in a  
field or garden ; a frame.

KIÁRÍ ਕਿਆੜੀ *s. f.* The jaw ; the  
back of the head ; the nape of the neck ;  
—*ad.* Behind, after.

KIBAR ਕਿਬਰ *s. m.* Pride, conceit.

KICHAR ਕਿਚਰ *ad.* How long, a con-  
tracted form of *kinná chir* :—*kichar ku,*  
*kichar ták, ad.* About how long ! *i. q.*  
*Kade* :—*kichar pichar karná, v. n.* To  
chatter, to make a noise.

KICHAILÁ ਕਿਚੈਲਾ *a.* See *Kuchailá*.

KICHÁWÁ ਕਿਚਾਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Kajáwáh*. A  
camel-trunk ; *i. q.* *Kajáwá*.

KICKIKICHÁUNÁ ਕਿਚਕਿਚਾਉਣਾ }  
KICKIKICHÁUNÁ ਕਿਚਕਿਚਿਆਉਣਾ }  
*v. n.* To gnash the teeth, to be in a  
rage.

KIDÁRÁ ਕਿਦਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kidár*. The name of  
a musical mode used from 9 or 10 p.m. to  
midnight ; *i. q.* *Kadárá*.

KIDPÁ ਕਿੱਡਾ } *ad.* How much ? See  
KIDPE ਕਿੱਡੇ } *Kedá*.

KIDHRE ਕਿਧਰੇ } *ad.* Somewhere, in  
KIDHRÍ ਕਿਧਰੀ } some direction:  
KIDHRÍN ਕਿਧਰੀਂ } —*his pásse*. See  
*Kis*.

KIH ਕਿਹ *pron.* Who ? Whom ? Which ?  
What ?

KIHÁ ਕਿਹਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Kaudush, Katha*. A saying,  
a thing spoken ; past tense of *v. n.* *Kahi-*  
*gá ; —ad.* How ; —*a.* Of what sort ?—  
*kihá kue, ad.* About in what way ? ; —*a.*  
Of about what sort !—*kihá jihá, a.* Of  
what sort ?—*kihe kihe, intj.* How ? why ?  
in what manner, or what account :—*kihá*  
*hi.* Howsoever :—*kihá hi howe.* Of  
whatever sort :—*tú kihá hai.* How are  
you ? *i. q.* *Kaisá*.

KIHÁNÍ ਕਿਹਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kathának*. A story,  
a fable, an idle tale.

KIHRÁ ਕਿਹੜਾ } *pron.* Who ? which ?  
KIHRÉ ਕਿਹੜੇ } What ? :—*a r á r í*

*banne, núah peke, dasso pancho kihre*  
*lekhe.* Manure on the side of a field  
(not spread over it), a daughter-in-law  
away from her husband (with her pa-  
rents) say my lord what account are they  
of ! *i. e.*, they are of no account.

KÍKAN ਕੀਕਨ *s. m.* The name of a  
tribe remarkable for nakedness and  
looking starved, ugly, stunted and miser-  
able ; *met.* a poor man ; —*ad.* See *Kíkar*.

KIKAN ਕਿਕਨ } *ad.* Why ? what for ?  
KÍKAR ਕੀਕਰ } how ? in what man-  
KIKAR ਕਿਕਰ } ner !

KIKIÁUNÁ ਕਿਕਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
scream, to shriek.



KIKKAR किक्कर } s. f. The name of  
KIKKARÍ किक्करी } a tree (*Acacia Ara-*

*bica*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*):—*kikkar dī gūnd*, s. f. The gum of the *Acacia Arabica*:—*pahāṛī kikkar*, *kābālī kikkar*. An other kind of *kikkar* tree (*Acacia Faneriana*):

KIKKARSINGÍ किक्करसिंगी s. f. An excrescence which grows on the *kakkar* tree (*Rhus intigerrima*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*.) It forms on the leaf-bud, is dark and horn like, sometimes grows to six, or seven inches long, and is as thick as a finger. It is given for cough; i. q. *Kakkrā Singd*.

KIKKUN किक्कु }  
KIKKUR किक्कुर } ad. How.

KÍL वील s. f. A nail, a stake, a peg; an imperative of v. a. *Kílḡd*.

KILÁ विला s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qald*. A fort, a castle:—*kild bandūḡd*, v. a. To build a fort, to fortify a place:—*kild bannḡḡd*, v. a. To make an entrenchment:—*kile dī fauj*, s. f. The garrison of a fort.

KILAHNÍ विलहनी s. f. See *Kulahḡt*.

KILAK विलक s. f. A reed of which pens are made, a pen; calling, a cry.

KÍLANÁ वीलना v. a. To fasten with nails; to charm (a snake.)

KILHÁUNÁ विलहाउना v. a. To cause to strain at stool; to cause to obstruct.

KILÍ विली s. f. A small fort, a castle.

KILILÍ विलिली a. Idle, without any work.

KILKARÍ विलकारी s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kilkeld*. Call-

ing; shriek, shout, cry; the chattering of a monkey, snarling:—*kilkārī mārnt*, v. a. To chatter, to snarl, to call.

KILKALÍ विलकली } s. f. A kind of  
KILKARÍ विलकरी } dance prac-  
KILKÍ विलकी } ticed by girls  
and women. See *Kirkāl*.

KILL विल s. m. A small nail, a peg, a tack; a pimple:—*kill nikalḡe*, v. n. To break out (as pimples).

KILLÁ विला } s. m. A large woollen  
KÍLLÁ वीला } pail.

KILLAR विलर s. m. A shrub of some size (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*, Nat. Ord. *Hamamelideæ*) which grows abundantly in many places on most of the rivers up to the Indus. It is generally seen in cluster and thickets. The leaf resembles that of the hazel; and in some places its leaves are said to be eaten by cattle. The wood is hard and strong, and makes good pegs, native bedsteads, rice pestles, walking sticks. The twigs are also used for binding loads and making baskets. But the chief use of the plant is for the twig-bridges.

KILLHNÁ विलहना v. n. To strain at stool; to strain at lifting a burden; to obstruct.

KILLÍ विली } s. f. A small wooden  
KÍLLÍ वीली } pail or pin, a peg or  
stake; a peg going through the plough shaft, by which the plough is fastened to the yoke by a small string.

KILLNÁ विलना v. n. See *Kílḡd*.

KÍLO विले s. f. A kind of sweetsmeat.

KILOL विलेल s. m. Gambol, romps, sport; recreation, diversion; friskiness,

wantonness ; revelry, jollity, enjoyment ;  
c. w. *karnd* ; i. q. *Kalol*.

**KÍMÁ कीमा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qimah*. Mince, minced  
meat :—*kímd karnd*, *v. a.* To mince  
meat, to chop up meat very finely.

**KIMÁM बिमाम** *s. m.* Trade, profession,  
employment, occupation, practice, habit :  
—*kimámdr*, *s. m. f.* One engaged in  
business, an artificer :—*kimdm ddr*, *s. f.*  
Business, occupation, trade.

**KÍMAT कीमत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qimat*. Price, value, rate :  
—*kímat chukáud*, *v. a.* To settle the  
price :—*kímat ddr*, *a.* See *Kímatí* :—  
*kímat ghaúud*, *v. a.* To beat down the  
price :—*kímat lagáud*, *v. a.* To value,  
to make an offer.

**KÍMATÍ कीमती** *a.* Corruption of the  
Arabic word *Qimattí*. High-priced, dear,  
precious, costly, valuable,

**KIMB बिंब** *s. m.* The name of a fruit ;  
a large sour lime, *Citrus acida, medica* ;  
i. q. *Kimb*.

**KIMEN किमें** }  
**KIMIN किमीं** } *ad.* In some way.

**KÍMKÁB कीमकाब** *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Kimkhádb*. Silk  
flowered with gold and silver brocade ;  
i. q. *Kamkhádb*.

**KÍMYÁ कीमया** } *s. f.* Alchemy,  
**KÍMYÁN कीमयां** } chemistry, speci-  
fic :—*kímyán gar*, *s. m.* An alchemist ;  
a chemist :—*kímyán gart*, *s. f.* The  
Alchemy, practical chemistry :—*kímyán*  
*garnd*, *s. f.* The wife of an alchemist, a  
female chemist.

**KIN किन** *pron.* (instr. sing. of *Kau*).  
Who ?

**KÍNÁ कीना** *v. a.* (for *kítá* in poetry.)  
Did ; i. q. *Kíne* ;—Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Kínah*. Malice, spite,  
rancour.

**KINÁM किनाम** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Ikrám*. A present :  
—*indám kirdm*. Presents, gifts.

**KINÁN किनां** *pron.* (obl. plur. of *Kau*)  
Whom ?

**KINÁRÁ किनारा** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Kindrah*. Side, shore,  
bank ; limit, edge, margin ; hem, the tag  
end of a piece of cloth :—*kindre ddr*, *a.*  
Bordered :—*kindre hoú*, *v. n.* To retire, to  
withdraw, to desert, to turn to one side :  
—*kindré karnd*, *v. n.* To abstain, to re-  
frain, to retire, to keep aloof :—*kindre*  
*kindre*, *ad.* Along the shore, alongside :  
—*kindre karnd*, *v. n.* To put away :  
—*kindre lagáud*, *v. a.* To bring or  
drag to shore (a boat) ; to lay or heave  
to (a ship) :—*kindre lagáud*, *v. n.* To  
reach the shore ; to come to an end :  
—*kindre rakkhú*, *v. n.* To put aside :—  
*maran kindre hoú*, *v. n.* To have one  
foot in the grave, to be at the point of  
death.

**KINÁRÍ किनारी** *s. f.* Gold or silver  
lace, edging, border :—*kinárl ddr*, *a.*  
Lace maker.

**KINÁUNÁ किनाउना** *v. n.* To rain  
in sparse drops.

**KINB बिंब** *s. m.* See *Kimb*.

**KINĐ किंड** *s. m.* (M.) A young wild  
pig.

**KINĐÁ किंदा** *s. m.* (M.) The name given  
to the side water channels leading off  
from the main dams in hill torrents  
used for irrigation.

**KINE किने** *pron.* (instr. sing. of *Kol*).  
Some one, any one.

**KING** किंग *s. f.* A musical instrument; (M.) the bow of a musical instrument:—*king wajjā te rāg bujjhā*. When the bow strikes, the tune is recognized.—Prov.

**KINGGARÁ** किंगरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kaṣṣarah*. A parapet, a battlement, a pinnacle, a turret.

**KINGGARÍ** किंगरी } *s. f.* A sort of  
**KINGGARÍ** कींगरी } fiddle; a figure traced on the border of a garment in imitation of the indented parapet of a fort:—*kinggarí dār, kinggarí dār, a*. Having a *Kinggarí* border (cloth.)

**KINGNÍ** किंगनी *s. f.* (Pot.) The name of an ornament worn by women in the ear; *i. q.* *Daṇḍí*.

**KINHÁN** किनुं *pron.* (obl. plur. of *Kauṇ*). Whom?

**KINHÍN** किनीं *pron.* (instr. plur. of *Kauṇ*). Who?

**KINÍ** किटी *s. f.* A drop of rain; *i. q.* *Kaṣṣá*.

**KINÍ** किनी *pron.* (instr. sing. of *Kot*). Some one, any one; *i. q.* *Kine*.

**KINÍN** किनीं *pron.* (instr. plur. *Kauṇ*). Who?

**KINJHÁR** किंझार *s. m.* (M.) The spike or beard of wheat and barley:—*kinjhārī kaṣak, s. f.* Bearded wheat:—*roḍī kaṣak, s. f.* Bald or beardless wheat.

**KINKÁ** किंका *s. m.* An atom, a particle.

**KINKHÁB** किंकाष *s. f.* See *Kinkháb*.

**KINKINÁT** किंकिटाट *s. m.* Sprinkling.

**KINKINÁUNÁ** किंकिटाउटा *v. n.* To rain moderately, to sprinkle.

**KINMANÁT** किंमटाट *s. m.* Raining in sparse drops.

**KINMANÁUNÁ** किंमटाउटा *v. n.* To rain in sparse drops.

**KINNÁ** किंटा *v. n.* To rain moderately, to sprinkle.

**KINNAR** किन्नर *s. m.* Singers or Choristers in the court of Indra; a demi-god attached to the service of *Kuvera*, the god of riches.

**KÍNO** कीनो *v. a.* See *Kind*.

**KINU** किउ *ad.* See *Kiup*:—*kiupkar, ad.* How:—*kiupki, conj.* Because, since, for.

**KIPÚRÁ** किपूरा *s. m.* Testicles of goats, sheep and cattle:—*gurúḍa kipáre, s. m.* The kidneys and testicles.

**KIR** कि *s. f.* Enmity, hatred, strife:—*kir rakkhāḍ, o. a.* To entertain hatred.

**KÍR** कीर *s. m.* A low base born person, one destitute, a beggar;—*a.* Poor.

**KIRÁ** किंरा *s. m.* A matted screen made of straw or bruised sugar-cane.

**KÍRÁ** कीरा *s. m.* A worm, a reptile, a grub, an insect, a large ant, a maggot; a snake:—*ḍabbá kírā larāḍ, u. n. hit.* To have insects biting in the vulva or anus; *i. e.*, to feel the sexual passion:—*kírdlaggāḍ, v. n.* To be worm eaten:—*kíre paṇṇe, v. n.* To have maggots (in a fruit, sore):—*kíre siṅgghāḍ, larāḍ, v. n.* To be bitten

by a snake:—*kírá makaurá, kíre makaure*,  
s. m. Insects, big ants.

**KÍRÁ** किरा s. m. (M.) Green fodder taken formerly, by Government, taken now by proprietors from tenants; i. q. *Nírá*.

**KIRAK** किरक s. f. Dust or sand mixed in a bread or flour; disgust, abhorrence, abomination, nausea:—*kirak dúst, karnt*, v. n. To be disgusted, to be nauseated, to abominate.

**KIRAKHT** किरखत a. Corruption of the Persian word *Karakht*. See *Karakht*.

**KIRAKÍ** किरकी } s. f. (M.) The cha-  
**KIRÁKÍ** किराकी } racter used by

*Kirárs* in writing. It is derived from the Sanskrit alphabet, but the letters are so mutilated that it is difficult in some cases to trace their origin. It is very deficient in consonants, having no *ng*, *jh*, *th*, *d*, *y* or *sh*; *h* is generally omitted in writing. The vowels *a*, *i*, *u* appear in the alphabet, but except as initial letters they are omitted in practice. The forms of the letters differ in different towns:—*kírákí dí likhat dílh dólá hik*. In *Kírákí* writing *dílh* and *dólá* are the same, (i. e., only *ḍ* and *l* without any vowels, would be used to express both words); i. q. *Laṇḍá*.

**KIRAN** किरन } s. f. The sun beams,  
**KIRAN** किरन } the rays of the sun,  
moon, a ray of light.

**KIRÁNÍ** किरानी s. m. Originally a clerk in an office: the term is still so used in other parts of India. In the Punjab the word is a term of contempt for Christian converts:—*kirání hojádá*, v. n. To become a Christian, a contemptuous phrase.

**KIRAR** किरर s. f. Enmity, hatred.

**KIRAR** किरर s. m. } (M.) A tribe  
**KIRARÍ** किरारी s. f. } of Hindus also  
called *Aropá*. *Kirárs* are divided into three

main tribes—*Uttaráhí* (northern), *Dakha-ná* (southern), and *Dáhrá*. The first two say they were so named because they fled to the north and south respectively. The origin of *Dáhrá* is not known. Each main tribe contains numerous sub-divisions, the nomenclature of which defies classification. A few names, as the *Mafe* and *Guráwárá*, are found in three main tribes; a large number is found in two, and the majority in only one. The main tribes do not intermarry, but the sub-divisions of a main tribe do. They worship either the *Krishná* incarnation, or the river Ganges or both. They are traders, money lenders and bankers. They have no prejudice against any kind of work, and will sell vegetables or shoes, load donkeys and do other work which an orthodox Hindu would not. In correspondence and accounts *Kirárs* use a peculiar character of their own *Kirákí*; i. q. *Karár*.

**KIRARÍ** किररी } s. f. (M.) Corrupt-  
**KIRARÍ** किररी } ed from the San-  
skrit word *Kallí*. The small house lizard:—*ját dí kirarí te shahtírán ná díhnd*. By caste a lizard and its nest in the beams.—Prov. used of low people with lofty aspirations; i. q. *Kirí*, *Kohar*, *kirí*.

**KIRARNE** किररने v. a. To grind the teeth, to gnash; i. q. *Kirírud*.

**KIRAS** किरस s. f. Gaining little things:—*kiras kadáhná, gínt*, v. a. To make gain of little things.

**KIRAT** किरत s. f. Work, business, occupation—*kirat ghaṇ*, s. m. f. An ungrateful person; short sighted and imprudent person;—a. Ungrateful, forgetful of favours:—*kirt kamát wichh barkat paigí*, v. n. To have an increase in work and earnings (a benediction):—*kirat karnt*, v. a. To work.

**KÍRAT** कीरत s. f. Deed, fame, notice; dancing.

**KÍRATANÍAN** कीरतनीयां s. m. pl. Dancing boys.

KIRĀUNĀ ਕਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To pour down, to cast seed into the ground.

KIRCH ਕਿਰਚ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Karat*. A splinter; a piece of bone; broken fragments of tooth left in the gum, a sword, especially a rapier.

KIREṚĀ ਕਿਰੇੜਾ *m. s.* See *Kareṛā*.

KIRHIṬN ਕਿਰਹਿਉਂ *s. f. (M.)* That part of the wages of a farm labourer (*rāhak*) which is paid in cash. It is generally eight annas per month. See *Rāhak*.

KIRHKATĪ ਕਿਰੁਕਟੀ *s. f.* The Pleiades; a jewel in a nose ring.

KIRĪ ਕਿਰੀ *s. f.* Dim. of *Kirā*.

KIRĪ ਕੀੜੀ *s. f.* An ant, dim. of *Kirā*.

KIRIĀ ਕਿਰਿਆ *s. f. (M.)* A branch canal. Also see *Kiryā*.

KIRIRNĀ ਕਿਰੀੜਣਾ *v. n.* To grind or gnash the teeth.

KIRIYĀN ਕਿਰਿਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of bed made of reeds and *Tilī* for sleeping and sitting on; *i. q.* *Kirā*.

KIRKAL ਕਿਰਕਲ *s. f.* } Gritting of  
KIRKARĀ ਕਿਰਕਰਾ *s. m.* } sand un-  
KIRKARĪ ਕਿਰਕਰੀ *s. f.* } der the  
teeth.

KIRKALĪ ਕਿਰਕਲੀ *s. f. (Poṭ.)* The swinging of two persons around each other, the hands are joined, and the feet propped, those of the one against those of the other; *i. q.* *Kilkālī*, *Ghumetā*.

KIRKARĀUNĀ ਕਿੜਕੜਾਉਣਾ } *v. n.*  
KIRKIRĀUNĀ ਕਿੜਕਿੜਾਉਣਾ } To  
murmur, to speak angrily.

KIRKATĀN ਕਿਰਕਟਾਂ *s. m. pl. (Poṭ.)*  
A cluster of stars; *i. q.* *Khittān*.

KIR KIR KARNĀ ਕਿਰਕਿਰ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n.* To be full of wealth (applied to a house).

KIRLĀ ਕਿਰਲਾ *s. m.* } A lizard :—*kohar*  
KIRLĪ ਕਿਰਲੀ *s. f.* } *kirlī*, *s. f.* The  
same as *Kirlī*.

KIRM ਕਿਰਮ *s. f.* 1. The Cochineal insect, (*Coecus cacti*). The colour is derived from the female insect, which is reared on the *opuntia cochiniifera* or other *opuntia*.  
2. The round worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*.  
3. A worm generally.

KIRMAJ ਕਿਰਮਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qirmizī*. Crimson.

KIRMAJĪ ਕਿਰਮਜੀ } *a., s. m.* Cor-  
KIRMACHĪ ਕਿਰਮਚੀ } rupted from  
the Arabic word *Qirmizī*. Crimson coloured; scarlet cloth.

KIRNĀ ਕਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be poured or cast (as sand), to fall into the ground (as seed) :—*hatthon kirnā*, *v. n. lit.* To be poured (something) from the hand; to give something in charity, to bestow upon.

KIRNE ਕੀਰਨੇ *s. m. pl.* Simulated mourning and weeping at funerals; (*M.*) a fraudulent pretext, an artifice :—*kirne pāune*, *v. n.* To lament, to mourn over the dead.

KIRPĀ ਕਿਰਪਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karapā*. Favour, kindness, grace :—*kirpā karnī*, *v. a.* To show mercy or kindness :—*kirpā nidhān*, *kirpā*

*nidhi*, *s. m.* The ocean of grace (a title of God):—*kirpá rakkháí*, *v. n.* To retain a kind feeling for one.

**KIRPÁL** **ਕਿਰਪਾਲ** *a.* Gracious, kind, liberal; compassionate:—*kirpál kiryá*, *s. f.* Perforation of the skull of the burning corpse, done by the nearest relative of the deceased. The soul is then finally released from the body.

**KIRPAN** **ਕਿਰਪਣ** *a., s. m.* Miserly, niggardly; a miser.

**KIRPÁN** **ਕਿਰਪਾਣ** *s. f.* An iron knife kept by Sikhs in their turbans; *i. q.* *Kard.*

**KIRSAN** **ਕਿਰਮਣ** *s. f.* } A person  
**KIRSI** **ਕਿਰਮੀ** *s. m.* } who makes gain out of little things; an industrious person; *met. a miser.*

**KIRSÁN** **ਕਿਰਮਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kírikhmán*. A husbandman, a farmer, a peasant; *i. q.* *Karsán*.

**KIRSÁNANÍ** **ਕਿਰਮਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a farmer.

**KIRSÁNÍ** **ਕਿਰਮਾਣੀ** *s. f.* Husbandry, farming.

**KIRTAN** **ਕੀਰਤਣ** *s. f.* Praising, praise of God, adoration:—*gaur kirtan*, *s. m.* The singing sacred hymns and adoration of God, through the streets of a town on any anniversary or festival:—*shabad*, *shabad kirtan*, *s. m.* Adoration of God by singing or reading hymns.

**KIRTÁRATH** **ਕਿਰਤਾਰਥ** *a.* Successful, granting of supplication.

**KIRTI** **ਕਿਰਤੀ** *s. m.* A worker, an industrious person.

**KIRTRÁ** **ਕਿਰੁਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Kar-trá*.

**KIRYÁ** **ਕਿਰਯਾ** *s. m. f.* Deed, action, an act; obsequies, funeral rites; an oath; a verb:—*kiryá karm*, *s. m.* Religious service, daily observances such as oblations, prayer, &c.; funeral ceremonies, obsequies:—*kiryá karná*, *r. a.* To perform one's obsequies:—*kiryá pad*, *s. m.* A verb, active or neuter:—*kiryá wagáráí*, *r. a.* To defame, to disgrace:—*kiryá shuddh karní*, *r. n.* To live uprightly.

**KIS** **ਕਿਸ** *pron.* Who? which? what?—*s. f.* Enmity:—*kiskarke*, *conj.* Why? Wherefore?—*kisdá*, *kisdí*, *kis de*, *pron.* Of what person:—*kis kadar*, *ad.* To what degree or extent; how much:—*kis kolon*, *kis ton*, *thon*, *ad.* From whom or what:—*kis tarah*, *kis taur*, *a.* In what manner, how:—*kis kis*, *ad.* Which, whichever, how many:—*kis pássé*, *kis taraf*, *ad.* Whither, in what direction:—*kis líye*, *kis wáste*, *ad.* Why, wherefore, on what account, for what reason:—*kis múnh náí*, *ad. lit.* With what face, *i. e.*, how dare you!—*kisne*, *pron.* Who:—*kisná*, *pron.* Whom, which:—*kis teke*, *wakat*, *ad.* At what time, when.

**KISÁÍ** **ਕਿਸਾਈ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasáí*. See *Kasáí*.

**KISAN** **ਕਿਸਨ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karishn*. See *Kishan*.

**KISÁN** **ਕਿਸਾਣ** *s. m.* A farmer, a husbandman.

**KISÁNÍ** **ਕਿਸਾਣੀ** *s. f.* Husbandry.

**KISBAT** **ਕਿਸਬਤ** *s. m.* A barber's case.

**KISE** **ਕਿਸੇ** } *pron.* (obl. case of *Koi*)

**KISI** **ਕਿਸੀ** } Any, some; to whom, to what, to which:—*kis auráí náí* or *kis auráí náí*, *ad.* Some how, in some way or other, any how:—*kise dá*, Any body's, some body's:—*kise dá ásrá* or *bharosá*, *ad.* To lean

on one :—*kise din*, *s. m.* On a certain day :  
—*kise ikh álmí nún dená*. To give some  
thing to a certain or a particular person :  
—*kise kamm nún lagg jáná*, *v. n.* To be  
engaged in any business :—*kise kolon*,  
*páson*. From any one or some one :—  
*kise kamm wichch kharch karná*, *v. a.* To  
invest or lay out money :—*kisí láik loná*,  
*v. n.* To be able, to be fit for :—*kise ná*  
*kise din*, Some time or other ; one day :  
—*kise ná kise nún*. To some one or  
other :—*kise ne. pron.* One, some one :—  
*kise te bhulle phirná*, *v. n.* To lean on a  
straw :—*kise wallon*. On one's behalf :—  
*kise wallon arjī páuná* or *mukaddamá*  
*karná*, *v. a.* To represent one in a suit.

KISB **किस्ब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Kash*. See *Kash*.

KISBAN **किस्बन्** *s. f.* } See *Kashan*.  
KISBÍ **किस्बी** *s. m.* } *Kashí*.

KISB KISB **किस्ब किस्ब** *intj. (M.)* Be-  
gone (said to a cat) ; *i. q.* *Chhure, chhire*.

KISHAN **किशन** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Karishna*. *Karishna*  
the tenth *avatár* or incarnation of  
*Vishnú* :—*Kishan pakkh*, *s. m.* The fort-  
night during which the moon is on the  
wane.

KISHTÍ **किश्ती** } *s. f.* A boat with  
KISTÍ **किस्ती** } sloping bow and  
tern :—*kishtí bāná*, *s. m. (M.)* A rule  
of an alluvium on diluvium :—*kishtí bān*,  
*vān*, *s. m.* A boatman, a sailor.

KISMAT **किस्मत** *s. f.* Corruption of  
the Arabic word *Qismat*. Fortune, lot,  
destiny, fate ; a share :—*kismat dá balí*,  
*s. m. lit.* Fortunate or lucky ; *met.* un-  
fortunate or unlucky :—*kismat diá balíá*  
*riddhí khír te hogiá daliá. lit.* O! fortunate  
man, rice and milk was cooked, and it  
turned out coarse porridge !—Prov. used  
when a man suffers a reverse of fortune  
or when his plans go wrong. See also  
*Nasib, Lekh*.

KISMIS **किस्मिस** } *s. f. Vitis*  
KISHMISH **किश्मिश** }  
*uinifera* raisins without seed :—*kishmis*  
*sirkh*, *s. f.* Red or sun-dried raisins :  
—*kismish sahj*, *s. f.* Green or shade-dried  
raisins ; *i. q.* *Sáugi*.

KISMISÍ **किस्मिसी** } *a.* Made of  
KISHMISHÍ **किश्मिशी** } raisins.

KISNÁ UTÁR **किस्ना उतार** } *s. m.*  
KISHNÁ UTÁR **किश्ना उतार** } Cor-  
rupted from the Sanskrit word *Karishan*  
*Avatár*. The Krishna incarnation of  
Vishnu.

KISSÁ **किस्सा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qissah*. A fable, a story,  
a narration ; a quarrel, a dispute :—*kissá*  
*chukáuná*, *mukáuná*, *v. a.* To settle a  
dispute :—*kissá kottá*, *ad.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Qissah Kottah*.  
Briefly, to make it short, on the whole, in  
fact :—*kissá kottá karná*, *v. a.* To cut  
the matter short.

KISYÁNÁ **किस्याना** *a.* Bashful.

KISYÁUNÁ **किस्याुना** *v. a.* To vo-  
mit.

KIT **किट** *pron.* (For *kis* from *kau*.)  
Which ? what ? *i. q.* *Kitt*.

KITÁ **किटा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qatá*. A portion of land,  
a section, an intersection.

KÍTÁ **कीटा** *v. a.* (past. tense of *karná*)  
Did, done.

KITAL **किउल** *s. m.* A very deadly  
snake, probably from *qátil*, a slayer or  
destroyer, *qátal* slaughter.

KITE **किडे** } *ad.* Somewhere ;—*pron.*  
KITÍ **किडी** } (for *kisí* from *Koí*.) Some,  
any :—*kite kite*, *ad.* In some places.

KITH ਕਿਥ } *ad. (M.) Where. Kitt*  
 KITHĀN ਕਿਥਾਂ } and *kithān* can be  
 used in the ablative, *Kithon Kithāon.*)

KITNĀ ਕਿਤਨਾ } *pron. Corrupted from*  
 KITNE ਕਿਤਨੇ } the Sanskrit word

*Katī.* Many, several, as many as ; how many ? how much ?—*kitnāku*, *pron.* About how many ? about how much ?—*kitnā hī.* However, howsoever, how-muchsoever, to whatever extent.

KITNAWĀN ਕਿਤਨਵਾਂ *a.* What number ?

KITNAWĪN ਕਿਤਨਵੀਂ *a.* What day of the month ?

KITT ਕਿੱਤ *ad.* Where ;—*pron. (for kis from kaun)* Which ? what ? *i. q. Kit.*

KITTĀ ਕਿੱਤਾ *s. m.* Business, occupation, work.

KITTHE ਕਿੱਥੇ *ad.* Where ? :—*kitthe ku, ad.* Whereabouts ?

KITTHON ਕਿੱਥੋਂ } *ad. From what*  
 KITTHĀON ਕਿੱਥਾਉਂ } place, whence,  
 where from :—*kithon talak, ton, ad.* How far, how long, to what degree :—*kitthon dā kitthe, ad.* Now here, now there ; here to day, there to-morrow.

KIUN ਕਿਉਂ *Why ? Wherefore ? Well ?*  
 What ? How is it ? What say you ?—*keun kar, ad.* How ? What manner ? Why ? What for ?—*kiun ki, conj.* Because, since, inasmuch as :—*kiun nā hove.* Why should it not be so ? Why not ? Undoubtedly :—*kiun nahin.* Why not ? Certainly, surely.

KIWELĀ ਕਿਵੇਲਾ *a.* Out of time, unseasonable ; late ; premature, untimely.

KIWEN ਕਿਵੇਂ } *ad. Somehow, in*  
 KIWIN ਕਿਵੀਂ } some way ;—*kiwen*  
*nā kiwen.* Some how or other.

KIYĀRĀ ਕਿਯਾਰਾ *s. m.* A field bed, a garden bed.

KIYĀRĪ ਕਿਯਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small garden, bed.

KIYĀRĪ ਕਿਯਾਰੀ *s. f.* The jaw ; the back of the head, the nape of the neck ;—*ad.* Behind, after.

KO ਕੋ *pron.* Any, some, any body, some body.

KOĀ ਕੋਆ *s. m.* The corner of the eye next the nose ; the node of a sugar-cane.

KOBĀ ਕੋਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kobah.* A wooden or iron instrument used for beating leather.

KOCHBĀN ਕੋਚਬਾਣ } *s. m. A coach-*  
 KOCHWĀN ਕੋਚਵਾਣ } man (corruption of English).

KOCHBĀNĪ ਕੋਚਬਾਨੀ } *s. f. The*  
 KOCHWĀNĪ ਕੋਚਵਾਨੀ } occupation  
 of a coachman.

KOCHBĀNĀNĪ ਕੋਚਬਾਨਣੀ } *s. f. A*  
 KOCHWĀNĀNĪ ਕੋਚਵਾਨਣੀ } coach-  
 man's wife.



**KODÁ ਕੋਡਾ** *a.* Bent, bent forward, stooping :—*koḍá hoḡá*, *v. n.* To nod, to be bent downwards, to stoop, to bow :—*koḍá karnd*, *v. a.* To bend downward.

**KODÁ ਕੋਦਾ** *s. m.* A very small grain :—*koḍá dalḡá*, *v. n.* To grind to pieces.

**KODÁL ਕੋਦਲ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A spade.

**KODAL ਕੋਦਲ** } *s. m.* (*M.*) A hoe.  
**KODALI ਕੋਦਲਿ** }

**KODRÁ ਕੋਦਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grain (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*.) Sown in July and harvested in October. It is not very common, nor has it any special qualities to recommend it. It is sometimes confused with another grain *mandiva*, this species of millet is also called *kodá*, which is confounded with *kodrá*; *i. q.* *Kodon*.

**KOH ਕੋਹ** *s. m.* A *kos*. The *kachchá koh* is professedly 2040 yards, less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles; but in reality it seems in most places to be nearer a mile and a half; the *pakká koh*, is over two miles. The *kos*, however, varies very much in different places and with individuals; a larger leather vessel for drawing water from a well :—*munndá koh*, *s. m.* About one mile :—*lakk baddhá Aropáḡ te munndá koh Lahore*. *Aropás* have girded up their loins and Lahore is only about a mile distance.—Prov. to express that everything is easy before exertion :—*koh ná challí bábbá tiháí*. (She) had not gone a *kos* distance, when she said, oh grandmother! I am thirsty—Prov. used of pretensions in doing a hard and difficult task or in shirking a difficult task merely by pretensions.

**KOHAR ਕੋਹਰ** *s. m.* Leprosy :—*ko-har kirlí*, *s. f.* A lizard :—*kohar wag-ḡá*, *wahḡá*, *v. n.* To ooze (leprous matter) to suffer from leprosy; *i. q.* *Korh*.

**KOHÁRÍ ਕੋਹਰੀ** *s. f.* An axe; *i. q.* *Kuhárí*.

**KOHÁṬ ਕੋਹਟ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A camel's hump.

**KOHLÍ ਕੋਹਲੀ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The camel watchman.

**KOHLÍ ਕੋਹਲੀ** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Khattírs*.

**KOHLÚ ਕੋਹਲੂ** *s. m.* An oil press.

**KOHNA ਕੋਹਣਾ** *s. m.* See *Kuhḡá*.

**KOHNI ਕੋਹਣੀ** *s. f.* The elbow; *i. q.* *Kuhḡí*.

**KOHRA ਕੋਹੜਾ** *s. m.* } A leper; (*Poṭ*.)

**KOHRÍ ਕੋਹੜੀ** *s. f.* } a putrid

**KOHURÁ ਕੋਹੜਾ** *s. m.* } corpse:—

**KOHURÍ ਕੋਹੜੀ** *s. f.* } *kohṛá kirarḡá*,

*s. m.* (*M.*) A chameleon, (*lit.* the leprous lizard):—*Bhádon dá roṛá*, *kare kohṛá*. Drought in *Bhádon* makes the crops rotten:—*kohṛá kirkaldá*, *s. m.* (*Poṭ*.) A lizard.

**KOHRAṆ ਕੋਹੜਣ** } *s. f.* A leper.  
**KOHURAN ਕੋਹੜਣ** }

**KOÍ ਕੋਈ** *pron.* Any, some, any body, somebody :—*koí chíj*, *s. f.* Something :—*koí koí*, *a.* Rare, scarce, a few :—*koí ná koí*. Somebody or other, some one or other; any :—*koí hai*. *lit.* Who is? Who waits!—*koí gharí dá gujará hai*. To live for moment, by moment, to pass time with difficulty; to live from hand to mouth.

**KOÍÁ ਕੋਇਆ** *s. m.* The corner of the eye near the nose; the node of sugarcane.

**KOIL ਕੋਇਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Kokil*. The name of a small blackbird or Indian cuckoo (*Cuculus Indicus*):—*kále báḡḡḡ koil bole*, *widá ná kílá main tatti' ṭurde ḡhole*. In black gardens the Indian cuckoo sings, I, the unfortunate did not bid farewell to my departing hour.—Song.

**KOILÁ** ਕੋਇਲਾ *s. m.* Charcoal: *i. q.* *Kold.*

**KOJHÁ** ਕੋਝਾ *m.* } *a.* Defective in a  
**KOJHÍ** ਕੋਝੀ *f.* } member (as lame,  
 blind); *i. q.* *Kuhujá.*

**KOK** ਕੋਕ *s. f.* Basting, a tack; the name of a book:—*kok shástar*, *s. m.* The name of a very indecent treatise on the art of love ascribed to a Pandit named *Koká.*

**KOKÁ** ਕੋਕਾ *s. m.* A very small nail; a foster brother; a nurse's child; the name of a Pandit.

**KOKANBER** ਕੋਕਨ ਬੇਰ *s. f.* A large shrub (*Zizyphus vulgaris*, and *Z. nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*) common in the Panjab Himalaya. It also occurs in the Salt Range, and is occasional in gardens in the Panjab. The fruit is small and sour, but is eaten; *i. q.* *Kokníber.*

**KOKÁRÁ** ਕੋਕਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

**KOKE** ਕੋਕੇ *ad. (M.)* Here, where.

**KOKH** ਕੋਖ *s. m.* The womb, the belly:—*kokhband*, *a.* Barren; *i. q.* *Kukkh.*

**KOKE** ਕੋਕੇ *ad. (M.)* Whither.

**KOKÍ** ਕੋਕੀ *s. f.* The circular space between the thumbs and two fore-fingers; joined together:—*kokí wichh áuyá*, *v. n.* To be embraced in the *Kokí.*

**KOKIR** ਕੋਕਿਰ *s. m. (M.)* Dried *pílú.* See *Pílú.*

**KOKLÁ** ਕੋਕਲਾ *s. m.* The name of an ornament worn in the ear, the wooden or metal plug put in to keep the hole patent after ears have been bored:—*sankoklá,*

*s. m.* A kind of hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*) It is generally raised in narrow strips along the edges of fields of cotton or pulse, being sown either about April, and irrigated up to the rains, or sown during the latter, the former giving much the best results. Its fibre is used for the manufacture of ropes, twine and sacking. The seeds are used medicinally as a demulcent; *i. q.* *sangkukrá* in *Saṅg.*

**KOKLÁ** ਕੋਕਲਾ } *s. f.* The name of a  
**KOKLÁN** ਕੋਕਲਾਂ } sweet singing bird,  
 the Himalayan black bird *Endynamys orientalis.* See *Koil.*

**KOKNÍBER** ਕੋਕਨੀਬੇਰ *s. m.* A small shrub (*Zizyphus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*) abundant in many parts of the plains. Its fruit, though small, is much eaten, and at time is fairly well-flavoured. The bush is of value, and is largely cut each year to make heaped fences, and at times a very good and neat fence is made by sticking the branches upright and binding them with straw ropes. The leaves are beaten from the prickly branches, and largely used as *bhúsá*, fodder; *i. q.* *Malhá.*

**KOKO** ਕੋਕੋ *s. f.* A crow; a bugbear:—*jehí koko tehe bachche.* As a crow so are its young.—Prov., As the old cock crows so the young one learns.

**KOKRÁYÁ** ਕੋਕਰਾਯਾ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs.*

**KOKRÚ** ਕੋਕਰੂ *s. m.* A hard grain of *moṭh*, *mánh*, *múngí* which cannot be rendered soft by boiling:—*kokrú moṭh*, *s. m.* A hard grain of *moṭh*; *meṭ*, a hard-hearted man.

**KOL** ਕੋਲ *prep.* Near, by, with, in the keeping or possession of, by the hand of, by means of;—*s. m.* Bamboo or other wood laid over rafters to support the thatch:—*kol áuyá*, *v. n.* To come near to, to approach:—*kol baithá*, *v. n.* To sit by or in the company of:—*kol kol*, *kolo kol*,

*ad., prep.* Approximately, about, nearly ; near, near each other, side by side :—*kol rakkhā́*, *v. n.* To keep by or near, to keep in hand, to retain ; to deposit :—*kol rahiṇā́*, *v. n.* To be present, or at hand :—*Lahore yá Amritsar de kol.* The neighbourhood of Lahore or Amritsar.

**KOLÁ** **कोला** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Koelá*. Charcoal, coal :—*kolián dí khā́*, *s. f.* A coal mine :—*kolián dí daláli dá múnḥ kálá*. In selling charcoal one's face is blackened, i.e., who can touch pitch and be not defiled.

**KOLHÁR** **कोलहार** } *s. m.* An oil fac-  
**KOLHÚ** **कोलु** } tory, an oil-press, a  
sugar press ; *met.* a fat man.

**KOLON** **कोल** *prep.* From, from the presence of, against, in comparison with, by.

**KOLSÁ** **कोलसा** *s. m. (M.)* The common pheasant.

**KOM** **कोम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qaum*. A tribe, a nation, a sect, a caste.

**KOMAL** **कोमल** *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kommil*. Tender, soft, mild.

**KOMALTÁ** **कोमलता** } *s. f.* T e n-  
**KOMALTÁÍ** **कोमलतायी** } derness,  
mildness.

**KON** **कोट** *s. m.* Shaved head :—*kon mon*,  
*s. m.* The whole shaved head.

**KON** **कोट** } *s. m.* A corner, an  
**KONÁ** **कोटा** } angle.

**KONNÁ MONNÁ** **कोनमोन** *a.* Hav-  
ing the whole head shaved.

**KONWÍ** **कोन्वी** *s. m. (K.)* The part of the high Hamalaya above the limit of forests.

**KOP** **कोप** *s. m.* Wrath, anger, rage, passion :—*kopmán*, *a.* Angry, wroth, passionate.

**KOPATT** **कोपट** *s. m.* See *Kupatt*.

**KOPATTRÁ** **कोपटत्रा** } *a.* See *Kupat*-  
**KOPATTÁ** **कोपटता** } *tá.*

**KOPÍ** **कोपी** *a.* Angry, wroth, passionate.

**KOPÍN** **कोपीन** *s. f.* A narrow strip of cloth worn between the legs ; *i. q.* *Kupín*.

**KOR** **कोर** *s. f.* Edge, margin, border, side ; a little raised skin on the margin of the nail, a hang nail ; tape ; a ranger, a line ; (*Pot*). Who, which.

**KORÁ** **कोरा** *a.* Unwashed, unbleached cloth, perfectly new ; untouched, blank ; dry ; untaught, untutored ;—*s. m.* Snow, ice, frost ; a man who stands aloof from every body :—*korá bhāṇḍá*, *s. m.* A new vessel :—*korá rakkhā́*, *v. a.* To leave blank or unpaid ; to fail in one's engagement ; to leave untaught ; to send empty away, to disappoint :—*Jeth men járá pare, Sáwan korá já* ; *Dakkh kahe sun Bhadlí chulíán nír wiká*. When *Jeth* is cold and *Sáwan* goes dry ; *Dakkh* says listen *Bhadlí*, water will be sold by handfuls :—*siyál dá korá rūpí dá borá*. If frost has come in winter, then manure has come by the sackful.—Prov.

**KORÁ** **कोरा** *s. m.* A whip, a scourge, *i. q.* *Korará*.

**KORAISHÍ** **कोरैशी** } *s. m.* A division  
**KORAISÍ** **कोरैसी** } of *Sayads* ; *i. q.* *Kuraishí*.

KORARÁ ਕੋਰੜਾ *s. m.* A whip, a scourge.

KORH ਕੋੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* Leprosy :—*koph killí*,  
*kophkírlí*, *kophí kirufí*, *s. f.* A kind of  
lizard; *i. q.* Kohar.

KORHÁ ਕੋੜ੍ਹਾ *s. m.* } A leper :—*kophá*  
KORHÍ ਕੋੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* } *kirafá*;—(M.)  
A chameleon (*lit.* the leprous lizard); *i. q.*  
*Kohar*.

KORÍ ਕੋਰੀ *a., s. m.* (Dim. of *Korá*; a  
suffix compounded with *pichchhoh*.) From.

KORKIND ਕੋਰਕਿੰਦ *s. m.* (M.) The  
double coil in which the snake *Echis*  
*carinata* lies.

KORMÁ ਕੋੜਮਾ } *s. m.* Family, tribe,  
KORMÁN ਕੋੜਮਾਂ } kin, caste.

KORNÁ ਕੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To excavate, to  
dig, to cut.

KOS ਕੋਸ *s. m.* The cuff of a sleeve :—  
*kos láuná*, *v. a.* To add a piece to the  
end of a sleeve; also see *Koh*.

KOSNÁ ਕੋਸਣਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kosh*. Cursing;—*v. a.*  
To curse, to utter maledictions upon.

KOSOHNÁ ਕੋਸੋਹਣਾ } *a.* Ugly, ill-look-  
KOSOHNÍ ਕੋਸੋਹਣੀ } ing; *i. q.* *Kusuhná*.

KOSSÁ ਕੋਸਾ *a.* Lukewarm; having  
a little beard; feverish.

KOT ਕੋਤ *s. f.* (M.) A basket made of *Tili*  
and *Kánná* in which newly married women  
and young girls keep cotton for spin-  
ning.

KOT ਕੋਟ *s. m.* A fort, a castle; a city  
wall, a rampart; a mud bank round a  
field or village; a magic circle traced  
with sand or ashes; *met.* the body; (cor-  
ruption of an English word coat), a coat;  
—*a.* Much, many :—*kof kirlí*, *s. f.* A  
house lizard.

KOTÁ ਕੋਟਾ *s. m.* A kind of dish used  
by Muhammadans at the *Muharram*.

KOTÁ ਕੋਤਾ *a.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Kotah*. Short, little, defi-  
cient, of small stature :—*kotá hādes*,  
*ādes. a.* Improvident, thoughtless,  
short-sighted :—*kote hathiārā te āuná*,  
*ājāuná*, *s. m.* To gird oneself quickly for  
fighting.

KOTAK ਕੋਤਕ *s. m.* (M.) A small dam,  
a small embanked field within an em-  
banked field. It is made where there is  
not sufficient water to irrigate the whole  
land.

KOTAL ਕੋਤਲ *s. m.* A horse or ele-  
phant led in the retinues of great men :  
—*kotal gárad*, *s. f.* Corruption of the  
English word Quarter-guard. A quarter-  
guard.

KOTÁNÁ ਕੋਤਾਨਾ *s. m.* (M.) A servant  
of village guests; a Muhammadan  
sweeper.

KOTÁNKI ਕੋਤਾਨਕਿ *s. m.* (M.) Some  
place or other.

KOTTHÁ ਕੋਠਾ } *s. m.* A house, a house  
KOTTHÁ ਕੋਠਾ } with mud roofs and

walls; the upper story of a house; a store-  
house, a granary; the belly, stomach  
(Vaidic term) :—*kotthe te chaṛh ke nachh-*  
*ṛá*, *v. n. lit.* To dance on the roof  
of a house; to be shameless, to have no  
modesty :—*kotthá ussariá te tarkhā*  
*wissariá. lit.* When his house was  
built, he forgot the carpenter.—Prov.  
used to express ingratitude after a man  
has attained his ends.—Prov.

KOTHI ਕੋਠੀ } *s. f.* A house, the style  
KOTHI ਕੋਠੀ } of house usually occu-

pied by Europeans, built of masonry, in contradistinction to wood, thatch, &c.; a granary; a treasury; a banking house, a bank; a firm, a factory; the cylinder or shaft of a well or the shaft of a bridge; a house of ill-fame for the occasional prostitution of married women; a cupboard or closet; a curb:—*chhalle kothi*, *s. f.* A house of ill-fame, a bawdy house:—*kothi galad*, *v. n.* To fix the shaft of a well or a bridge; to sink a curb:—*kothi galad*, *v. n.* To be fixed (the shaft of a well or a bridge in its place):—*kothi wal*, *kothi wala*, *s. m.* A wholesale merchant; a banker:—*jihdi kothi wichh dāge uhde kamle wī siāge*. In whose granary are grains, even his fools are wise.—Prov. *i. e.*, rich men, though they may be fools, are considered to be wise.

KOTHRĀ ਕੋਠੜਾ *s. m.* A very small house.

KOTHRĪ ਕੋਠੜੀ *s. f.* A room, a house.

KOTO ਕੋਤੋ *a.* Short.

KOTWĀL ਕੋਤਵਾਲ *s. m.* The chief officer of police for a city or police; a town superintendent; *i. q.* *Kutwāl*.

KOTWĀLĪ ਕੋਤਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* The chief police station in a town:—*kotwālī jāgā*, *v. n.* To bring a criminal action; *i. q.* *Kutwālī*.

KOŪ ਕੋਊ *pron.* Any, some, any body, some-body. See *Kot*.

KOWALLĀ ਕੋਵੱਲਾ *a.* Ignorant, stupid, one who does not know the way or who goes astray.

KOWĀNĀ ਕੋਵਾਨਾ *v. a. (M.)* To call, to summon; *i. q.* *Kudāgā*.

KOWĪ ਕੋਵੀ *s. m. (M.)* A small dove.

KOYAL ਕੋਯਲ *s. m.* See *Koil*.

KOYALĀ ਕੋਯਲਾ *s. m.* See *Koilā*, *Kolā*.

KU ਕੁ *ad.* About, (this word suffixed to adjectives of number and quantity.)

KUĀ ਕੁਆ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kūp*. A well, a pit; *i. q.* *Khāhā*, *Khāh*.

KUANG ਕੁਅੰਗ *s. m. (M.)* The blue coat.

KUĀR ਕੁਆਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kumār*. Virginity (used only in composition):—*kudr bhangā*, *v. n.* To deprive of virginity (lawfully or otherwise), to deflower:—*kudr gaṇḍal*, *s. f.* A medicinal plant (*Aloe perfoliata*, *A. Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) occasionally cultivated by *faqirs* throughout the Punjab plains. The pulp of the leaves (after removing their skin) is used medicinally in spleen diseases, rheumatism, caries and cough. It is also applied to boils and is used in veterinary medicine. *A. Indica* is a powerful ecboic. Its fibres are capable of good use for matings:—*kudrpunā*, *s. m.* Virginity.

KUĀRĀ ਕੁਆਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kamār*. An unmarried man.

KUĀRĪ ਕੁਆਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kumārī*. A virgin.

KUBB ਕੁੱਬ *s. m.* A hump on the back, a crooked back; crookedness in anything:—*kubb paigā*, *v. a.* To get a crooked back.

KUBBĀ ਕੁੱਬਾ *a.* Hump-backed:—*s. m.* A cog of the horizontal wheels of a well (*chakkli*):—*kubbe hoṅā*, *v. n.* To have a hump back.

KUBBAN कुषट } *s. f. (M.)* Semi-  
KUBBHAN कुब्जट } dried mud,  
where there is a danger of getting  
bogged.

KUBHĀG कुभाग *s. m.* Bad luck, mis-  
fortune.

KUBHĀGĀ कुभागा *m.* } *a.* Unfor-  
KUBHĀGAN कुभागत *f.* } tunate; an  
KUBHĀGĪ कुभागी *f.* } unfortu-  
nate person.

KUBHĀNĪ कुभाटी *s. f.* A sling used  
to scare birds from standing crops; *i. q.*  
*Gopīdā.*

KUBHĀU कुभाउ *s. m.* Disadvantage;  
more or less than the established rate;  
getting bogged.

KUBJĀ कुबजा } *a., s. f.* Crooked  
KUBJĀN कुबजान } backed, a crooked  
backed woman; also see *Kubb.*

KUBRĀ कुबरा *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of  
*Bilochis.*

KUBRĀ कुबरा *m.* } *a.* Crooked backed,  
KUBRĪ कुबरी *f.* } hump-backed.

KUBUDDH कुबुध } *a., s. f.* Evil  
KUBUDDHĀ कुबुधा } minded; evil  
mindedness.

KUCH कुच *s. f.* The breast of a woman,  
the breast of a girl on the verge of  
puberty.

KŪCH कुच *s. m.* Marching, march;  
a goldsmith's brush:—*kūch karjād, karnā,*  
*v. n.* To march, to leave, to depart  
from; to go to the next world, to die.

KŪCHĀ कुचा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Kachāh.* A street, a  
narrow street, a lane of a city; a brush,  
a bundle of straw, a faggot:—*kūchā*  
*mārnā, v. a.* To brush, to cleanse:—  
*kūchā lāwā, v. a.* To apply a faggot, to  
kindle, to burn:—*kūche bandā, s. f.* A  
large gate for closing a street, marking  
off the boundaries of a lane; *c. u. karnā.*

KUCHAILĀ कुचैला *a.* Dirty, filthy,  
soiled (clothes):—*mailā kūchailā, a.*  
Dirty, filthy, foul.

KUCHAJJĀ कुचजा *m.* } *a.* Foolish,  
KUCHAJJĪ कुचजी *f.* } stupid, slo-  
venly, dirty:—*ap kūchajjī te werhe nās*  
*dos, dosh.* Herself slovenly and she  
blames the courtyard!—Prov.

KUCHĀL कुचाल *s. f.* Bad conduct,  
misbehaviour; bad custom;—*a.* Of bad  
conduct, ill-conducted.

KUCHALAN कुचलट } *s. f.* Bad  
KUCHALLAN कुचलट } conduct.

KUCHALNĀ कुचलना *v. a.* To bruise,  
to crush.

KŪCHAN कुचट } *s. f. (M.)* A kind  
KUCHCHAN कुचट } of brush for  
washing out milk vessels.

KUCHCH कुच *s. m.* A weaver's brush.

KUCHCHH कुच } *s. f.* A corner, a nook,  
a hiding place.

KUCHCHHAR कुचहर } *s. m.* The  
KUCHCHHUR कुचहर } haunch, the  
bosom, the lap:—*kuchchhar baithā, v. n.*  
To sit in the lap:—*kuchchhar baith kr*  
*dārhi khonā, v. a.* To pluck out one's  
beard while sitting in his lap, *i. e., to*

deceive one in the disguise of friendship:—*kuchchhay laiṇá*, v. a. To seat (a child) on one's haunch, to take into the arms, to embrace:—*kurí kuchchay te shahir dhandṛá*, The girl is in the lap, while the crier cries her as lost through the town—Prov.—to hunt for a thing while it is all the while by one.

**KUCHCHÍ कुची** } s. f. A small  
**KÚCHCHÍ कुची** } brush, a white-wash brush, a pile of seven cakes:—*kúchchí márná*, v. a. To cleanse, to whitewash:—*kúchchí pharṇá*, v. a. To cleanse, to withdraw; to distribute.

**KUCHH कुह** pron. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kinchat*. Any, some, anything, something, a little, a part, somewhat:—*kuchh aindā fark náḥ hoṇá*, v. n. To be no material difference:—*bahut kuchh*, a. A great deal:—*kuchh dō kuchh hojāṇá*, v. n. To become quite different:—*kuchh dō kuchh kahāṇá*, v. a. To say that a thing is something else, to make out something different, to give a false turn to a story:—*kuchh dār nahīn*, *kuchh dār dī gall nahīn*. No fear, it does not matter—*kuchh gall wī*, intj. Any reason at all! why! wherefore:—*kuchh hojāṇá*, v. n. To be possessed by an evil spirit, —*kuchh hor laiṇá*, v. a. To take something else—*kuchh kah baithāṇá*, v. n. To say something unpleasant:—*kuchh kahāṇá*, v. n. To say something:—*kuchh kardāṇá*, v. a. lit. To make into something else; to bewitch, to charm:—*kuchh ku*, ad. About a little:—*kuchh kuchh*, ad. Somewhat, nearly:—*kuchh ná kuchh*. Something or other, somewhat:—*kuchh nahīn*. Nothing, it is nothing:—*kuchh ná puchcho*, lit. Don't ask, do not speak of it:—*kuchh parwāḥ yā chintā nahīn*. No matter: never mind:—*sabḥ kuchh*. Every thing:—*is wichh kuchh nahīn*. That is, no question about it, no doubt:—*kuchh táṇ*. A little:—*kuchh ujar nahīn*. There is no objection.

**KUCHLÁ कुचला** s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kulak*. The seed of the poison-nut (*Strychnos Nux-Vomica*, Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*). The fruit is of the size and appearance of an orange. The seeds are embedded in the pulp. Abundant in Coromandel and Malabar.

**KÚCHNÁ कुचठा** v. a. To scour, to rub, to cleanse.

**KUCHRÁ कुचरा** a. Broken to pieces, divided, bruised.

**KÚD कुद** s. f. (K.) A cave or hollow place under a rock.

**KUDÁÍ कुदायी** s. f. Leaping.

**KUDÁKAL कुदाकल** } s. m. A jumper,  
**KUDÁKAR कुदाकर** } a leaper.

**KUDÁL कुदाल** } s. m. A grubbing  
**KUDÁLÁ कुदाला** } hoe, a pick-axe, a mattock.

**KUDALLÍ कुदल्ली** s. m. (M.) A kind of net.

**KUDAR कुदर** a. Fearless.

**KUDÁÚ कुदाउ** a. Capable of leaping.

**KUDÁUNÁ कुदाउना** v. a. To cause to leap.

**KUDAYÁ कुदया** a. Merciless, cruel.

**KUDDNÁ कुदना** v. n. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kurdan*. To leap, to spring, to jump; to leap for joy; to rejoice, to be merry, to be overjoyed; to rise up:—*kuddāḥ bākkrá*, s. m. A scape-goat, a goat offered at a shrine, but not sacrificed:—*kise dī chhāḥ te kuddāḥ*. To presume on another's protection.

**KUDHAB कुदब** } a. Ill-shaped,

**KUDHABÁ कुदबा** } ugly, awkward;  
 ill-mannered, audacious, impudent, insolent; met. difficult, complicated.

**KUDHÁN कुदान** s. m. That which is not right or lawful, something forbidden or unclean.

KUDHANG कुङ्ग } a. Ill-bred,  
KUDHANGGÁ कुङ्गा } ill-mannered,  
uneducated ; awkward.

KUDHANGGÍ कुङ्गी s. f. Awkward-  
ness ; slovenliness.

KUDHARM कुपर्म s. m. Unrighteous-  
ness.

KUDHARMAN कुपर्मन s. f. }  
KUDHARMÍ कुपर्मि s. m. } A n  
unrighteous person ; unrighteous.

KUDHÍ कुङ्घी s. f. (M.) The act of collect-  
ing the grains of corn that remain em-  
bedded in the threshing-floor after thresh-  
ing. The *Kudhí* is usually the perquisite  
of the shoe-maker. See *Angá*.

KUDRAT कुदरत s. f. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Quadrat*. Divine power,  
nature, universe.

KUDRATÍ कुदरती ad. Natural, in-  
stinctive, natural.

KUDWAIYÁ कुदवैया s. m. A leaper,  
a jumper.

KUFAR कुफर } s. m. Infidelity, scepti-  
cism, blasphemy :—

*kufar bakrā, kufar dā kalmā māhon kaqāh-  
qā, v. n.* To speak blasphemy, to talk non-  
sense :—*kufar dā fatwā denā, v. a.* To con-  
demn one as an infidel :—*kufar kachahrī,*  
s. f. Bad company :—*kufar torā, v. a.*  
*lit.* To convert one ; to overcome one's  
obstinacy, to break one's resolution.

KUFFEDÁ कुँफेदा s. m. (Pot.) A dog :  
*kāun kīrār kuffedā, basāh nā karye, suffedā.*  
Crow, money lender, and dog are never  
to be trusted, though asleep.—Prov.

KUFRÍ कुदरी s. m. A blasphemer.

KÚH कुह s. m. See *Kháh*.

KUHÁÍ कुहायी s. f. Killing ; reward  
for killing.

KUHAL कुहल s. f. See *Kuld*.

KUHÁN कुहान s. m. The hump of a  
camel, the hump of a certain class of  
camel.

KUHAN कुहन u. a. (M.) To kill.

KÚHAN कुहण s. f. A grain pit.

KUHÁRÁ कुहाड़ा s. m. An axe.

KUHÁRÍ कुहाड़ी } s. f. Corrupted  
KUHÁRÍ कुहारी } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kuthárá*. A small axe, a hatchet.

KUHÁSSÁ कुहासा s. f. A fog, a mist.

KUHÁUNÁ कुहाउना v. a. To cause  
to be killed.

KÚHÍ कुही s. f. A bird of prey, a kind  
of hawk.

KUHI कुही s. m. (M.) A mattock.

KUHÍR कुहीर s. f. Fog, mist.

KUHÍR कुहीर s. f. Fine rain or mist ;  
difficulty.

KUHJÁ कुहजा m. } a. Defective, want-  
KUHJÍ कुहजी f. } ing in a member, as  
an eye, a leg.

KÚHL कुहल } s. f. A small canal  
KÚHUL कुहुल } or water-course.



KÚHN कुहन } *s. m.* A small  
 KÚHNÁ कुहना } *mashk* (leather bot-  
 tle); *mel.* the belly.

KUHNA कुहना } *v. a.* To kill, to  
 KUHUNÁ कुहना } *slay.*

KÚHNÍ कुहनी *s. f.* The elbow.

KUHULÚ कुहुलु *s. m.* An oil press.

KÚHUN कुहु *pron.* Some, any, some  
 thing, anything, a little.

KUHUR कुहुर *s. m. f.* Bloom, the  
 flower of the mango; fog, mist:—*kuhur*  
*duṣṣḍ, lagṣṣḍ, paṣṣḍ, v. n.* To bloom (the  
 mango):—*kuhur paṣṣḍ, v. n.* To rise  
 (fog.)

KUHUR कुहुर *s. m.* Leprosy; *i. q.*  
*Kohar.*

KUHURÁ कुहुरा *s. m.* } *A leper;*  
 KUHURAN कुहुरन *s. f.* } *i. q. Kohu-*  
 KUHURÍ कुहुरी *s. f.* } *rd.*

KÚÍ कुयी *s. f.* small well; *i. q. Khúhí.*

KÚJÁ कुजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Kúzah*. An earthen water  
 pot or goblet, an earthen cup in which  
 sugar candy is crystallized; a cup of  
 such sugar candy, sugar crystallized in an  
 earthen pot, (*Kéje dī mīrī.*)

KUJÁT कुजात *a.* Of a different caste, of  
 a low caste, evil-minded, mischievous.

KUJH कुज *pron.* Some, any, something,  
 anything, a little. See *Kuchh.*

KÚJÍ कुजी *s. f.* An earthen water  
 pot with a spout:—*Kájīgar, s. m.* A  
 potter.

KUJJÁ कुजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Kúzah*. An earthen vessel,  
 a water pot; a cup of sugar-candy (*kujje*  
*dī mīrī.*) See *Kájī*:—*kujje wichch daryá*  
*bannhṣḍ, v. n.* Much in little, *multum*  
*in parvo*, a storm in a tea-pot.

KUJJÍ कुजी *s. f.* } A small earthen  
 KUJRÁ कुजरा *s. m.* } pot (smaller  
 KUJRÍ कुजरी *s. f.* } than a *Kujjā.*)

KUK कुक } *s. f. (M.)* A date which  
 KUKÁN कुकान } has shrivelled up

while still on the tree. Such dates are us-  
 ed to feed goats:—*bakrīṣ de wáste koí*  
*kukán ghīnā de; bheḍen de kītī, sohnān yār*  
*gararā ghatāde.* For the goats bring  
 some shrivelled dates; for the sheep,  
 beautiful lover! build a hut.—Song.

KÚK कुक *s. f.* A shriek, a cry, loud  
 weeping:—*kúk mārī, v. n.* To weep  
 aloud, to cry, to shriek.

KÚKÁ कुका *s. m.* A sect of Sikhs  
 followers of Bhai Ram Singh so called  
 because they used to shriek or dance at  
 their meetings; *i. q. Námādhārd.*

KÚKAR कुकर *s. m.* } Corruption of  
 KÚKARÍ कुकरी *s. f.* } the Sanskrit  
 word *Kúkur*. A dog.

KUKARM कुकरम *s. m.* An evil deed.

KUKARMAN कुकरमन *s. f.* } An  
 KURKARMÍ कुकरमी *s. m.* } evil  
 doer.

KUKKAR कुकर } s. m. A cock;  
KUKKUR कुकुर } —a. Hoary, grey-headed:—*Kukkar chhidā*, s. f. The name of a medicinal plant.

KUKRŪNGHŪN कुकुरङ्गुण s. m. The crowing of a cock.

KUKKH कुक्ख s. f. The womb; the abdomen; a side of the belly:—*kukkh bharnā*, v. a. To fill the belly; to be satisfied; to be big with young:—*kukkh harī bhari hoṇā*, v. n. To be pregnant.

KUKKHĪ कुक्खी s. f. A reed; leaves of *pilchhi*; (*Por.*) the circular space embraced by uniting the ends of the thumbs and two fore-fingers; in the best sense i. q. *Kokā*.

KUKKRA कुक्करा } s. m. A kind of  
KUKRA कुकरा } hemp, the same  
KUKKURĀ कुकुरा } as *sankukhā* in *Sag.*

KUKNĀ कुकणा v. n. See *kuk mārā* in *Kāk*.

KUKRĪ कुकरी } s. f. A hen.  
KUKKARĪ कुकुरी }

KUKRŪNGGĀ कुकुरङ्गा s. m. A shriek.

KUL कुल s. f. Family, race, pedigree, ancestry, relation, generation:—s. m. Certain portions of the *Qurān* which begin with the word *Qul* (say 'hou'). —*kul sharf*, s. m. The *Sūrat-ul-Ikhlas* or Chapter called Unity, in the *Qurān*; —*kul dharm*, s. m. Ancestral religion, family rites:—*kul āg*, a. Of low or mean family, low, mean:—*kul karne*, *kul paph-ge*, v. a. To perform a religious ceremony practised among Muslims on the third day after the death of a person: —*kul mār*, s. m. A destroyer of one's own

family:—*kul mārā*, v. n. To destroy one's own family:—*kul mitt*; *kul mittar*, s. m. A family friend:—*kulārt*, s. f. A woman of a good family:—*kulāde*, s. m. The extinction of a family, total destruction; c. v. *karnā*:—*kul niādi*, s. f. Family disgrace:—*kul nā. dāg*, *waṭā. kalāṅk*, *kalāṅk dā ṭikkā*, *lagāṅgā*, v. a. To disgrace or stigmatize, one's family:—*kul pālī*, s. f. A chaste woman who preserves the reputation of her family:—*kul parohat*, s. m. The family priest:—*kul pat*, s. f. m. Family reputation; the master of a family, the most worthy person of a family:—*kul patrā*, s. f. A genealogical table:—*kul pālak*, s. m. f. One who provides for his family:—*kul pāj*, s. m. The family priest:—*kul pājā*, s. m. One who is attentive to family rites; a family priest:—*kul tārak*, s. m. One who procures fame and reputation for his ancestors in this world, and secures their salvation in the world to come; a youth who is a credit to his family:—*kul tārān*, s. f. A place of pilgrimage in the Punjab, a female who is a credit to her family:—*kul want*, *kul wantī*, s. f. A person of good family:—*kaṅak purāṅg*, *ghen nāwān*, *ghar kulwāṅg nār*, *turān utte challāṅ chāre sury saṅgār*. Old wheat, and new butter, a woman of a good family in the house, and fourth, a horse to ride on, these are the four marks of heaven.—Prov.

KULĀ कुला s. f. A woman of a good family.

KULĀ कुला a. Soft, tender, mild.

KULABBĀ कुलब्बा a. (M.) Useless, worthless, bad (opposed to *Sulabbā*):—*kulabbā shai dā kulabbā mull*. A worthless thing fetches a bad price.

KULACHCHHAN कुलच्छन s. m. A bad sign, an ill-omen.

KULACHCHHANĀ कुलच्छना s. m. An ill-omened person, an evil doer.

KULADD कुलद a. Unwilling to carry a load (an animal).

KULAHAR कुलहर *s. m. (M.)* The time of day shortly before noon.

KULAIHNI कुलैहनी *s. f.* See *Kulaihni*.

KULAJJ कुलज्ज } *a.* Shameless, im-  
KULAJJĀ कुलजा } pudent.

KULAJJAT कुलज्जट *a.* Ill-flavoured.

KULAKKHNI कुलक्खनी *a., s. f.* Ill-tempered; ill-tempered woman.

KULALLĀ कुलल्ला } *a.,* Awkward.

KULALLĪ कुलल्ली }

KULANGG कुलंग *s. m.* The name of a bird, the king crow, the fork-tailed shrike.

KULANJAN कुलनज्ज *s. m.* A tuberous root covered with rings, brownish, inside dirty white. Has an aromatic odour, and is used as a substitute for Ginger. It is the product of *Alpina galanga*, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceae*.

KULANN कुलन्न *a.* Ill-formed, deformed, stupid.

KULARĀ कुलरा *a.* Soft, tender, mild.

KULĀTARE GIJJHĀ कुलाउने

KULĀTE LAGGĀ कुलाउने

गिँइटा } *v. n.* To have bad habits, to  
लगाटा } practise evil.

KULATT कुलउट *s. f.* Bad habit, bad disposition.

KULBALĀHAT कुलबलउट

KULBALĀT कुलबलट

KULBULĀT कुलबुलाट

*s. f.* Fluttering, vernacular motion.

KULBALĀUNĀ कुलबलउनीटा *v. n.* To flutter, to try to extricate itself (an

insect) from mud or water; to itch, to fidget, to writhe (as a worm); to rumble (the bowels).

KULBUL KULBUL KARNĀ कुलबुल कुलबुल कर्ना *v. n.* To flatter.

KULGHĀ कुलघा *v. n.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kulchah*. A biscuit or cake; a variety of rolls much eaten by *Cashmirs*.

KULFA कुलढ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
KULPH कुलढ } the Arabic word  
*Qafl*. A lock.

KULHĀ कुलहा *A pot herb. (Portulaca oleracea, Nat. Ord. Portulacaceae.)* It is also used medicinally in inflammations, considered cool and dry, also aperient; *i. q.* *Luniya, Lūnak Sāg*.

KULFĪ कुलही } *a.* Corruption of the  
KULPHĪ कुलही } Arabic word *Qulfi*.

Dark brown; *s. f.* An iron stem of a pipe, a mould for jellies, ices; a cup with a cover:—*kulfi dār, a.* Having an iron stem (a pipe):—*kulfi rang.* Deep lilac blue prevailing.

KULH *s. f.* A brook, a rivulet, a canal; *i. q.* *Kūhal*.

KULHĀ कुलहा *s. m. (M.)* That part of a bullock's harness on which the yoke presses.

KULHĀRĀ कुलहारा *s. m.* An axe.

KULHĀRĪ कुलहारी *s. f.* A small axe; a sugar house and press.

KULĪ कुली *s. m.* Corrupted from the *Tādrī* word *Qulī*. A porter, a labourer, a cooly.

KULĪK कुलीक *s. m., a.* Out of line.

KULINJAN कुलिनज्ज *s. m.* See *Kulanjan*.

**KULKULÁN कुलकुलान्** *ad.* Altogether, all in all :—*kulkulāṇ mālik honā*, *v. n.* To be sole proprietor, a plenipotentiary; one entrusted with the whole economy of the house.

**KULL कुल** *ad.* Altogether, entirely :—*kull jamā*, *s. m.* The sum total, full amount.

**KULLÁ कुल्ला** *a.* White or almond coloured or something between a light bay and a light brown (applicable to horses) :—*s. m.* The hip, the buttocks.

**KULLAR कुलर** } *s. f.* A sweetmeat,  
**KULLUR कुलुर** } Sesame seed beaten up with sugar.

**KULTH कुलथ** } *s. m.* A kind of  
**KULTHI कुलथी** } pulse. Madras horse gram, not much grown in the plains, extensively grown in the hills. *Dolichos uniflorus*. *D. catjang*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*. It is the poorest kind of pulse, the grain is hard and indigestible.

**KULUNJÁÍ कुलुजायी** *s. f.* Drawing water; wages for drawing water.

**KULUNJÁUNÁ कुलुजाउना** *v. a.* To cause to draw water out of a well, or cistern.

**KULUNJNÁ कुलुजना** *v. a.* To draw water out of a well or cistern.

**KUMÁD कुमाद** *s. m.* } A sugar-cane  
**KUMÁDÍ कुमादी** *s. f.* } field, sugar-cane *Saccharum officinarum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*; *i. q.* *Kamād*.

**KUMÁÍ कुमायी** *s. f.* Earnings, gain; work, performance; *i. q.* *Kamdí*.

**KUMAID कुमैद** } *a.* Bay (applied to  
**KUMAIT कुमैत** } horses); dark bay :—

*kakkā kamāid*, *s. m.* Chestnut, (horse).

**KÚMAL कुमल** } *s. f.* A young shoot,  
**KÚMBAL कुम्बल** } a bud, an unblown flower :—*a.* Soft, tender, mild; *i. q.* *Komal* :—*kūmalitā*, *s. f.* Softness, tenderness, mildness.

**KÚMALÍ कुमली** *s. f.* A young shoot, a bud, an unblown flower; the tip of the nose.

**KUMÁN कुमाट** *s. f.* A bow; authority, a command; jurisdiction. See *Kamāṣ*.

**KUMÁR कुमार** *s. m.* Dice, a game with dice; a boy, a youth. See *Kumār*, *Kamār* :—*kumārbāj*, *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qumārbaṣ*. A gambler, a card player; *met.* subtle :—*kumārbājī*, *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic and Persian word *Qumārbaṣ*. Card playing; gambling; *met.* cunning, subtlety.

**KUMÁRÍ कुमारी** *s. f.* A girl, a virgin; *i. q.* *Kuārī*.

**KUMAT कुमत** *s. m.* A bad form of religion.

**KUMÁTHÍ कुमाठी** *s. f.* Beating; annihilation :—*kumáthī karní*, *v. a.* To beat, to strike; to annihilate.

**KUMATT कुमॅट** *s. f.* A weak understanding :—*a.* Of a weak understanding.

**KUMÁUNÁ कुमाउना** *v. a.* To earn, to gain; to work, to perform; *i. q.* *Kamā-ugā*.

**KUMÁWAN कुमावन** *v. n.* (M.) To whither, to fade. *Present participle*: *kumāwāṇ*; *Future*: *kumāwāṇ*; *Past participle*: *kumāwā* :—*bājhon sīdā kauṣe*

*pāṣṭī, wāḥṣān kumānān.* Except their husbands, who can give water to these faded creepers.—Song.

**KUMBAL** ਕੁੰਬਲ *s. f.* See *Kāmal*.

**KUMBH** ਕੁੰਭ } *s. m.* An earthen water-

**KUMBH** ਕੁੰਭ } pot held by a water bearer, in which some pice are thrown by the bridegroom when entering the threshold of his father-in-law's house; the sign *Aquarius*; an elephant's forehead:—*kumbh dā mēdā, s. m.* A fair held at Hardwar every 12th year.

**KUMBHAL** ਕੁੰਭਲ *s. m.* The cavity in the earth in which a weaver's treadles are placed; a dungeon.

**KUMBHĪ** ਕੁੰਭੀ } *s. f.* One of the di-

**KUMBHĪ** ਕੁੰਭੀ } visions of hell in which the wicked are baked like the vessels of a potter or are cooked like the contents of a cooking pot:—*kumbhī dā mēdā, s. m.* The sixth year fair at Har-dwar.

**KUMETHĪ** ਕੁਮੇਠੀ *s. m.* Beating; annihilation; *i. q.* *Kumāṭhī*; *c. w.* *karnī*.

**KUMETĪ** ਕੁਮੇਟੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the English word Committee. A Committee.

**KUMHĀR** ਕੁਮਹਾਰ *s. m.* A potter; a worm with a great many feet that comes out of the ground in the rainy season; *i. q.* *Ghamīdr*.

**KUMHĀRĪ** ਕੁਮਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A potter's wife or daughter; *i. q.* *Ghamīdrī*:—*kumhārī ḥṣṣe hī dhāṇḍe sālḥuṇḍī hāi.* The potter's wife praises her own pots.—Prov. used of those who praise their own things.

**KUMKUMĀ** ਕੁੰਕੁਮਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qumqumāh*. An exceedingly thin bottle made of sealing wax or lac containing the red colouring

matter, which the Hindus throw at each other at the *Holī*.

**KUMLĀUNĀ** ਕੁੰਮਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kashmal*. To wither, to fade; *i. q.* *Kumlāuṇḍ*.

**KUMMĀ** ਕੁੰਮਾ } *s. m.* A species of  
**KUMMĀ** ਕੁੰਮਾ } sea monster.

**KUMMAK** ਕੁੰਮਕ } *s. f.* Help; reinforce-  
**KUMMUK** ਕੁੰਮੁਕ } ment.

**KUMMAKAN** ਕੁੰਮਕਣ *s. f.* } A help-  
**KUMMAKĪ** ਕੁੰਮਕੀ *s. m.* } er.

**KUMMĀN** ਕੁੰਮਾਂ } *s. m.* A turtle, a tor-  
**KUMMĪN** ਕੁੰਮੀਂ } toise;—*s. f.*—*jāt dā kumḥān te Khawājā Khijar dī potrī.* By caste a turtle, and she pretends to be grand-daughter of *Khawājā Khisar*.—Prov.

**KUMMĪ** ਕੁੰਮੀ *s. m.* (*lit.* means tortoise.) An insect which is round-backed like a tortoise; hence the name. It is a sort of lady bird, a kind of insect that attacks to the root of turnips; (*Prof.*) dust in wheat.

**KUMRĪ** ਕੁਮਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qumrī*. A turtledove, a ringdove.

**KUMŪT** ਕੁੰਮੂਤ *s. m.* A worthless son, a bastard.

**KUN** ਕੁੰ *prep. (M.)* The sign of the dative case (as *nūn*) To:—*kūn kūn karnā, v. a.* To whine (as a puppy):—*Sayad te Mullān kūn Khudā bādshāhī nā dāwe.* May God not give kingship to *Sayads* and *Mullāns*.—Prov.

**KUN** ਕੁਨ *prep. (K.)* Who.

KÚṆ कुण *s. m.* A corner.

KÚṆÁ कुणा *v. n.* To speak, to say ;—  
*s. m.* A corner.

KUNÁHDÁ कुणाहदा *s. m.* (*Por.*) A worm which is supposed to infest the teeth and cause tooth ache ; *i. q.* *Ghundāddā, Ghundāddā.*

KUNÁL कुनाल *s. m.* } An earthen  
KUNÁLÁ कुनाला *s. m.* } vessel in  
KUNÁLÍ कुनाली *s. m.* } which flour  
is kneaded, an earthen pan or basin :—*got kundlá, s. m.* The eating together of women of the same caste on bringing home a bride.

KUNBÁ कुनबा *s. m.* Kindred, tribe, family, caste, brotherhood.

KUNBHAK कुंभक *s. f.* The practice of retaining the breath ; a form of austerities practised by Yogis.

KUNCHAR कुंजर *s. m.* An elephant.

KUNḌ कुण्ड *s. m.* A spring, a pond, a pool, a lake, an abyss ; a large earthen vessel especially fixed in the manger for cattle, a manger, a shallow pit or pan in which a sacrificial fire is lighted (as *hawāṇ kuṇḍ*), a fire altar.

KUNḌ कुण्ड *a.* Blunt ; slow, obtuse, dull, stupid.

KÚṆḌ कुण्ड *s. m.* (*K.*) A foul or deep hole in a stream backed by rocks or a steep bank ; (*M.*) lower land flooded by a river.

KUNḌÁ कुण्डा *s. m.* A staple, an iron staple ; a drag consisting of hooks to fish up things lost in water ; an iron

instrument with which elephants are driven ; a master over men to keep them in order ; (*M.*) a bullock whose horns have been turned :—*sir te kuṇḍá hṛṇá, v. n. lit.* To have a *kuṇḍá* (a master or any elder relative) at the head, *i. e.*, one who controls.

KUNḌÁ कुंदा *s. m.* A block ; the stock of a gun ; a gore ; the wing of a bird ; an arm of a paper kite ; a piece of trousers ; (*M.*) the socket in the boot of the plough into which the share fits.

KUNḌÁ कुंडा *s. m.* An earthen flat pan in which curd is conglutated by confectioners ; an earthen or stone vessel in which drugs are bruised with water.

KUNḌÁÍ कुंदायी *s. f.* (*M.*) A fee paid to the blacksmith for fixing the staple of the share in the boot of the plough.

KUNḌAL कुण्डल *s. m.* (*M.*) The cross bar of a *Jaṇḍá* (a drag rake) into which the teeth are fixed. Also used of the *daṇḍáí.*

KUNḌAL कुण्डल *s. m.* A circle, a curl, an ear-ring ; an iron ring on an ox's neck by which he is secured against thieves ; a circle round the sun or moon.

KUNḌÁLÁ कुण्डाला *s. m.* A large earthen pot used for kneading flour in an earthen pan or basin.

KUNḌÁLÍ कुण्डाली *s. f.* A ring, a curl, a coil ; a horoscope.

KUNḌÁLÍ कुण्डाली *s. m.* (*K.*) A rice stack, round in shape made of bundles.

KUNḌAN कुण्डन } *s. m.* Fine gold ;—*a.*  
KUNḌAN कुण्डन } Bright, shining,  
pure, unalloyed.

KUNDAR कुंदर } s. f. (M.) A water  
KUNDAR कुंद } plant, the bulrush

(*Typha augustifolia*, *T. latifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Typhaceæ*). The leaves are used to make mats, baskets and string. The down on the head is cooked and eaten, and the head is steeped in oil and fired by boys as a plaything.

KUNDĀUNĀ कुंदाउना } v. a. To  
KUNDĀUNĀ कुंदाउना } cause to be eaten.

KUNDH कुंद s. m. f. An ignorant stupid person, one without art or skill, stupid, ignorant.

KUNDHĪ कुंदी a. Crooked horned (said of a buffalo.)

KUNDĪ कुंदी s. f. Beating, the process of smoothing clothes after washing, the art of calendering cloth;—(M) The name of a disease of wheat which occurs in *Phāgan* and *Chetar*. The ear is twisted up like coils after the grain is formed. Only a few plants are attacked:—*kundī karnā*, v. a. To beat and smooth clothes.

KUNDĪ कुंडी s. f. A fish hook; an iron ring set in a wooden frame, a chain to fasten a door; a wooden pitchfork.

KUNDĪ कुंडी s. f. A small earthen pan, a flat stone vessel, dim, of *Kundā*, a small stone mortar:—*kundī sofā*, s. m. f. A pestle and mortar especially used for grinding *bhang*.

KUNDNĀ कुंडना v. a. To eat.

KUNGGARĀ कुंगरा a. Able-bodied, robust, athletic, stout.

KUNGGARNĀ कुंगरना } v. n. To be  
KUNGGURNĀ कुंगरना } shrunk, to be drawn in.

KUNGGĪ कुंगी s. f. Rust in wheat, which prevails mostly when much rain has been followed by cloudy weather. See *Kunghī*.

KUNGGŪ कुंगू s. m. The name of a very fine, pure composition of a red colour, made of *dmā*, used by women to ornament their foreheads:—*kunggū dī kaṭorī*, s. f. The small metallic cup full of *kunggū*:—*kunggū dī kaṭorī pāwī*, v. n. To throw a cup full of *kunggū* over one, a custom in old times practised by Hindus. They threw such a cup full on the *Rājā* on the first day he sat on the throne.)

KUNGHĪ कुंघी s. f. (M.) The rust. It attacks wheat, and according to some *Churāl* and *Masar*. All agree that barley is not attacked by it. The disease is supposed to be caused by a continuance of cloudy weather, without wind, sun and rain. It occurs chiefly in wheat sown late. Sun-shine is the best remedy, and as the west wind disperses the clouds it is useful, but in itself it possesses no virtues. If the disease attacks the crops before the grain has formed the ears are empty; if after, the grain is small.

KUNH कुंह } pron. Some, any, some  
KUNHU कुंह } thing, anything, a little.

KUNĪ कुनी s. f. (M.) An earthen vessel in which meats, vegetables, &c. are boiled and baked; i. q. *Kunni*.

KUNĪT कुनीत s. f. Evil intention, bad design.

KUNĪT कुनीत } a. Having a bad  
KUNĪTĀ कुनीता } design.

KUNJ कुंज s. f. A large ash-coloured or grey water bird like a crane, the Florican.

**KUNJ कुंज** *s. m.* A corner; an embroidered work on the four corners of a shawl; the cast skin of a snake, used medicinally; (*Pos.*) a string by which drawers are drawn round the waist:—*kunj gosā, s. m.* A private place, secret place; *sub rosa*:—*kunj badalnā, lāhunī, v. n. met.* To change old clothes and wear new ones.

**KUNJĪ कुंजी** *s. f.* A key:—*mānāh wichch kunjī āhunī, v. n.* To speak not (on account of fear.)

**KUNJKĀ कुंजका** *s. m.* A cord or strap on the hinder part of a saddle, by which a portmanteau or other article is lashed on; (*Pos.*) a wide legged pantaloons:—*kunjke lāunā, v. a.* To lash a thing on behind the saddle.

**KUNJRĀ कुंजरा** *s. m.* A hawker of vegetables, an importunate, talkative, shameless person; *i. q. Karānjrā.*

**KUNKA कुंका** *s. m.* Presents; the leavings of food presented to great men, given to dependents; sacred relics; a kind of sweetmeat made of flour, sugar and ghee; (*i. q. Karāh and Halwā.*)

**KUNKUNĀ कुंकुना** *v. a.* To throw a single grain into the mouth.

**KUNLĀ कुंला** *a.* Soft, tender, mild.

**KUNMĀR कुंमार** *s. m.* A man who commits infanticide.

**KUNNAN कुंनन** *s. m.* Fine gold; *i. q. Kunḍan.*

**KUNNĪ कुंनी** *s. f.* A small earthen cooking vessel; *i. q. Kūnī.*

**KUNNŪ कुंनु** *s. m.* A heap, a pile: *kunnā lāunā, v. n.* To heap up, to collect into a heap.

**KUNS कुंम** *s. f.* Information; fault, defects.

**KUNṬ कुंट** *s. f.* A corner, side, direction.

**KUP बुय** *s. m.* A well:—*ādh kēp, s. m.* Dark well; hell; a variety of paper kite.

**KUPĀH बुपाह** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Karpās*. The cotton plant, raw cotton, the raw or undressed produce of the *Gossypium herbaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*; *i. q. Kapāh.*

**KUPĀHĀ बुपाहा** *s. m.* Cotton cloth;—*a.* Made of cotton.

**KUPĀHĪ बुपाही** *a., s. m.* Made of cotton, light green; a sub-division of *Khattris*:—*kupāhī rang, s. f.* Yellow like the *Kupāh* green; *i. q. Kapāh.*

**KUPATT बुपत्त** *s. m.* Infamy, disgrace, quarrel, contention:—*kupatt karnā, v. a.* To defame, to disgrace.

**KUPATTĀ बुपत्ता** *s. m.* } *a.* Dis-  
**KUPATTĪ बुपत्ती** *s. f.* } graced,  
infamous, quarrelsome, contentious.

**KUPATTAN बुपत्तन** *s. m. f.* A bad ferry, bridge, ford or wharf.

**KUPATTH बुपत्थ** *s. m.* Unsuitable food; deviation, aberration.

**KUPH कुंफ** *s. f.* Tribe, caste, family, brotherhood;—*a.* Alike, equal, resembling.

**KUPHAL कुंफल** *s. m.* Bad fruit; the reward of sin, retribution.



**KUPHETÍ कुपेटि** *s. f.* Contrariety; *c. w.* *paigé*.

**KUPÍN कुपीन** *s. f.* A strip of cloth worn between the legs barely large enough to conceal the private parts.

**KUPIU कूपिउ** *s. m.* An unworthy father:—*putt kuputt hundé haṅ, piu kipu nahṅ hundé*. Sons turn unworthy but fathers do not become so.—Prov.

**KUPP कूप** *s. m.* A stack of chaff:—*kupp bannhṛd, v. n.* To stack chaff.

**KUPPÁ कूपा** *s. m.* } A large vessel  
**KUPPI कूपी** *s. f.* } made of raw hide  
or jar for holding oil; *or ghee*; *met.* a fat person; large glass bottles packed round with *pilohhṛ*.

**KUPPHAR कुप्पर** *s. m.* (K.) A small part of water collected in a hollow.

**KUPÚT कूपुत** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUPUTT कूपुत** } from the Sanskrit word *Kuputtar*. A worthless or unworthy son; a bad or degenerate son, an undutiful son:—*like lík gáṛi chale lík chale kupút, eh tann lík ná chaleṅ sdír, singh supút*. A carriage goes on a wheel track and an unworthy son goes on a line (adopted by his ancestors); and then these three do not follow the lines (adopted by their predecessors or ancestors), *i. e.*, a poet, a lion, a worthy son.—Prov. used to show that an able poet, a lion, a worthy son make improvements and do not care to follow the course (if it be defective) adopted by their predecessors or ancestors.

**KÚR कूर** *s. m.* A lie, falsehood:—*kúr boleṅ, v. a.* To lie:—*kúr bole te patthar tole*. To tell a lie, and to weigh stones (are aḥké).—*kúr mārān, mārāṅ, áṭṭwānḍ, v. n.* To lie.

**KUR कूर** *s. m.* The lid of a churn, grief, vexation, pining, envy; a sound made to drive away fowls;—(M.) The sole of a plough (it consists of a log of wood, thick at one end and narrowing to a point at the other which is shod with an iron share called *pháld*); a kind of net fastened inside a dome-shaped frame of wood. It is used in shallow water. The fisherman jams the frame to the bottom of the water and then lets the net fall, and so secures whatever fish are within the frame;—*kur jáṇḍ, v. n.* To bend down from excessive dryness.

**KÚR कूर** *s. m.* (M.) The boot of a plough.

**KUR कूर** *s. f.* } (M.) A drought, a  
**KURÁ कूरा** *s. m.* } failure of a canal  
or of the annual rising of the rivers.

**KURÁ कूरा** *s. m.* Dust raised by sweeping, sweepings, dirt, rubbish; (M.) a liar:—*a. (M.)* False, untrue:—*kúrā kaṭak kúrā kaṭkḍ, s. m.* Sweepings, rubbish, litter:—*Sarkār which andher, sddh kúrā chor sachidr*. There is blindness in the house of Government, the virtuous one is (considered) a liar and a thief a true man.—Prov.

**KURÁH कूराह** *s. m.* A bad road, an evil way; evil doing:—*kuráhe jáṇḍ, v. n.* To go in an evil way, to act perversely;—*kurdh karnḍ, v. a.* To act contrary to custom:—*kuráhe paigḍ, v. n.* To fall into evil habits; to go into a bad way.

**KURÁHÁ कूराहा** *s. m.* One who errs, one who is dissolute and unprincipled.

**KURÁHÍ कूराही** *s. f.* Error, wandering; also see *Kuráhd*.

**KURAIIS कुरैस** } *s. m.* A tribe of  
**KURAIISH कुरैश** } Muhammad's caste,  
a kind of *Sayads*.

KURAIŠAN ਕੁਰੈਸਣ *s. f.* } Belonging  
 KURAIŠAN ਕੁਰੈਸਣ *s. f.* } to the  
 KURAIŠÍ ਕੁਰੈਸ਼ੀ *s. m.* } tribe  
 KURAIŠÍ ਕੁਰੈਸ਼ੀ *s. m.* } called  
*Kurais.*

KURAK ਕੁਰਕ *s. f.* The clucking of  
 a sitting hen; a clucking hen.

KURAKNÁ ਕੁਰਕਣਾ *v. n. a.* To cluck  
 (as a hen); to crunch, (as salt or sugar-  
 candy between the teeth).

KURÁL ਕੁਰਾਲ *s. m.* An earthen vessel  
 used as a bucket; *i. q.* *Karwál.*

KURAL ਕੁਰਲ *s. m. (M.)* A large fish-  
 hawk found near water. It lives on fishes  
 and wild fowls. The popular story is that  
*kuralas* hunt in couples, one before the  
 other. The first flies along the surface  
 of the water croaking *Allah! Allah!* and  
 the fishes which come to the top to see who  
 the pious person is, are seized by the  
 other bird.

KURAM ਕੁਰਮ *s. m.* A relation by  
 marriage; the style of address used by  
 the fathers of a bride and bridegroom  
 towards each other; the relationship be-  
 tween these parties; a child's father-in-  
 law:—*kuram karáhi, s. f.* A dish pre-  
 pared to be eaten on occasion of the first  
 meeting of the parents of a bride and  
 bridegroom, and in which other persons  
 are not allowed to participate; *c. v.*  
*wandá:*—*kuram kupatá chāggá, guṇḍh*  
*kupatá maṇḍá.* Better quarrel with  
 your relations (by marriage) than your  
 neighbour.—Prov.

KURAMNÍ ਕੁਰਮਣੀ *s. f.* The  
 mutual relationship of two women whose  
 children are united to each other by mar-  
 riage, the wife of a *Kuram*, a child's  
 mother-in-law.

KURÁN ਕੁਰਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Qurán*. The *Qurán*, the  
 sacred book of the Muhammadans:  
 —*Kurán te hatth rakkhá, Kurán sir te*  
*uḥḍayá, Kurán uḥḍayá, v. a.* To take  
 an oath on the *Qurán*.

KURANDÍ ਕੁਰੰਦੀ *s. m. (M.)* The  
 double coil of the snake in which it lies  
 (*Echis carinata*).

KURANG ਕੁਰੰਗ *s. m., a.* A bone of an  
 animal; like a heap of bones, a skeleton.

KURANGG ਕੁਰੰਗ *s. m.* A deer:  
 —*kurangg naigá, a.* Having eyes like a  
 deer.

KURANGG ਕੁਰੰਗ *a.* Of a bad colour.

KURÁR ਕੁਰਮਾਰ *s. m. pl.* False ones.

KURAR ਕੁਰਰ *a. (M.)* Withered,  
 bent, twisted.

KURÁRÁ ਕੁਰਾਰਾ *a.* Hard, stiff; past,  
 the prime of life.

KURÁR PUNÁ ਕੁਰਾਰ ਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Hard-  
 ness, stiffness.

KURAS ਕੁਰਸ *s. m.* Insipidity; dis-  
 affection, unfriendly feeling; any medicine  
 made up as a wafer;—*a.* Insipid, having  
 a bad taste.

KURATT ਕੁਰੱਟ *s. m.* Bitter-  
 KURATTAN ਕੁਰੱਟਣ *s. f.* Bitter-

KURB ਕੁਰਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 Arabic word *Qurb*. Propinquity, rela-  
 tionship; honour.

KURBÁN ਕੁਰਬਾਨ *s. m.* Corruption  
 of the Arabic word *Qurbán*. A sacrifice;

the leather string of a bow;—*kurbán* *hoṇḍ, hojḍḍ, v. n.* To be sarified, to be devoted:—*kurbḍḍ karnḍ, v. a.* To offer up a sacrifice:—*Id-i-kurbḍḍ, s. f.* A festival observed by Muhammadans on the 10th of *Zilhijj* when, in accordance with Muhammadan belief, animals are sacrificed in commemoration of Abraham's attempted sacrifice of Ishmael.

**KURBÁNÍ कुरबानी** *Corruption of the Arabic word Qurbānī. A sacrifice, a victim:—kurbānī karnḍ, v. a.* To kill an animal in sacrifice according to Muhammadan Law:—*kurbānī deṇṭ, v. a.* To sacrifice.

**KURBIN कुरबिन** *s. f. (M.)* Trampled mud, which has dried hard.

**KURE कुरे** *intj.* O girl! O daughter! O virgin! O such a one! a sound made to drive away fowls.

**KURELNÁ कुरेलना** *v. a.* To poke, to feel about with a stick.

**KURELNÍ कुरेलनी** *s. f.* A fire poker.

**KURH कुरह** *s. m.* An enclosure for cattle:—*kuph jāṇḍ, v. n.* To stoop with age.

**KURH कुरह** *s. m. (K.)* A cattle-shed in jungle.

**KURHNÁ कुरना** *v. n.* To pine, to envy, to become emaciated through grief, to stoop with age.

**KURHÚ कुरहु** *s. m.* A small thatched house, a cottage.

**KURHÚ कुरहु** *s. m. (K.)* A bamboo hook adapted from *kurh* for hooking together corn in threshing binquity, *rela*.

**KURHÚ कुरहु** *s. f.* A girl, a daughter, a Corruption *rela*.  
A sacrifice;

**KURÍA कुरीया** *s. m. (M.)* A kind of grass (*Pennisetum cenchroides*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*.) common in many parts of the Punjab plains and reckoned one of the best of all the wild grasses for forage, both for cows and horses; near Multan its seeds are gathered to be used as human food.

**KURÍARÁ कुरिआरा** *s. m.* A liar.

**KURÍJ कुरीज** *s. f.* Moulting (of birds):—*kurij karnḍ, v. a.* To moult (birds)  
—*kurij khāṇṭ, v. n.* To come to mature age.

**KURIKKÍ कुरिकी** *s. m.* A net; entanglement, difficulty; power, control:—*kurik-ki wichch dūṇḍ, v. n.* To be caught in a net, to fall into a difficulty, to come into one's powers.

**RURINDÍÁ कुरिंदीया** *s. m.* A kind of venomous snake; *i. q.* *Karāṇḍid.*

**KURÍT कुरीत** *s. f.* A bad custom or habit, misconduct.

**KURÍYÁ कुरीया** *s. m. (M.)* See *Kuríd.*

**KURK कुरक** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qurq*. Confiscated, attached, under a decree of the law courts, forfeited; *c. w. hoṇḍ, karnḍ.*

**KURKÍ कुरकी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qunqí*. Confiscating, attachment:—*kurkí dá parwānḍ s. m.* Warrant of attachment; *c. v. hoṇṭ. karnḍ.*

**KURKUNÁ कुरकुना** *v. a.* To crunch (as salt or sugarcandy between the teeth).

**KURKURÁUNÁ कुरकुराउना** *v. n.* To cluck (as a hen); to murmur, to speak angrily.

**KURKURÍ** कुरकुरी *s. f.* A slight pain in the bowels; *c. w. hogt.*

**KÚR KÚR KARNÁ** कुर कुर करना *v. a.* To call a puppy.

**KURL** कुरल *s. m.* The name of a bird.

**KURLÁ** कुरला *s. m.* Rinsing the mouth, gargling (this term is used generally by the Sikhs.)

**KURLÁT** कुरलाट *s. m.* A shriek, a cry, lamentation, the voice of weeping.

**KURLÁUNÁ** कुरलाउना } *v. n.* To  
**KURLÁWAN** कुरलावन } weep, to  
shriek, to cry out, especially used of the cry of the *Kúnj*.

**KURLÍ** कुरली } *s. f.* } Rinsing the  
**KURLÚ** कुरलु } *s. m.* } mouth, gargling.

**KURMÁCHARÍ** कुरमाचारी } *ad.*  
**KURMANCHARÍ** कुरमंचारी } After  
the manner of relations by marriage, according to the usages or customs of such relationship.

**KURMÁÍ** कुरमायी *s. f.* Betrothment:—  
*kurmái hogt, v. n.* To be betrothed:—  
*kurmái karní, v. a.* To betroth.

**KURMATT** कुरमत्त *s. m.* Relationship, marriage.

**KURNÁ** कुरना *v. n.* To pine, to be emaciated; to stoop with age.

**KURS** कुरस *s. m.* Any medicine made up as a wafer; a chair; a Chinese or Thibetan silver coin about equal in value to the fourth part of a rupee.

**KURSI** कुरमी *s. f.* A chair; a raised foundation, plinth, a story of a house; a generation, genealogy; the eighth heaven, or, according to some the ninth; the throne of God (according to Muhammadan belief):—*kursí námd, s. m.* A genealogical table or tree; genealogy:—*kursí nashín, s. m.* One entitled to a seat in a *Darbár*, or to the honour of a chair; *i. q. Kursí.*

**KURSU** कुरसु *s. m.* A male nightingale.

**KURTÁ** कुरता } *s. m.* A loose garment like a shirt,  
**KURTÁ** कुरता } reaching to the hips or knees, and worn over the trowsers, a kind of tunic, a waistcoat, jacket.

**KURTAMÁN** कुरतमं } *s. m. (M.)*  
**KURTAMMÁ** कुरतमा } The colo-  
**KURTUMÁN** कुरतुमा } cynth gourd

(*Circumis colocynthis, Ostrullus colocynthis, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae*), a favourite medicine for horses:—*kurtumés dí kór desan dá sohndá amlá dá khardb.* Like a colocynth, beautiful to look at, but evil in deeds:—Prov; *i. q. Tummdá.*

**KURTÁNÁN** कुरतानं *s. m. (M.)* See *Kutánán.*

**KURTÍ** कुरती } *s. f.* A kind of waist-  
**KURTÍ** कुरती } coat or overshirt or  
short gown for women reaching to the hips or knees; a coat, a jacket worn by men; a man's coat:—*líl kurtí, p. f. líl.* Red jacket; a British regiment.

**KURÚ KURÚ** कुरुकुरु *s. m.* Calling of a colt; *c. w. kárná.*

**KURUND** कुरुंड *s. m.* Corundum stone; a kind of herb (*Chenopodium murale, Nat. Ord. Salicaceae*) which grows mostly on the banks of puddles.

**KURUNDĪĀ ਕੁਰੁੰਡੀਆ** *s. m.* A kind of venomous snake, applied usually to the *Bungarus fasciatus* and *B. coeruleus*, but also to the *Echis carinata*; *i. q.* *Karāṇḍīd*.

**KURŪP ਕੁਰੂਪ** *a.* Ill-formed, ill-shaped, ugly.

**KURWĀ ਕੁਰਵਾ** *a., s. f. (M.)* Belonging to wells (generally used of a country; or of *sailābd* lands left uncultivated owing to failure of the Indus inundation:—*kurwā mulk*, *s. m.* A country in which cultivation from wells only is feasible.

**KUS ਕੁਸ** *s. f.* The vulva:—*kus marḍuṅṅī*, *māṛṇī*, *v. a. n.* Language of low abuse; *i. q.* *Ghūṣī*.

**KUS ਕੁਸ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**KUSĀ ਕੁਸਾ** } Sanskrit word *Kuśā*.  
See *Kuśā*.

**KUSĀBĀ ਕੁਸਾਬਾ** *s. m.* A handkerchief worn round the head, chiefly by women.

**KUSĀD ਕੁਸਾਦ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**KUSĀDĀ ਕੁਸਾਦਾ** } the Persian word  
*Kuśādāh*. Wide, expanded, open, ample, spacious.

**KUSAGG ਕੁਸੱਗ** *s. m.* Want of agreement, want of harmony, incongruity.

**KUSAK ਕੁਸਕ** *s. m.* A heap, a collection, a stack:—*kusak lāṅḡd*, *v. n.* To gather into a heap:—*kusak lagḡ jāṅḡd*, *lagḡḡd*, *v. n.* To heap.

**KUSAKAL ਕੁਸਕਲ** } *a.* Ugly, de-  
**KUSHAKAL ਕੁਸ਼ਕਲ** } formed, ill-  
shaped.

**KUSAL ਕੁਸਲ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUSHAL ਕੁਸ਼ਲ** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kaushal*. Prosperity, health, peace, welfare.

**KUSĀL ਕੁਸਾਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kuśhāl*. Glad, well off, in easy circumstances, blessed.

**KUSĀMAD ਕੁਸਾਮਦ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Khushāmad*. Flattery; *i. q.* *Khushāmad*.

**KUSĀMDAN ਕੁਸਾਮਦਣ** *s. f.* }  
**KUSĀMADĪ ਕੁਸਾਮਦੀ** *s. m.* } A flat-  
terer, sycophant *i. q.* *Khushāmadī*.

**KUSAN ਕੁਸਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To be killed.

**KUSĀNGĀ ਕੁਸਾਂਗਾ** *ad. (M.)* Not near, not accessible, at a distance, opposed to *Sāṅgā*:—*sāṅgē dī bakṛī*, *kuśāṅgē dī māṅjh*. A goat near at hand (equals) a buffalo at a distance.—Prov. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

**KUSANGG ਕੁਸੰਗ** *s. m.* Bad company.

**KUSANGĪ ਕੁਸੰਗੀ** *s. m.* A bad companion.

**KUSĀTH ਕੁਸਾਥ** *s. m.* Evil association, bad company.

**KUSĀTHAN ਕੁਸਾਥਣ** *s. f.* }  
**KUSĀTHĪ ਕੁਸਾਥੀ** *s. m.* } A bad  
companion.

**KUSATT ਕੁਸੱਤ** *s. m.* Falsehood, unrighteousness, fraud, cheating.

**KUSATTAN ਕੁਸੱਤਣ** *s. f.* } An unright-  
**KUSATTĪ ਕੁਸੱਤੀ** *s. m.* } eous person,  
a sinner, a deceiver.

**KUSHÁ** कुशा *s. f.* A kind of grass  
(*Poa cynosuroides*, *Eragrostis cynosuroides*,  
Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*), sacred grass. It is  
esteemed holy, is strewed upon the altar  
or held by the Brahmins in their hands  
whilst repeating their formulæ. It is  
also given at bathing places to pilgrims.

**KUSHÁNDRÁ** कुशांदरा } *s. m.* A  
**KUSHÁNGRÁ** कुशांगरा } male night-  
ingale; *i. q.* *Kupál*.

**KUSÍ** कुमी *s. m.* (M.) A mattock;  
*i. q.* *Kulá*.

**KUSÍL** कुमील *a.* Of a bad disposition,  
ill-natured; shameless :—*kuslídí*, *s. f.* A  
bad disposition, ill-nature; shamelessness.

**KUSKANÁ** कुमकटा *v. n.* To speak,  
to utter a word.

**KUSSO** कुमो *s. f.* A strumpet, a  
woman who has illicit intercourse with  
men (a low abusive term.)

**KUSSÚ** कुमु *s. m.* One who holds com-  
merce with strumpets (an abuse.)

**KUST** कुमत } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUSHT** कुमत } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kushth*. Leprosy.

**KUSTÁ** कुमता } *a., s. m.* Corruption  
**KUSHTÁ** कुमता } of the Persian word  
*Kushtah*. Killed, slain; weak; oxidised  
metal, calx, a preparation generally of  
some metallic substance in a fine powder  
used as a medicine, e.g., *kustá jist*, *kushtá*  
*tánbá*.

**KUSTAN** कुमटन } *s. f.* A leper.  
**KUSHTAN** कुमटन }

**KUSTÍ** कुमती } *s. f.* Boxing, wrestl-  
**KUSHTÍ** कुमती } ing, fighting :—  
*kushtíbdj*, *s. m.* A boxer, a wrestler.

**KUSUÁD** कुमुआद *a.* Insipid, distaste-  
ful.

**KUSUBH** कुमुभ *a.* Unlucky, unfortun-  
ate, inauspicious, disagreeable.

**KUSUHNÁ** कुमुहना } *a.* Ugly.  
**KUSUHNÁ** कुमुहना }

**KUSUMBH** कुमीभ } *s. m.* Safflower,  
**KUSUMBHÁ** कुमीभा } *Carthamus*  
**KUSUMH** कुमुम } *tinctoria*, Nat.

Ord. *Compositæ*. The oil is used medi-  
cinally. The seeds are laxative, the  
flowers are used in jaundice. The petals  
contain carthamic acid, which forms  
rouge when mixed with talc, and mixed  
with carbonate of soda, card rouge which  
is colourless till applied to the skin.  
The petals are used as a rose coloured  
dye and to adulterate saffron; *i. q.*  
*Kasumbhd*, *Kasumbhd*.

**KUSÚT** कुमुत } *s. m.* Want of  
**KUSÚTAR** कुमुत } arrangement, dis-  
order.

**KUSÚTÁ** कुमुता *a.* Unarranged, out of  
order.

**KUT** कुत *s. f.* (K.) Jungle land sown  
occasionally.

**KÚT** कुत *s. f.* Food, aliment, subsis-  
tence, livelihood.

**KUTÁÍ** कुटाई *s. f.* Beating; the thresh-  
ing of the ears of *makkí* and *jawár*; wages  
for beating.

**KUTÁL** कुटल *a.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Kupíl*. Crooked, bent,  
perverse; dishonest; cruel; worthless.

**KUTALTÁ कुटलता** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kuṭāḥ*. Perversity, wickedness, badness; cruelty; sin.

**KUTAMB कुटम्ब** } *s. m.* Corrupted

**KUTANB कुटम्ब** } from the Sanskrit word *Kuṭumb*. Family, relations, kindred, connections, kith and kin, tribe:—*kuṭambwāḍā*, *s. m.* One who has a large family.

**KUTAN कुटन** *v. a. (M.)* To beat, to pound:—*machchit rahi daryā te rann mirchā kuffe*. The fish is still in the river, and the woman is pounding chillies (to eat with it).—Prov. She is counting her chickens before they are hatched.

**KUTANAN कुटान** *s. m. (M.)* A sweep-er, a sweeper who has become a Muham-  
madan:—*loṭe wichch dāyē, te kuḍin kufēne*. When grain is in the *loṭā* the *Kutandās* leap for joy.—Prov.; *i. g.* *Kutāndā*.

**KUTANPUNĀ कुटण्णुणा** *s. m.* Bawdry, pimping.

**KUTĀR कुटार** *s. m.* The state of being out of time, or out of beat.

**KUTĀR कुटार** } *s. m.* One who  
**KUTĀRĀ कुटारा** } beats, rings or  
plays out of time.

**KUTARNĀ कुटारणा** *v. a.* To cut with the teeth, to gnaw.

**KUTĀUNĀ कुटारुणा** *v. a.* To cause to beat, to cause to be beaten:—*chuttar* or *chittar kutdūṇe*, *kuffe*, *v. a. n.* See in *Chuttar Chittar*.

**KUTELĀ कुतेला** *s. m. (M.)* A camel up to six years old. The first year is divided into three parts, the last five are when the camel is called *Kutelā*.

**KUTELĪ कुतेली** *s. f.* The name of a female camel up to 7 or 8 years old.

**KUTĪHĀLĪ कुठाली** *s. f.* A goldsmith's crucible or small nest like vessel:—*kuṭhālī gāḷat*, *v. a.* To melt metal in a crucible; *met.* to destroy utterly:—*kuṭhālī pāṇat*, *v. n.* To put into a crucible:—*kuṭhālī pāi nikalāt*, *v. n.* To be found pure, to be tried or examined, to pass through the furnace, to be experienced.

**KUTĪ कुडी** *s. f.* A box of grapes.

**KUTKĀ कुटका** *s. m.* A short stick with which *bhang* is triturated.

**KUTKĪ कुटकी** *s. f.* A gnat; the name of a plant (*Panicum miliare*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) used medicinally; hellebore.

**KUTKI कुटकि** *ad. (K.)* Whither; *i. g.* *Koki*.

**KUTNĀ कुटणा** *s. m.* A procurer, a bawd.

**KUTNĀNUN कुटण्णु** *v. n. (M.)* To thresh with a flail or stick (*lit.* to beat).

**KUTNĪ कुटनी** *s. f.* A procuress, a female bawd.

**KUTRĀUNĀ कुटारुणा** *v. a.* To cause to cut with a scythe, to cause to cut with the teeth; to chop up into little bits.

**KUTRĪ कुटरी** *s. f.* An insect like a gnat; a bitch.

**KUTT कुट** *s. f. m.* A beating; a coarse alloyed metal; *i. g.* *Kuth*:—*kuff khāṇat*, *pāṇat*, *v. n.* To be beaten:—*kuff phāt*, *s. f.* Beating and bruising.

**KUTTÁ कुत्ता** *s. m.* A dog; a wooden stopper used to stop the *chahakkli* of the Persian wheel; *met.* a slave, a wicked person, a bastard; the spring of a gun-lock:—*kutte khasel, s. f.* Menial service:—*kutte dá magj kháyd, v. n. lit.* To eat a dog's brain; to jabber away (bark incessantly):—*kutte dí mant marná, v. n.* To die the death of a dog; to die a miserable or disgraceful death:—*halká kuttá, halkáyá kuttá, s. m.* A mad dog:—*kuttá mutár, s. m.* (Pot.) A mushroom; *i. q.* *Padd bahará*:—*kuttá ráj bahákiye chakkí chaffar já.* If a dog is set on a throne he goes off to lick the handmill.—Prov. used to show that if a low person obtains a high position, he acts meanly.

**KUTTAK कुत्तक** *s. f.* See *Kutká.*

**KUTTH कुठ** *s. f.* The name of a medicine, (*Aucklandia, costus*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.) A bitter aromatic tonic used in fever, formerly used in Europe, not now: called also *putchuk* root, and *kust-talakh.*

**KUTTHÁ कुठा** *a.* Killed (an animal as prescribed by the Muhammadan law, a contemptuous term used by Sikhs); *c. w. kháyd.*

**KUTTHNÁ कुठना** *v. a.* To kill, to be killed.

**KUTTI कुत्ती** *s. f.* A bitch; an abuse for a bad woman.

**KUTTNÁ कुटना** *v. a.* To beat, to strike; to pound in a mortar; to thresh with a flail; to whip, to punish, to chastise; to beat one's breasts.

**KUTTPUNÁ कुत्तपुना** *s. m.* Doggishness, caninity, meanness.

**KUTUMB कुटुम्ब** *s. m.* Family, relation, tribe, kin; *i. q.* *Kufamh.*

**KUTUMBÍ कुटुम्बी** *s. m.* One who has a large family; *i. q.* *Kufamhí.*

**KUTUNGGRÁ कुटुंगरा** *s. m.*  
**KUTUNGGRÍ कुटुंगरी** *s. f.*  
**KUTÚRÁ कुतुरा** *s. m.*  
**KATÚRÍ कुतुरी** *s. f.*  
 puppy; *i. q.* *Katárd.*

**KUTUNPUNÁ कुटुनपुना** *s. m.* Bawdry; *i. q.* *Kufanpungá.*

**KUTWÁL कुतवाल** *s. m.* See  
**KUTWÁL कुटवाल** *Kotwál; (M.) a*  
 village servant whose duties are to render general services to the community; he executes summonses, looks after strangers, and generally carries out the *lambardár's* orders. He is paid by a share of the crop at harvest.

**KUTWÁLÍ कुतवाली** *s. f.* The chief police station in a town; *i. q.* *Kotwáli.*

**KUTYÁ कुत्या** *s. f.* A cottage, a hut.

**KUWÍ कुवी** *s. m. (K.)* A small dove.

L. (ल)

**LÁ ला** *s. m. (K.)* A pass in Tibetan.

**LAB लब** *s. m.* The lip; saliva, spittle; the portion of moustache below the nose:—*lab laber, s. m.* See *Ldg laber*:—*lab láund, v. a. lit.* To apply the lip; to apply saliva:—*lab láind, labá láist.*



*ds*, v. a. To shave or clip the moustache:—*labd lab*, a. Brimful, full to the top, running over:—*lab chaṭ*, s. m. f. *lit*. A lick-spittle a mean, sordid low person.

**LABĀNĀ ਲਬਾਣਾ** s. m. An earth cricket with formidable jaws that bites severely; the name of a tribe generally professing the Sikh religion who appear to have been settled in the South Western Panjab by Diwan Sawan Mal. Those owning land hold deeds of grant from the Diwan. Their principal occupation is rope-making. Some have become rich, and lend money and trade; a few cultivate land. Hindus of South Western Panjab do not associate with them for fear of the Muhammadans, who object to the *Labānās*, because they eat wild pig. The original home of this tribe is in the Amritsar, Lahore and Jullundhur divisions. A few only have settled in the South Western Panjab. There are more of them in the Muzaffargarh district than in all the other districts of the Multan and Derajat divisions.

**LABAR ਲਬਰ** a. (M.) Lazy:—*labar gattā*, a., s. m. Fat, stout, strong; a lubberly fellow (used in derision):—*labar sabar*, s. m. Everything eatable, whatever comes to hand in the eating line; falsehood.

**LABARN ਲਬਰਨ** s. f. Trick, deceit, falsehood, knavery.

**LABARNĪ ਲਬਰਨੀ** a., s. m. False, dishonest; a liar, a cheat.

**LABB ਲੱਬ** } s. m. Corrupted from  
**LABBH ਲੱਭ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Lobb*. Covetousness; i. q. *Lobb*.

**LABHAN ਲੱਭਣ** s. f. } a. Cor-  
**LABBHAN ਲੱਭਣ** s. f. } rupted from  
**LABBĪ ਲੱਬੀ** s. m. } the Sans-  
**LABBHĪ ਲੱਭੀ** s. m. } krit word

*Lobb*. Covetous, greedy, grasping;  
i. q. *Lobb*.

**LABBH LAINĀ ਲੱਭ ਲੈਣਾ** } v. a. n.  
**LABBHĀNĀ ਲੱਭਣਾ** } To seek,

to search for; to get, to acquire, to obtain; to be obtained, to be acquired, to beget; to come to hand.

**LABBHAT ਲੱਭਤ** s. f. Gain, advantage; acquisition.

**LABEDĀ ਲਬੇਦਾ** s. m. A whip lash consisting of several thongs, a mass of *halwā*, thick *khīr*.

**LABER ਲਬੇਰ** s. m. A shrub (*Desmodium tiliaefolium*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) found abundantly in many places on all the rivers. It is eaten by cattle, the twigs are used for tying loads together. The tough bark is used in making paper and textile materials. The leaves appear to be the *shāl parā* of the *Bāzars*.

**LABERĀ ਲਬੇਰਾ** a. Yielding milk, in milk; i. q. *Lawerā*.

**LABERĪ ਲਬੇਰੀ** a., s. f. Giving milk, a milch cow, or buffalo; i. q. *Lawerī*.

**LABERNĀ ਲਬੇਰਨਾ** v. a. To pollute, to defile, to make filthy, to besmear.

**LĀBH ਲਾਭ** s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lobb*. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit, acquisition.

**LABHAN ਲਭਨ** v. n. (M.) To be obtained, to be found.

**LABHĀŪ ਲਭਾਉ** s. m. One who seeks or searches, one who procures or brings to hand;—a. Procurable, obtainable.

**LABHĀUNĀ ਲਭਾਉਣਾ** v. a. To cause to be obtained, to bring to hand, to search for.

**LABKAN ਲਬਕਨ** v. a. (M.) To lick.

LABLABÍ लबलबी *s. f.* The trigger of a gun.

LABRÁ लबरा *s. m.* A liar, a tattler, a talkative person.

LABRAN लबरन *s. m.* Trick, deceit, falsehood, knavery.

LÁCHÁ लाचा *s. f.* A ~~thaw~~ or covering sheet with a woven border of red silk.

LACHAIN लचैन *s. m.* A class of labourers in the Lahore district. They resemble the *Adhjogís* but are somewhat lower in position.

LACHAK लचक *s. f.* Springiness, elasticity, the spring of anything elastic; falsehood, coquetry; walking affectedly:—*lachakdár*, *a.* Elastic, flexible, springy.

LACHÁKÁ लचाका *s. m.* The spring of an elastic stick, giving under pressure; coquetry, affected manner and gait; *c. v.* *khárá*, *márá*.

LACHAKNÁ लचकना *v. n.* To spring; to yield to pressure, to give under a load; to become thin and weak; to walk and move coquettishly.

LACHÁR लचार *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Náchár*, *Láchár*. Helpless, straitened, without remedy, reduced to extremity.

LACHÁRÍ लचारी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Náchári*, *Láchári*. Helplessness, remedilessness, straits, destitution; the name of a musical mode.

LACHCH लच्च *s. m.* See *Lachcha*.

LÁCHCHÁ लाँचा *s. m.* A silk *chádár* or shawl; *c. q.* *Láchá*.

LACHCHHÁ लच्छा *s. m.* Several skeins of cotton joined together; a large skein of silk gold or silver thread, twine, or similar substance.

LACHCHHAIN लच्छैन *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshana*. A sign, mark, or feature, by which a thing is described, a characteristic, habit, way, conduct, behaviour; manner.

LACHCHHMÍ लच्छमी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshmi*. The name of the goddess of good fortune and beauty. Identified with the *Srī* of the later mythology and wife of Vishnu. According to the legend in the *Ramayana* (I.45,40-43) she (like the Venus of the West) sprang from the Sea foam when the Ocean was churned for *Amritá*; she is called *Padmá*, because she holds a lotus, or because according to one legend she appeared at the creation floating on the waters on the petals of that flower. *Kámdá* from the Sanskrit *Kamadhé*, because she gives what is desired. The name *Srī* is supposed to be identical with the *Ceres* of Roman mythology; wealth, riches, prosperity; a polite term for a girl, or a daughter, or daughter-in-law:—*lachchhmí dī pájā*, *s. f.* The Hindu worship of *Lachchhmí* on the *Devī* nights:—*lachchhmí ghar wichch duntí*, *v. n.* To prosper, to thrive; to have a run of good luck; *i. q.* *Lakshmi*.

LACHCHHO लच्छो *s. f.* Wealth, riches; a term applied to a female monkey, met. applied to a woman:—*lachchho bándrí*, *s. f.* A female monkey; ~~met.~~ a term applied to a woman.

LACHCHU लच्छु *s. m.* Profits, gain, advantage; covetousness.

LACHHÚ LACHHÚ लछु लछु *s. f.* Impatience, cleverness, childishness; trick, deception; doing anything cleverly but secretly; *c. v.* *karná*.

**LĀCHĪ ਲਾਚੀ** *s. f.* Cardamoms. Various

species of *Amomum*, *Elettaria* and *Benealmia*, plants of the Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceae* furnish the Cardamoms of the shops. *Elettaria Cardamomum* is the source of Malabar Cardamoms:—*lāchī dāyā*, *s. m.* Cardamom seed; a comfit made with cardamom seed:—*chhoṭī lāchī*, *s. f.* Small white cardamoms with black seeds, these are commonly chewed,—*waddī* or *moṭṭī lāchī*, *s. f.* Used in cooking and for *arak* or medicinally, but not eaten.

**LACHKĀ ਲਚਕਾ** *s. m.* The spring of a bow when relaxed; yielding to pressure, giving under a load; coquetry, affectation; *c. v.* *khdgā*, *mītrā*.

**LACHKĀUNĀ ਲਚਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to spring, to cause to give, to press down.

**LACHLACHĀ ਲਚਲਚਾ** *a.* Springy, elastic.

**LACHŪ ਲਚੂ** } *s. m.* A plant (*Rheum*  
**LACHŪ ਲਚੂ** } *Emodi*, *R. Moorcrofti-*  
*anum*, *R. Spiciforme*; *Rhubarb*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceae*.) In some parts of the hills, no portion of these plants is used, but in most the stalks are eaten, either boiled with water or pounded and mixed with salt and pepper, and in *Hazra* the dried leaves are boiled with water and eaten with meat. The official *Ribā* of the drug-sellers consists of the dried stalks from *Kābul*. The root is called *Beund chīgī*.

**LĀD ਲਾਦ** *s. f.* That which is loaded, load, burthen, lading.

**LĀD ਲਾਡ** *s. m.* Love, affection, fondling, endearment, indulgence:—*lāḍ lāḍī*, *v. a.* To cause to show love, to allow to take liberties, to fondle, to caress, to indulge, to play with a child.

**LADAHIRĀ ਲਦਹਿਰਾ** } *s. m.* A  
**LADAHIRĀ ਲਦਹਿਰਾ** } horse's anus.

**LADĀĪ ਲਦਾਈ** *s. f.* Loading; wages for loading.

**LADAN ਲਡਨ** *v. a. n. (M.)* To pack up, to load, and hence to depart, to go away, when used in the sense of to load, *Ladan* is conjugated as an active verb. *Present participle*: *lāḍendā*; *Future*: *lāḍesā*; *Past participle*: *lāḍī*. When in the sense of to depart, it is conjugated as a neuter verb. *Present participle*: *lāḍdā*; *Future* *lāḍesā*; *Past participle*: *lāḍī*.

**LADAN ਲਡਨ** *s. m. (Pof.)* A stick fastened so the necks of cattle to keep them from running away; *i. g.* *Dahā*, *Dahī*.

**LĀDARĀ ਲਾਦਰਾ** *s. m.* A plant (*Delphinium bunonianum*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*), common in parts of the Punjab Himalaya. On the Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, it is prized for its strong scent of musk, is offered to the *deotā* in temples, and worn in the cap.

**LADĀŪ ਲਦਾਊ** *s. m.* One who causes to be loaded, one who assists in loading; —*a.* Fit for carrying a load (an ass, ox, horse, mule.) favourable to loading.

**LADĀUNĀ ਲਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be loaded; to cause to be freighted.

**LADĀUNĀ ਲਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to use caresses, blandishments, sauciness; used only with *lāḍ*.

**LĀDĀWĀ ਲਾਦਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A deed or act of relinquishment, a withdrawal of claim, a deed foregoing a claim, or admitting that there is none.

**LADD ਲੱਦ** } *s. m.* A load, a bur-  
**LADDĀ ਲੱਦਾ** } den for a horse, ass,  
mule taken on hire:—*ladd jāyā*, *v. n.* To depart this life, to die.

**LADDHÁ लोपा** *s. m.* A term applied to a monkey; *met.* applied to a man whose appearance or habits resemble those of a monkey.

**LADDHNA लोपना** *v. n. a.* To be found, to come to hand; to search for, to seek.

**LADDÍ लोदी** *a.* Used in carrying loads, trained for carrying beasts of burden.

**LADDNA लोदना** *v. a. n.* To load, to lade; to depart (this life), to die:—*laddná patthná, v. n.* To pick up and load.

**LADDU लोदु** *s. m.* A load, a burden; an animal that carries a full load; a patient laborious man.

**LADDÚ लोडु** *s. m.* A sweetmeat consisting of meal of *changá, máng, ghí* and sugar made up into balls; also balls of meal of *mángí* mixed with salt, fried in *ghí*; balls of meals of *changá* mixed with salt and spices fried in oil:—*man de ladlá phoré.* Prov. the nearest equivalent of which in the English language is building of castles in the air.

**LÁDH लाय** *s. f.* Trace, mark, token; intimation, intelligence conveyed by some mark or sound; search, inquiry, investigation.

**LÁDHÁ लाया** *a.* Obtained, found.

**LADIKKÁ लडिक्का** *s. m.* } A child  
**LADIKKÍ लडिक्की** *s. f.* } that is  
over indulged, a spoiled child.

**LÁDLÁ लाडला** *m.* } *a.* Dear,  
**LÁDULÁ लाडुला** *m.* } beloved,  
**LÁDLÍ लाडली** *f.* } darling:—

*mán piudá ládlá, s. m.* The parent's pet or spoiled child:—*rann tamáká chhikkí, rájé rishwat khor; puttár je pákye ládlá, tinon*

*tiraffi chaup.* A woman who smokes tobacco, a ruler who takes bribes, a son who has been brought up indulgently, all three are wholly bad.—Prov.

**LADNÍAN लोदीना** *s. m.* One who keeps pack cattle.

**LÁDO लाडो** *s. f.* A daughter that is much caressed and indulged, a darling daughter; a woman's name.

**LÁDU लाडु** *s. m.* Love, fondling; i. g. *Ládí.*

**LÁDÚ लादु** *a.* See *Laddí.*

**LADÚRÍ लोदुरी** *s. f.* A tall shrub (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminae*) which grows wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab, and is occasionally cultivated in the plains. The wood is only used for fuel; the flowers give a transient yellow dye.

**LÁF लाफ** *s. f.* Boasting, bragging; *s. w. mání.*

**LAG लग** *s. f.* A vowel point, a diacritical mark (in *Gurmukhí* as *lagmatar*);—*prep.* To, till, opposite to, over, against, as far as:—*lag bhag, a. ad.* Approximate, approximately, about, nearly equal, about of the same size.

**LÁG लाग** *s. f.* Influence, contact, unfavourable effect of water, or other natural force; force, collision, overthrow; enmity, animosity, ill-feeling; improper connection, intercourse; love, affection;—*s. m.* The fees given to various functionaries at weddings, perquisites; bad colour or thing; mixed with a good colour or thing, a stain;—(*M.*) A disease of cattle which occurs in the rains and is attributed to the use of river water, or the eating of grass that has grown in stagnant river water. The disease is not generally fatal. The symptoms are

cough, swelling of the neck, purging, loss of appetite. The disease lasts a couple of months till if buffaloes they get *khán* grass wet with dew, and if other cattle *juwár* stalks;—*prep.* Near, nigh:—*lág lág, prep.* All along by, parallel to:—*be lág, be lágá, a., ad.* Separate; mutual, impartial; indifferent, unconcerned; unmixed, pure, fresh, sincere; impartially, fairly:—*lág bájí, s. f.* Animosity, ill-feelings:—*lágáár, s. m. (M.)* One in pursuit of a thing, a seeker, a purchaser; a general name for the *kamíns*, or artisans who supply the wants of the agricultural classes:—*bárhán kharbáje terlán lágáár.* Twelve melons and thirteen purchasers.—*Prov:—lág laber, s. m. f.* Leavings, remains, remainder:—*lág lapet, s. f.* Partiality, one sidedness; deceit:—*lágmd, s. f.* With-holding fees from Brahmans and others at weddings:—*lág márú, s. m.* One who withholds the usual fees at a wedding or funeral.

LÁGÁ लारा *a.* Neighbouring, close, closely;—*s. m. (M.)* Transit duties.

LAGÁM लगाम *s. f.* A bridle bit, a bridle:—*lagám dená, v. n.* To put on a bridle; to curb, to control.

LAGAN लगन *s. m.* One of the twelve unequal parts, into which in Hindu astrology the day (24 hours) is divided, the point of the ecliptic which at a given time is upon the meridian or at the horizon; the sun's entrance into a sign of the Zodiac; the moment of the sun's entrance into a Zodiacal sign; a present (clothes and money) sent by a bride's father to the house of the bridegroom with the *sáhe chitthí* (a letter in Sanskrit addressed by the father or other near relatives of the bride to the father or other near relatives of the bridegroom fixing the date of the marriage); a cop-pen basin.

LAGAN लगन } *s. f.* Love, desire,  
LAGAN लगन } affection, attachment; thought, purpose:—*lagan laggní, v. n.* To be in love with, to be attached

to:—*jánki ján ko lagán hai, wohí uská Rám.* To whom a person is attached that is his Lord (*Rám*).

LAGAR लगर *s. m.* A kind of hawk used in hunting, smaller than the *báj*.

LAGAR लगर *s. f.* Tender shoots of trees, especially of the *ber* tree:—*lagar wargá, wargí, wángún, a., ad.* Like *lagar*; handsome, of tall stature, but not fat.

LÁGAR लगर *a.* Closely, near:—*lágár bhogár, s. m. lit.* One's near relatives; *met.* one's distant relations.

LÁGAT लगत *s. f.* Whatever is expended in an enterprise, outlay, price, cost, cost price:—*lágat baiñhí, lagáduñí, v. n.* To cost.

LAGÁTÁR लगतर *ad.* Successively, continuously, without cessation, uninterruptedly, constantly.

LAGÁU लगाऊ *s. m.* Approach, access, influence; connection. See *Lág*.

LAGÁUNÁ लगाऊना *v. a.* Caus. of *Laggá*. See *Laggá*.

LAGÁUT लगाउट *s. f.* Approach, access, influence, unchaste love, improper intercourse.

LAGE LAGE लगे लगे *ad.* Setting up a dog on another dog.

LÁGGÁ लग्गा *s. m.* Chafing, galling, rubbing off the skin; expenditure; unlooked for expense. Also see *Lágá*.

LAGGÁ लग्गा *a.* Applied (*Past participle* of *Lagáuná*):—*laggá baddhá, s. m.* An attendant, an adherent, a dependent, a retainer:—*laggá lagáid, s. m.* What-

ever is applied or expended in an undertaking:—*laggā hoiā*, a. Trained, accustomed (a house).

**LĀGGAN लॉगन** s. f. (Fem. of *Lāggā*.)

A female attendant and receiver of fees at weddings.

**LĀGGAR लॉगर** s. f. A shoot, a sprout, a sucker, a tender branch; *Lagar*.

**LĀGGAR लॉगर** a. Newly calved (a cow or buffalo); sticky, greasy, adhering to the sides of a vessel (oil, *ghee* and honey).

**LĀGGE लॉगे** prep. Near, nigh, by.

**LĀGGĪ लॉगी** s. m. A functionary at a marriage who is entitled to fees; Brahmans, barbers, and water-bearers are called *Lāggī*:—*Lāggī joggī*, s. m. Menials who are entitled to receive fees or perquisites.

**LĀGG JĀNĀ लॉग जाना** } v. n. To  
**LĀGGNĀ लॉगना** } be applied,

to be plastered; to touch, to come in contact with; to join, to adjoin, to be connected, to be attached, to belong to, to bear a relation; to stick or adhere to; to be appended to, to be filed with; to reach, to come up to; to suit, to fit with; to seem, to appear; to cost, to be spent; to come, to happen, to befall, to be engaged; to strike or hit a ball or other thing:—*achchhā laggnā*, v. a. To fit with, to suit, to be pleased with:—*achchhā laggā*! Well hit!—*achchhe thān laggnā*, v. n. To be used, to be made use of:—*agg laggnā*, v. n. To set on fire, to enrage:—*akkh laggnā*, v. n. To be shut or closed (eye), to sleep:—*akkhe laggnā*, v. a. To obey:—*ashāb laggnā*, v. n. To be arranged, to be put in order:—*aurat nān laggnā*, v. a. To have sexual intercourse with:—*bhāg laggnā*, v. n. To affect, to produce an effect, to prosper:—*bajār laggnā*, v. n. To be displayed, to be exposed on

view;—*bajār laggnā*, v. a. To display, to expose on view;—*būpā laggnā*, v. a. To fix, to root, to plant a tree; to cause to be betrothed or married:—*būpā laggnā*, v. n. To take root, to be rooted, to be fixed; to have a son; to be married:—*dāl laggnā*, v. n. To be burnt, to be scorched (pulse in a pot over fire):—*darwājā laggnā*, v. n. To be shut or closed (a door):—*dil nān gall laggnā*, v. n. To move, to melt, to touch (heart):—*duā laggnā*, v. n. To be operative, to have effect (medicine):—*dā wickh laggnā*, v. n. To lie in ambush, to way-lay:—*ghuā laggnā jānā*, *laggnā*, v. n. To be injured or harmed (wood by worms):—*jahāj laggnā*, v. n. To be moored or at anchor; to be successful in any business:—*līk laggnā*, v. n. To be accused;—*jī laggnā*, v. n. To give one's mind to, to pay attention; to be attached to, to fall in love with:—*kahan laggnā*, v. n. To begin, or commence to say:—*kamm nān laggnā*, v. n. To be engaged, to be employed:—*khattā laggnā*, v. n. To taste, to relish:—*meti laggnā jānā*, *laggnā*, v. n. To be sold or disposed of (goods):—*mirchān laggnān*, v. n. To burn, to smart; *met*. To be very angry, to be much excited:—*nān laggnā*, v. n. To be accused falsely:—*pāld laggnā*, v. n. To feel or perceive cold:—*phal phull laggnā*, v. n. To flower and fruit:—*phal laggnā*, *laggnā jānā*, v. n. To be spoilt, to come out (fruit):—*piṭh laggnā*, v. n. To be galled, to be chaffed the back of an animal:—*rupayyā laggnā*, v. n. To be invested or laid out at interest (money):—*sāk laggnā*, *kuchh laggnā*, v. n. To be related to, to have relations with:—*ṭikas laggnā*, v. n. To be imposed or levied (tax):—*laggī aur te khet chaur*. When drought comes, cultivation is destroyed.—Prov.

**LĀGGŪ लॉगू** } s. m. One who is in  
**LĀGŪ लॉगू** } pursuit of a thing, a

seeker, a purchaser, a friend, a supporter, one who pursues with hostile design, an enemy:—*joban sī tab jātan sī lāgā sī sabh ko, joban jātan guṛke main rahī nimānī ho*. (When) there was the bloom of youth then was devotion and every one was (my) friend or supporter, wasting my

blooming youth and devotion I became helpless.—Song.

LAGG LABER लॉग लवेज् *s. f. m.* A little of anything that is left, remains, remainder.

LAGHAR लखर *s. m. (M.)* A hawk.

LAGHI लघि *s. m.* Urine :—*laghi shakd karni*, *v. n.* To make water.

LAGHME लघमे *s. m.* A plant (*Caroxylen-Griffithii*; *Salsola Griffithii*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceae*). Pearl-ashes (*Sajji*) are prepared from it. It is a very favourite food of camels, and large quantities of it are brought fresh into Multan to be sold as fodder for them.

LAGHU लघु *s. m.* A consonant without a vowel or with short *u*, or *i*, (a consonant with any other vowel point is called a *gurā*);—*a.* Little, small.

LAGHUNE लघुने *s. m.* A shrub (*Daphne oleoides*, *Macronata*, Nat. Ord. *Thymelaeaceae*) which is common on most of the rivers in the Punjab Himalaya, and also Trans-Indus. In Chamba, gunpowder charcoal is made from the wood. The bark is given for colic and it is used by women for washing their hair. On the Chenab, the leaves or an infusion are given for gonorrhoea, and applied to abscesses. The pretty red berries are not infrequently eaten, but are said to be apt to cause sickness.

LĀGU लागु *s. m.* Fees, given at weddings, perquisites of Brahmans and others; *i. q.* *Lāg*.

LAGUN लागुन *s. m.* See *Lagan*.

LĀGŪNĀN लघुनां *a.* Rich, of a superior quality (milk.)

LĀH लाग *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the

Sanskrit word *Lābh*. An advantage, gain, profit, benefit; a silken fabric, fine and thin; an imperative of *v. a.* *Lāhāḍ*, *Lāhāḍ*; (*Pop.*) the desire of a female cow for the male :—*lāh dūḍā*, *v. n.* Milk to descend, milk in the teats of a cow, buffalo, &c. :—*lāh deḍā*, *lāh siṭṭā*, *v. a.* See *Lāhāḍ*.

LĀHĀ लोहा *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lābh*. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit.

LAHĀ लाहा *s. m.* Going off (fever); an imperative of *v. n.* *Lahingā*; (*K.*) a scar or slip on a hill side.

LĀHĀf लहाई *s. f.* Letting down; putting down, unloading; wages for the same; descent; declivity.

LĀHAN लाहन } *s. m. f.* The refuse  
LĀHAN लाहन } of a still;—*v. a. (M.)*

To bring down, to let down; to take off (clothes).

LAHAN लाहन *v. n. (M.)* To come down, to descend, to set (as the sun), to arrive, to be obtained: *Present participle*: *lahndā*; *Future lahsān*; *Past participle*: *latthā*:—*ubhardā nā tatte lahnde kiḍ tapai*. How shall that which is not warm as the sun rises, get hot as it sets:—*rukkhī nā lahndī te chūri kuff kuff khāndī*. Dry bread can not be obtained, yet she breaks and eats *chūri*, (*i. e.*, bread with *ghes* and sugar)!—Prov.

LĀHAR BHĀR लाहर भार *s. f. (M.)*  
See *Lahir bahir* in *Lahir*.

LĀHĀSAL लाहसल *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Lāhāsīl*. Inoperative, ineffective, inefficient; useless, fruitless, unprofitable, needless.

LAHAUL ਲਹੌਲ } *s. m. (A.) Protec-*  
 LĀHAUL ਲਹੌਲ } *tion:—lāhaul wald*

*quwwat illā billāhe.* There is no power no virtue but in God, *i.e.*, there is no striving against fate; these words are used by Muhammadan to express aversion or contempt and to drive away evil spirits:—*lahaul parhāḍ, v. a.* To say God forbid or forbid it Heaven in order to drive away evil spirits, or to express abhorrence.

LAHĀUNĀ ਲਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be put down or unloaded; to cause to be taken down (an account), to cause to be copied (a writing).

LAHAUR ਲਹੌਰ } *s. m. The name of the*  
 LĀHAUR ਲਹੌਰ } *capital of the Punjab:*

—*langgā ṭaṭṭā Lahaur dā dāyā.* A lame pony, a pretence of getting to Lahore.—Prov. used to express hypocritical or boastful pretension.

LĀHAURĪ ਲਹੌਰੀ } *a. Of or belonging*  
 LAHAURĪ ਲਹੌਰੀ } *to Lahaur or Lahore.*

LAHAURĪĀ ਲਹੌਰੀਆ } *s. m. A man*  
 LĀHAURĪĀ ਲਹੌਰੀਆ } *from Lahore*  
*or his descendant, an inhabitant of Lahore.*

LAHĀWAN ਲਹਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.) To*  
*bring down, to let down, to take off*  
*(clothes).—Present participle: lahendā;*  
*Future: lahesān; Past participle: lahāyā;*  
*i. q. Lāhaṇ.*

LAHERĀ ਲਹੇਰਾ *s. m. A kind of grain,*  
*bājra (Mālwā dialect.)*

LAHID ਲਹਿਦ *s. f. Corrupted from the*  
*Arabic word Lāhad. A niche in the*  
*grave in which the corpse is deposited;*  
*a place where the corpse is washed.*  
*There are two forms, one excavated in*  
*the side of the grave, and the other is*  
*made in the bottom of the grave. It is*  
*roofed in with boards, over which earth is*  
*filled in. In this form, the central lahid is*

*termed the qabr. and the upper grave*  
*the howdah. We have really a grave*  
*within a grave.*

LAHIK ਲਹਿਕ *s. f. Waving, moving*  
*in the wind (spoken of grains and grass).*

LAHILAHĀṬ ਲਹਿਲਹਾਟ *s. m. War-*  
*ing, motion in the wind of a corn-field.*

LAHILAHĀUNĀ ਲਹਿਲਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
*To wave in the wind (grain, grass), to*  
*bloom, to be verdant, to flourish; to have*  
*an undulating motion (a serpent.)*

LAHI LAHI KARNĀ ਲਹਿ ਲਹਿ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n. To wave (grain), to be green and*  
*flourishing; to move by undulations (a*  
*snake.)*

LAHILOT ਲਹਿਲੋਟ *a., s. m. Extrava-*  
*gant, prodigal; convulsed with laughter;*  
*a spend-thrift.*

LAHIN ਲਹਿਣ *s. m. The refuse of a*  
*still; an imperative of v. a. n. Lahindā;*  
*—lahindār, s. m. A creditor.*

LAHINĀ ਲਹਿਣਾ *s. m. That which is*  
*coming to one, one's dues, a debt; that*  
*which is appointed for any one, pro-*  
*fit, gain;—v. n. To descend, to come*  
*down, to be unloaded, to be put off; to*  
*set (the sun); to draw to a close (the*  
*day); to be paid off or to liquidate (a*  
*debt); to go off (fever); to cease, to*  
*leave off;—v. a. To take, to receive*  
*(especially payment for a debt):—lahiṇe-*  
*wāld, s. m. lit. A taker, hence a credi-*  
*tor.*

LAHINĀITĀ ਲਹਿਣਾਇਤੀ *s. m. A*  
*creditor.*

LAHINDĀ ਲਹਿੰਦਾ *s. m. The west:—*  
*lahinde dwe baddh, charhde jhulle wā;*  
*Dakh kahe sun Bhaḍḍ andar manjā dāh.*  
*If the clouds come up from the west*  
*and there is an east wind; Dakh says to*  
*his wife, spread the beds inside.*



**LAHINGGÁ ਲਹਿੰਗਾ** *s. m.* A petticoat.

**LAHIR ਲਹਿਰ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lahri*. A wave, a billow, a surge; an undulation; whim, fancy, notion; emotion, vehemence, excitement, fit of passion; a pang, a throes of anguish; effect of the poison of a snake, scorpion; a paroxysm, a fit; cold, frost; a waving pattern in embroidery; pleasure, enjoyment, mirth, ecstasy, rapture; intoxication:—*lahir bahir, s. f.* Abundance, prosperity, enjoyment, happiness:—*lahir utthit, v. n.* To arise, emotion, passion, ecstasy:—*lahir dūṣṭ, v. n.* To prosper, to be happy.

**LAHIRÁ ਲਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* Wealth, ease, pleasure, enjoyment; style of playing in music.

**LAHIRAN ਲਹਿਰਣ** *s. f.* A woman who lives in pleasure.

**LAHIRÁU ਲਹਿਰਾਉ** *s. m.* Spreading and lowering of clouds, clouds surcharged and ready to pour.

**LAHIRÁUNÁ ਲਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To wave, to move gently in the wind (grain, grass.)

**LAHIRÍ ਲਹਿਰੀ** *s. m.* One who lives in pleasure, a sensualist;—*a.* Sensual, luxurious, fond of pleasure.

**LAHIRÍÁ ਲਹਿਰੀਆ** *a.* Waving, made with curved lines (cloth, embroidery, stamping.)

**LÁHNÁ ਲਾਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To bring down, to take down, to take off, to unload; to discharge, to pay (a debt.)

**LAHORÍ ਲਹੋਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* The last day of the month *Poh*; the name of the feast held on that day; *i. q.* *Luhri, Lohari.*

**LÁHRÍ ਲਾਹੜੀ** *s. f. (K.)* A field adjoining a house.

**LÁHRU ਲਾਹਰੁ** *s. m. (K.)* A small plot of land attached to a house in which flowers, &c. are grown.

**LÁHU ਲਾਹੁ** *s. m.* Advantage, profit, gain; *i. q.* *Láhd.*

**LAHÚ ਲਾਹੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lauhit*. Blood;—*a. (M.)* Angry, excited, inflamed:—*lahú dūṣṭ, v. n.* To pass blood:—*lahú dá piyáṣṭ, s. m.* Blood-thirsty,—*lahú dá wagar s. m.* Corruption of the blood:—*lahú kaḥḥáṣṭ, v. a.* To be bled, to cause to bleed:—*lahú kaḥḥáṣṭ, v. a.* To draw blood, to bleed:—*lahú luháṣ, lahú luhák, a.* Bloody, smeared with blood, weltering in blood:—*lahú páṣṭ ikk hoṇá, kardedṭ, v. a.* To work hard, to sweat:—*lahú píṣṭ, v. a.* To drink one's blood; to worry:—*lahú sukḥṭ, v. n.* To dry up (the blood in one's veins); to be afraid:—*lahú thukḥṭ, v. n.* To spit blood.

**LAHUCHAN ਲਾਹੁਚਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To wish, to favour; *i. q.* *Lochan, lochṭ.*

**LAHUDÁ ਲਾਹੁਡਾ** *a.* Young, small (a boy, calf); late, (in the day):—*lahudá wela, s. m.* About 3 p. m.

**LÁHÚ DATṬÁ ਲਾਹੂ ਡੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A stranger, a rude, uncouth person, one who takes forcibly.

**LAHUKÁ ਲਾਹੁਕਾ** *a. (K.)* Little, small.

**LAHUKÍ लहूकी** *s. f. (K.)* A vegetable of the squash or pumpkin class (being the same as *ghidá*.)

**LAHÚNJHRÁ लहूञ्जरा** *a.* Given to living on others; mean, sneaking, greedy.

**LAHURÁ लहुरा** *a. (K)* Small, young.

**LAHURÁ लहुरा** *s. m.* A small stiff-looking tree (*Tecoma undulata*, *Bignonia*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceae*), occurring chiefly in the arid tracts from Delhi westward through Harjiana, and the Central Panjab to the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. This has perhaps the handsomest flower of any indigenous Panjab tree, and its gorgeous orange blossoms make quite a show in some parts in the west of the Province about April; in the east their colour appears to be much more faint. The foliage is eaten by cattle. The wood is hard, close-grained, and strong, but is rarely large or abundant enough to be much used except for small ordinary work.

**LAI लै** *s. f.* Desire, fondness, turn, inclination for a particular thing or occupation; a tune, air; (*M.*) tamarisk, (*Tamarix dioica*, *T. Gallica*, *T. Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscineae*); *i. q.* *Pilchhi*; an imperative of *v. a.* *Laiqá*;—*a.* Annihilated, destroyed, put out of existence, assimilated; (*c. w.* *honá*, *karná*):—*lai baiñhád*, *v. a. n.* To bring another down with oneself, to sink or be drowned with another:—*lai bhajñád*, *v. n.* To be off with; to carry off, to run away with, to abduct:—*lai bhajñé*, *s. m.* One who picks up without being taught:—*lai dúnd*, *v. a.* To take and come, to bring, to fetch:—*lai de ke*, *ad.* After great exertions, with great difficulty; after all deductions or payments:—*lai challád*, *lai jánd*, *v. a.* To take away, to carry away, to take with one, to take in company with:—*lai chhadñád*, *lai rakñhád*, *v. n.* To lay by, to put up, to provide, to keep away:—*lai dend*, *v. a.* To procure

for one;—*lai dubñád*, *v. n.* To sink or be drowned or be ruined with another:—*lai rahñád*, *v. n.* To earn, to get, to pick up:—*lai laiñád*, *v. a.* To complete the taking of anything; to take back:—*lai laiñád*, *v. a.* To take, to get, to procure, to take possession of; to levy:—*lai marnád*, *v. a.* To take up and throw down as in wrestling:—*lai pólak*, *s. m.* An adopted child, a foster child:—*lai pólád*, *v. a.* To take and nourish, to adopt:—*lai rahñád*, *v. a.* To continue to strive for, or to be in pursuit of, to buy:—*lai udñhád*, *v. n.* To blaze up, to set off:—*lai pañád*, *v. n.* To be with, to lie with; to have sexual intercourse with.

**LAI लैसी** *prep.* For, on account of, by reason of;—*s. f. (M.)* A fine blanket, also worn as a garment; *i. q.* *Lof*.

**LAI लायी** *s. m. f.* An arbitrator, an umpire; (*M.*) a species of tamarisk; (See *Lai*); reaping, the act of reaping corn; the wages of reaper. See *Lai*:—*lai lag*, *s. m. f.* One who has no mind of his own, but is led by others, one who minds every body's say.

**LAI CHÁ लाटिचा** *s. m.* A silk chádár or shawl; *i. q.* *Láchchád*.

**LAI CHÍ लाटिची** *s. f.* Cardamoms:—*ldichidánd*, *s. m.* Cardamom seed. See *Láchí*.

**LAI HAR लैहर** *s. m. (M.)* A reaper.

**LAIK लैक** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**LÁIK लाटिक** } the Arabic word  
*Láyag*. Worthy, competent; fit, suitable; fair, just, proper; meritorious, deserving:—*láik mand*, *wand*, *a.* Worthy; *c. w.* *honád*.

**LAIKÍ लैकी** } *s. f.* Worthiness,  
**LÁIKÍ लाटिकी** } worth, suitableness,  
fitness, that which is worthy, creditable conduct, good actions.

**LAIN लै** *s. f.* Corruption of the English word *Line*. A file or line (of soldiers; barrack, cantonment:—*rel dī laī*, *s. f.* A Railway line:—*laī den*, *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Leṅ den*. *lit.* Taking and giving, money traffic, trade, commerce, business, dealing; communication, friendly intercourse:—*laī den band karṇā*, *v. a.* To close a business—*laī den band hoṇā*, *v. n.* To be closed a business:—*laī den karṇā*, *v. a.* To deal with, to trade, to transact, to transact a business;—*v. n.* To welcome, to receive:—*laī jāṇā*, *v. n.* To go to bring anything or person.

**LAINĀ लैना** *v. a.* To take, to obtain, to receive; to get, to procure; to buy, to purchase; to borrow, to take on credit, (*karṇā laīṇā*); to win, to conquer; to usurp, to take possession; to seize, to take hold of; to pick up, to learn (as *gūṇ laīṇā*); to catch, to grasp; to take away, to kill (as *jāṇ laīṇā*), to take one's arms; to arrive, to reach; to partake of, to drink; to quote or take from; to extract (an essence, &c.); to adopt, to accept (*god laīṇā*); to cut, to pare (*baglāṇ laīṇā*); to chide, to reprove; to have sexual intercourse with;—*khā laīṇā*. To take up, to eat (the completion of the action); to rebuke very severely:—*nā laīṇā*, *nā denā*, *v. a.* To have nothing to do with:—*laīṇā denā*, *s. m.* Traffic, trade, commerce; dealing; money dealings.

**LAINDHĀ लैया** *s. m.* The west; the region west of the Punjab;—*a.* Western.

**LAINK लैक** *s. m.* A heap, a quantity.

**LAINKRĀ लैकड़ा** *s. m.* A demon supposed to be in attendance on the *Devī Juddā mukhī*; a little boy; *i. q.* *Launkrā*.

**LĀIRĀ लायिरा** *a.* New, fresh, young, tender (a calf, grass, herbage); newly calved (a cow or buffalo); raised from fresh cuttings (sugarcane.)

**LAIS लैस** *s. m.* An arrow with a broad

spear like point; an arrow with a long rounded point;—*a.* Corruption of the English word *Dress*. Ready for action, prepared; in order, dressed, equipped.

**LĀJ लज** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lajjā*. Shame, disgrace, ignominy; honour:—*lāj rakṣhā*, *v. a.* To protect one's honour;—*lāj māṇ*, *v. a.* Ashamed, put to confusion, disgraced: having a proper sense of shame, modest:—*lājwānt*, *s. f.* The sensitive plant *Mimosa Sensitive*, *M. pudica*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosae*:—*lājward*, *s. m.* Azure stone:—*lājwardā* *a.* Of the colour of *lapis lazuli*; *i. q.* *Lajj*, *Lajjā*.

**LAJĀUNĀ लजाउना** *v. a.* To make ashamed, to put to shame.

**LAJHĀUNĀ लजाउना** *v. a.* To cause to come, to cause to be obtained, to bring to hand, to give a trace of.

**LĀJĪLĀ लनीला** } *a.* Ashamed,  
**LĀJĪJĪ लनी** } mortified, put to  
shame, disgraced.

**LĀJJ लज** *s. f.* A well rope drawn with the hand; shame, disgrace; honour; custom, way, practice:—*lajj ūh karṇā*, *v. a.* To fulfil custom:—*nalajj*, *nirlajj*, *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest, unblushing, forward.

**LĀJJĀ लज्जा** } *s. m.* Shame,  
**LĀJJĪĀ लज्जा** } honour, disgrace:  
—*nirlajjā*, *a.* See *Nirlajj*:—*lajjā māṇ*, *v. a.* See *Lajjā*.

**LĀJJHĀNĀ लज्जना** *v. a.* To be obtained, to come to hand; *i. q.* *Labbhā*.

**LĀJJU लज्जु** *s. f.* A well rope drawn by hand; *i. q.* *Lajj*.

LAK लक *s. m. (M.)* The level spaces in the *Thal* between the sand-ridges.

LÁKÁ लाका *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Aláqah*. Dependence, relation, connection, interest, right; commerce, correspondence, communication, intercourse; division, circle; *i. q.* *Aláka*.

LAKAN लकन *v. a. (M.)* To lick.  
*Present participle: lakand; Future: lakedn; Past participle: lakid:—annhi pihndi gat te kutte lakeñde gat.* The blind woman went on grinding flour, and the dogs went on licking it up!—Prov.

LÁKAR लाकर *s. f. (M.)* Fire-wood, (*pl. of lakar.*)

LAKAR लकर *s. f.* Wood; *i. q.* *Lakr.*

LAKÁR लाकार *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Lakr*. A line, a mark; *i. q.* *Lakr*.

LAKÁTUKÁ लाकातुका *s. m.* Goods, chattles, traps; *i. q.* *Nikká sukká.*

LÁKH लाख *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshá* Gum, lac;—a. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Laksh*. One hundred thousand, a lac.

LAKHÁÍ लाखाई *s. f.* Writing; wages for writing; wages for crossing a ferry, ferriage.

LAKHANPÁL लखनपाल *s. m.* A sub-division of *Rájpáts*.

LAKHÁRÍ लखारी *s. m.* One who writes, a writer, one who draws or sketches.

LAKHÁU लाखाउ *s. m.* A presentiment.

LAKHAÚÁ लखुआ *s. m.* A penman, a writer; a painter.

LAKHÁUNÁ लखाउना *v. a.* To cause to understand, to remind, to cause to give a hint to; to cause to be written (a letter); to cause to be drawn (a picture.)

LAKHAURÍ लखेरी *a.* Dark brown (a horse.)

LAHKAUTÁ लखेटा *s. f.* The residuum or sediment of gum lac, dyestuff.

LAKHAUTÍ लखेटी *s. f.* The art of flowering, (furniture); an oil painting.

LAKHAUTÍ लखेडी *s. f.* Writing, style of writing; penmanship.

LAKHERÁ लखेरा *s. m.* One who gathers gum-lac.

LÁKHÍ लाखी *s. f. (M.)* A kind of fish.

LAKHMÍ लखमी } *s. f.* See  
LAKHSHMÍ लखसमी } *Lachchhmí.*

LAKHNÁ लखना *v. n. a.* To pass along, to pass by or over; to understand, to comprehend.

LÁKHRÁ लखरा *s. m.* Woolen yarn coloured red with lac.

LAKHWAYYÁ लखवैया *s. m.* One who understands, one who passes by or over; a writer, a drawer (of pictures.)

**LAKHYÁ लखया** *a.* Beautiful and rich.

**LAKÍR लकीर** *s. f.* A line, a mark, stripe:—*lakir khichchā, v. a.* To draw a line; to make a boundary; to draw the line across, to strike out:—*lakir de pakhr hongā, v. n.* To be very narrow-minded; to walk on the beaten path, to follow the foot prints of one's ancestors; to be a slave to old customs or rites:—*lāl lakir, s. f.* The dividing line between the houses of a village and its land. Land occupied by the dwellings is not assessed for revenue as the fields are; *ī. q. Lāk.*

**LAKK लक** *s. m.* The middle, the loins:—*lakk bannhā, kassā, v. a.* To gird up one's loins; to arm, to prepare:—*lakk khol dē, kholā, v. n.* To throw off one's belt, tights, hence to take one's ease:—*lakk kubā hongā, v. n.* To be bent (one's back) with a heavy load or old age:—*lakk pharā, v. a.* To grip one by the waist; to support, to help:—*lakk phar ke utthā, v. a.* To become weak, or feeble:—*lakk rahi jāyī, v. n.* To have a pain in the loins; to be palsied:—*lakk tik, ad.* Up to the waist:—*lakk tutthā hoid, a.* Hump-backed, weak:—*lakk tutthā, v. n.* To be broken (the backbone); to be deserted by one's friends; to lose a son or be bereft of near and dear relatives:—*lakk phar ke bahi jāyā, v. n.* To be disappointed, to be disheartened:—*lakk siddhā karnā, v. n.* To lie down.

**LAKKÁ लक़ा** *s. m.* A kind of pigeon; the loins.

**LAKKAR लक़र** *s. f.* Wood, timber, a log, a stick:—*lakkar hārā, s. m.* A wood seller, a wood cutter:—*lakkar māṇḍī, s. f.* A timber market.

**LAKKE लक़े** *s. m. pl.* The sides just above the loins.

**LAKKH लक़** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakhshā*. A hundred thou-

sand, a lac:—*lakkh dānḥ sīnḥ, lakkh bānḥ sīnḥ, s. m.* (lit. having 1,00,000 arms); met. a person who has lost one arm:—*Lakkhdātā, lakkhān dā dātā, s. m.* An epithet of *Sakhī Sarwar*:—*lakkh luṭṭ, s. m.* One who spends by the lac, a spendthrift, prodigal:—*lakkh patī, s. m.* The possessor of a lac of rupees.

**LÁKKHÁ ल़ाहा** *s. m.* } *a.* Black (a  
**LÁKKHÍ ल़ाही** *s. f.* } cow or calf);

dark red (a shawl); brown:—*dhaulā dānḍ mutthīn sīnḥ, chhoṭī pūchhal, lamnī līnḥ, lākkhā gorā māl nā ghinnī.* Buy a white bullock with short horns and tail, long legs, but do not get a brown or a red coloured one.

**LAKKHAN लक़न** *s. m.* See *Lach-ohhan*.

**LAKKHÍ ल़की** *s. m.* One who has a *lākh* of rupees.

**LÁKKHÍ ल़ाही** *a.* Coated with gum-lac, lacquered (a vessel); dark red (a shawl.)

**LAKKHMÍ लक़मी** *s. f.* See *Lach-ohmi*:—*mahān Lakkhmī dā dhāggā bannhā, v. a.* To tie a string of thread on the wrist in the month of *Bhādon* (a ceremony performed by Hindu women in honour of goddess *Lakshmi*).

**LAKK LAKK KARNÁ लक़ लक़**

**वरना** } *v. a.* To make a  
**LAKKNÁ लक़ना** } lapping sound (as  
a dog in drinking.)

**LAKKRÍ लक़री** *s. f.* Wood; fire-  
**LAKRÍ लक़री** } wood, a stick of  
**LAKKRÍ लक़री** } wood; a stick used in  
fencing:—*lakkri bāj, s. m.* One who fences,  
a fencer:—*lakkri bājī, s. f.* Fencing:—

*lakkri khedni*, v. n. To fence :—*lakkri chaumá*, s. m. (M.) A wooden frame reaching the *Adá* (a catch that prevents the *chakli* from going backwards), to keep dirt from clogging it.

LAKKU लकु s. m. The middle; the loins.

LAKOLÁ लकोला s. m. (K.) An *dá* or nook in a wall.

LAKRÁ लकरा s. m. A large stick of wood, a log.

LAKRÁKAR लकराकर s. f. Wood, a pile of wood; standing timber.

LAKSHAN लक्षन s. m. See *Lachchhan*.

LAKSHMANÁ लक्षमणा s. m. A plant (*Dicliptera Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceae*) not uncommon Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range, in the Siwálik tract. It is used medicinally.

LAKWÁ लक्वा s. m. Corrupted from Arabic word *Laqwah*. Distortion of the face; facial paralysis; c. w. *hojánd*.

LÁL लाल a. 1. Red; ruddy, florid; inflamed, enraged; dear, darling;—s. m. A son; 2. (corruption of the Arabic word (لؤلؤ) *Lál*) a ruby; a small red bird (called also *sukh*); a beloved object;—s. f. Profuse spittle (commonly used in the plural.); a small ring of cloth placed between the stones of a mill, to diminish friction :—*akkhá lál kaádhniá*, v. n. To flare up, to be enraged :—*akkhá lál honiá*, v. n. To be inflamed (eyes) :—*Lál Beg*, s. m. The *Gurá* of the sweepers identified with *Bálmiki*—*Lál Begyá*, s. m. A follower of *Lál Beg* :—*Lál Bhujjakar*, s. m. A wiseacre; an ig-

noramus who pretends to possess more sense than his neighbours :—*lál chaman*, s. m. *Juniperus communis* :—*lál chittrá*, s. m. (*Plumbago Zeylanica*; Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceae*) is occasionally cultivated in gardens in the plains. The root is used as a vesicant, and is employed locally to produce abortion :—*lál gulál*, v. n. Deep red; c. w. *hojánd* :—*lál hojánd*, v. n. To turn red; to become scarlet; to be red in the face; to get into a rage; to be about to win; to be about to cook; *met.* to be idle and lazy; to be of suspicious character :—*lálta ke lál*, intj. Be prosperous, be happy :—*lál kútáb*, s. f. A book to which an ignoramus refers for the solution of every difficulty :—*lál kuftí*, s. f. lit. A red coat; the European soldiers wearing red coat; the European infantry lines in an Indian cantonment :—*lál mirch*, s. f. *Capsicum* or red pepper (*Capsicum annum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) chillies.

LÁLA लाल s. m. A title given to a Hindu gentleman; a father, an elder brother :—*lálá ji*, s. m. A honorific form of address.

LÁLACH लालच s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lálsa*. Avarice, covetousness, inordinate desire, greediness :—*lálach deydá*, v. a. To allure, to entice :—*lálach karná*, v. a. To be greedy, to be avaricious :—*lálach wichch ányá*, v. a. To take the bait.

LÁLACHAN लालचन s. f. } a. Covetousness  
LÁLACHÍ लालची s. m. } greedy, avaricious.

LALAK ललक s. f. Fondness, great desire, enthusiasm, overpowering influence.

LALARE ललरे s. m. A sub-division of Rajputs.

**LALĀM ਲਿਲਾਮ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
Port. word *Nilām*. An auction, a vendue,  
a public sale; *c. w. hogi, karni*; *i. q.*  
*Nūām*.

**LALĀMĪ ਲਲਾਮੀ** *s. f.* Bought at an  
auction, auctioned.

**LALĀRAN ਲਲਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A female  
**LALĀRĪ ਲਲਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } of the  
dyer class, a dyer.

**LALĀṬ ਲਲਾਟ** *s. m.* The forehead; fate,  
destiny, fortune.

**LALĀUTĪ ਲਲਾਉਤੀ** *s. f.* An ancient  
treatise on arithmetic and mensuration.

**LALCHĀUNĀ ਲਲਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
covet, to desire inordinately.

**LALER ਲਲੇਰ** *s. m.* A cocoanut.

**LALERĀ ਲਲੇਰਾ** *s. m.* An empty cocoa-  
nut shell; a *hugga* made of a cocoanut  
shell.

**LALERĪ ਲਲੇਰੀ** *s. f.* Cocoanut shell,  
a piece of a cocoanut shell, a cup of the  
same.

**LALĒṬNĀ ਲਲੇਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be con-  
vulsed with laughter.

**LALĪ ਲਲੀ** *s. m.* A eunuch; a girl.

**LĀLĪ ਲਾਲੀ** *s. f.* A lady (commonly in  
derision); a kind of bird (*M.*) a tribe;  
also see *Lallī*.

**LALIT ਲਲਿਤ** *s. m.* See *Lalt*.

**LALKĀR ਲਲਕਾਰ** *s. f.* } A call, a  
**LALKĀRĀ ਲਲਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* } shout, a  
scream, halloo, a challenge.

**LALKĀRNĀ ਲਲਕਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
shout to or at, to call, to halloo after,  
to challenge;—*v. n.* To shout, to halloo,  
to set up the war-whoop.

**LALL ਲੱਲ** *s. f.* Vain idea, useless  
thought, fruitless effort.

**LALLĀ ਲੱਲਾ** *s. m.* The letter **ਲ** of  
the Gurmukhi alphabet; a term of en-  
dearment, a boy, (used by Hindus).

**LALLHĀ ਲਲ੍ਹਾ** *s. m.* A column in the  
game of *Chaupār*.

**LALLHĪ ਲੱਲੀ** *s. f.* A kind of Muham-  
madan *fakirs*, who dance when they go  
to beg in houses and before shops; a  
foolish or stupid man, a simple man.

**LALLHO ਲੱਲ੍ਹੋ** *s. m.* A figure of a man  
made on the ground by little girls in  
time of drought, and lamented over in  
the hope that rain will thus be obtained.

**LALLHU ਲਲ੍ਹੁ** *s. m.* Ability, skill, dex-  
terity; preparation, means, materials;  
way, manner, method; whim, fancy, cap-  
rice.

**LĀLLĪ ਲਾਲੀ** *s. m.* Redness, beard-  
ness, blear eyes; friendship, kind feeling,  
mutual good understanding; good name,  
reputation, honour:—*lālī dhamī*, *s. f.*  
(*M.*) The early dawn:—*lālī rahī*, *v. n.*  
To keep a good name, to preserve a  
reputation, to finish any business with  
mutual good understanding.

LALLÍ लल्ली *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

LALLO PATTO लल्लो पट्टो *s. f.* Wheedling, coaxing, flattery, pretence; trick, cheat, imposition; *c. w. karná*.

LÁLRI लालरी *s. f.* A ruby bead, a glass imitation of a ruby bead.

LALT ललट *s. f.* The name of musical mode.

LALTÁ ललटा *s. f.* A beautiful lady:—*laltá sakhtí, s. f.* The name of the beloved of *Krishná*, whose imitation is represented in the *Rás*.

LAM लम *s. m.* (*M.*) A feathery grass of average quality, and is found growing in *Kallar*.

LÁM लाम *s. f.* Corrupted from the French word *L'arme*. A brigade, an assembled army, a large body of troops, a host arrayed for battle, war; a letter in the Persian alphabet; *c. w. bannhāt, lagghí*.

LÁMÁ लामा *s. m.* A Thibetan priest:—*Lámá gurú, s. m.* The same as *Lámá*.

LAMB लमब } *s. f.* A flame, a flash, a  
LAMB लैब } blaze; a lamp (cor-

ruption of the English word *Lamp*); a species of grass (*Eragrostis spp.*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) common in the Punjab plains. It is considered good pasture-grass. The pounded seeds are eaten mixed with other flour in cakes, pottage, particularly in certain Hindu fasts and festivals:—*lamb wdlá sál, s. m.* The year 1809 and 1837, when wheat flour rose to seven seers per rupee, is known near Lahore by the name

of *lamb wdlá sál* or *mirak wdlá sál*, from the fact that the seeds of this grass were largely employed for food by the starving poor.

LAMAH लमह *s. m.* (*M.*) South.

LAMAKNÁ लमकना *v. n.* To hang, to dangle, to depend; to follow or stick to one (in hope of some advantage); to remain unfinished, to be long on hand (work); to have a protracted illness.

LÁMB लाम } *s. m. f.* Length.  
LÁM लाम }

LAMBÁ लैबा *a.; s. m.* Long, extended, protracted, tall; a tall man:—*lambá chauṛá, a.* Long and wide:—*lambá safar, s. m.* A long journey:—*lambá karná, v. a.* To lengthen, to extend; to permit to go, to dismiss:—*lambá, lambe hoṇá, v. n.* To be off, to go away; a species of grass (*Aristida depressa*, *A. setacea*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) is very common in many dry parts of the central and western Panjab and Trans-Indus. It is said to be a favourite food of cattle.

LAMBAR लैबर } *s. m.* Corruption of  
LAMBAR लमबर } the English word

Number. Number, turn:—*lambardár, s. m.* A headman of a village:—*lambardári, s. f.* The wife of a *Lambardár*:—*lambardári s. f.* The office and duty of a *Lambardár*:—*lambar láhunc, v. n.* To copy out from the land register book the number of fields (by a *Paṭṭári*):—*lambar láhunc, v. n.* To cause to write down numbers of fields.

LAMBAR लैबर *s. m. f.* A tall person.

LAMBARÍ लैबरी *a.* Belonging to a number, according to the number, in order:—*lambarí gaj, s. m.* A standard measure:—*lambarí nálish, s. f.* A regular suit:—*lambar wár, a.* By turns, in order.



LAMBÁÚ ਲੰਬਾਉ *a.* A tall man.

LAMBÁUNÁ ਲੰਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To prolong, to spin out, to lengthen, to protract.

LÁMBH ਲਾਮਭ *s. m. f.* Side, edge, margin;—*a.* Separate, apart, aside, to one side:—*lám̐bh, lám̐bh jáṇḍá, v. n.* To go along the side:—*lám̐bh, chám̐bh, prep. ad.* Round about, around; at one hand, on the other, in the vicinity.

LÁMBIÁUNÁ ਲੰਬਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To protract, to prolong, to spin out.

LAMBO ਲੰਬੋ *s. f.* A tall woman.

LAMBÚ ਲੰਬੂ *s. m.* A tall man.

LAMBÚ ਲੰਬੂ } *s. m.* A wisp of  
LÁMBÚ ਲਾਮਬੂ } *kāṇḍ* or grass, used  
to set fire to a funeral pile by a relation of a deceased; a temporary torch.

LAMBUR ਲੰਬੁਰ *a.* See *Lambar*.

LAMCHHAR ਲਮਚੜ *s. m. f.* A tall person.

LAMDHÍNG ਲਮਧੀਂਗ *s. m.* A large species of crane, the Adjutant; *met.* a tall man.

LAMIÁUNÁ ਲਮਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To prolong, to spin out, to protract.

LAMKÁU ਲੰਮਕਾਉ *s. m.* Suspension, hanging; delay, procrastination.

LAMKÁÚ ਲੰਮਕਾਉ *s. m.* One who suspends, one who delays or protracts any business.

LAMKÁUNÁ ਲੰਮਕਾਉਣਾ *t. a.* To hang up, to suspend, to cause to hang, to keep suspended, delayed or unfinished (work), to sketch forth anything, to be kept uncured (sick person by a physician.)

LAMMA ਲੱਮਾ } *a. s. m.* Long (*t. e.*  
LAMMAN ਲੰਮਾਂ } *Lambá*); a tall man; a snake, a serpent; the name of a province west of the Panjab, one of the names of *Nagáhd*; the west; (*M.*) the south;—*lammá jhammá, s. m.* A tall man:—*Ránjho lammén dá kázi, líkh sí chíṭhlitán, díṭ thísí rájí.* *Ránj* is the *Kázi* of the south, he will write me letters; my heart will be content.—Song.

LAMMERÍO ਲੱਮੇਰੀਓ } *a. (M.)* Of or  
LAMMERÚ ਲੱਮੇਰੂ } belonging to  
the south or of a southern direction.

LAMMÍ ਲੱਮੀ } *a., s. f.* Long, lengthy,  
LAMRÍ ਲਮੜੀ } protracted; a tall woman; a leech, a long spring or leap (of a horse); bragging, boasting (used commonly in the plural):—*lammíán láuntán, v. n.* To boast, to brag, to tell false stories, to talk nonsense.

LAMMOCHAR ਲੱਮੋਚੜ *a., s. m.* Belonging to the south; or the west, a resident of the south or the west.

LAMTARÁNÍ ਲਮਤਰਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Lamtarání*. Boasting.

LÁN ਲਾਂ *s. f.* A long thick well rope drawn by oxen, also see *Lám*:—*lán lashkar, s. m.* An army, including baggage, camp followers.

LĀNĀ ਲਾਣਾ } *s. m.* A farmer's land,  
LĀNĀN ਲਾਨਾਂ } a husbandman's estate,

with all its appurtenances, oxen, ploughs, well; the name of various plants:—1. *Ballota limbata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*, a small prickly shrub with yellow flowers occurring Trans-Indus. Jhelum and Salt Range tracts. It is cropped by goats and used in Ophthalmia. 2. *Anabasis multiflora*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceae*, cropped by camels and used for making *sajjī* and washing clothes. It grows largely in the Southern, and to some extent in the Central Punjab, is from 6 to 7-feet high and has rose coloured flowers. 3. *Caroxylon foetidum*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceae*, found in the Central and South Punjab, used for the manufacture of *sajjī*. 4. *Suaeda fruticosa*, common in the Punjab, reaches perfection in the Central portion. Used in making *sajjī*, as a camel fodder; *kaskasā* is the name of the dried leaves used medicinally; *i. q.* *Gorā, Shorā, Metrā lānd.*

LĀNAT ਲਾਨਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Lānat*. A curse, an imprecation, execration, reproach, malediction:—*lānat bhejūd, karūd, v. a.* To curse, to imprecate, to shun, to abstain from:—*lānat khorā, khori, s. m., f.* One cursed, one who indulges in such practices, as to be an object of detestation.

LĀNTAN ਲਾਣਤਣ *s. f.* } Accurs-  
LĀNATĪ ਲਾਣਤੀ *s. m.* } ed, abo-  
LĀNATĪĀ ਲਾਣਤੀਆ *s. m.* } minable,  
worthy of execration, consigned to ignominy:—*saudā kītā sūrat nā kītī, gīn gīn dītī dām; ajī ajī kar mangīd, lānatīdā dā kām.* To do business without arranging its conditions, paying the money only after repeated countings; (always) asking for payment to-day, to-day, this is the work of the cursed.

LANCH ਲੰਚ *s. m.* Unjust, accusation, slander, calumny.

LANCHĪ ਲੰਚੀ *a.* Profligate, unprincipled; given to immoral practices.

LANDĀ ਲੰਡਾ *a.* Having no tail, tailless; short-tailed; short, scanty; without shame; shameless; closely trimmed, stripped of branches and leaves alone, one by one (rupees);—*s. m.* The written character used by shop-keepers:—*lāndā chharā, s. m., a.* Without wife and children:—*lāndā sapp, s. m.* A tailless snake, *i. e.*, one that has bitten some one. When a snake bites a man, it is supposed to lose a bit of its tail which becomes blunt; *i. q.* *Lūndā.*

LANDOKĀ ਲੰਡੋਕਾ *s. m. (M.)* See *Langotā.*

LANDOR ਲੰਡੋਰ *s. f.* A pea-hen.

LANDOR ਲੰਡੋਰ } *a.* Tailless, (a bird);  
LANDORĀ ਲੰਡੋਰਾ } without family (a man); shameless.

LANDURĀ ਲੰਡੂਰਾ *a.* Tailless (a bird); closely trimmed (a tree).

LANER ਲਨੇਰ *s. m.* A cocoanut; *i. q.* *Laljer.*

LANERĀ ਲਨੇਰਾ *s. m.* A *huggā* made of a cocoanut shell.

LANG ਲੰਗ } *s. f.* A high wall (of a town), a heap; lame:

—*lang shūr, s. f.* A shrub (*Juniperus communis*, *J. Squarrosa*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*) which is common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya, and occurs on the Sutlej and the Bias, where it is used as incense. The wood burns fairly well, and on the passes it is frequently the only fuel obtainable. The berries (*hāḍā ber*) are used medicinally in the plain in decoction, being considered stimulant.

LANGÁ लीगा } *s. f.* Lame:—*la nge*  
 LANGÁ लीजा } *ḍang, a.* Giving milk  
 twice one day, and once on the next, (a  
 cow or buffalo.)

LANGÁ लीगा *s. m.* A sheaf, a small  
 pile of newly cut *dál* in the stalk:  
 —*lóngá fer, s. f.* A long line, a row, a  
 series, a succession; *c. v. lónti*;—*lóngá*  
*gale tán menḍá pale.* If she takes away  
 the sheaf; the boy is fed well.

LANGÁH लीगाह *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of  
 agriculturists in the Multan and Muzaffar-  
 garh districts. They were originally  
 Afghans who came to Multan from  
*Siví* and *Dhāḍar* for purposes of trade,  
 and eventually settled at *Rapri* and the  
 neighbourhood. In the confusion that  
 followed the invasion of Tamerlane,  
 Multan became independent of the throne  
 of Delhi, and the inhabitants chose *Sheikh*  
*Yūsaf Kuresht*, head of the shrine of  
*Sheikh Baha-ud-din*, as governor. In  
 1445 A. D. *Rai Sahra*, chief of the  
*Langáhs*, whose daughter had been mar-  
 ried to *Sheikh Yusaf*, introduced an armed  
 band of his tribesmen into the city by  
 night, seized *Sheikh Yusaf* and sent him  
 to Delhi, and proclaimed himself king  
 with the little Sultan *Kutab-ud-Din*. The  
 dynasty terminated with the capture  
 of Multan, after a siege of more than a  
 year, by *Shah Hasan Aghán*, Governor  
 of Sindh in 1526. For ten days the city  
 was given up to plunder and massacre, and  
 most of the *Langáhs* were slain. Sultan  
*Husain* was made prisoner and died  
 shortly after. The *Langáh* dynasty  
 ruled Multan for eighty years, during  
 which time the *Belochis* succeeded in  
 establishing themselves along the Indus  
 from *Sitpur* to *Koḥ Karor*. The *Langáhs*  
 of Multan and Muzaffargarh are now  
 very insignificant cultivators.

LANGAR लीगार *s. f.* A kitchen, a  
 kitchen of a gentleman; that which is  
 cooked, food; an anchor; (*M.*) a rope put  
 round the hair to strengthen it:—*langar*

*wandḍá, jári karná, v. a.* To distribute  
 alms.

LANGAR लीगार *s. m.* A strip or shred  
 of cloth, a tear, a rent in cloth.

LANGAR लीगार *s. f.* The skirts of a  
 woman, petticoats tucked up for work-  
 ing or walking; a strip of cloth worn  
 round the loins and bound between the  
 legs; a cloth tied loosely round the loins  
 and reaching to the feet.

LANGARÁ लीगारा *s. m. (Poḥ.)* A large  
 earthen vessel used by dyers; *i. q.*  
*Baṭṭhal.*

LANGARÍ लीगारी }  
 LANGARÍÁ लीगारीआ } *s. m.* A cook.

LANGH लींघ *s. f.* A step, a pace.

LANGHÁ लींघा *s. f.* Crossing, pass-  
 ing; a multitude (of men, horses), cross-  
 ing a river; (*M.*) a crossing place, a ford:  
 —*lānghá langhāuḍá, v. a.* To pass the  
 time, to get on somehow or another.

LANGHÁÍ लींघाई *s. f.* Ferriage,  
 hire for a boat, toll at a bridge.

LANGHAN लींघट *s. m.* Dieting, absti-  
 nence from particular things by medical  
 advice; starving;—*v. n. (M.)* To cross over:  
 —*langhan mít kaḥhárá watrí.* Starving  
 is a friend, borrowing an enemy.—Prov.

LANGHÁNÍ लींघाटी *s. f.* A rude stile  
 in a hedge consisting of a forked stick.

LANGHÁU लींघाउ *s. m.* Stools attend-  
 ed with griping.

LANGHÁÚ ਲੰਘਾਉ *a.* That will answer, tolerable, sufficient for present necessity; passing away, transitory.

LANGHÁUNÁ ਲੰਘਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to pass, to spend (time); to kill.

LANGHNÁ ਲੰਘਣਾ *v. n.* To pass along, to pass by; to cross over (a stream); to be swallowed;—*lānghá langhṇá, v. n.* To be passed (the time); to get on by one way or other:—*langh jāṇá, v. n. lit.* To cross; to die, to expire.

LÁNGÍ ਲਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* Green branches and leaves of trees cut as fodder for goats and sheep.

LANGOT ਲੰਗੋਟ *s. m.* } A strip of  
LANGOTṬÁ ਲੰਗੋਟਾ *s. m.* } cloth be-  
LANGOTṬÍ ਲੰਗੋਟੀ *s. f.* } tween the  
legs attached to a string about the loins.

LANGOTÍÁ ਲੰਗੋਟੀਆ *a.* Acquainted from childhood (*i. e.*, from the time of wearing a *langotí*);—a playmate, an old bosom friend: *langotíá yār, s. m.* A friend from childhood.

LANGRÁ ਲੰਗੜਾ *a.* Lame, cripple.

LANGRÁUNÁ ਲੰਗੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To walk lamely, to halt, to limp.

LANGU ਲੰਗੂ } *s. m.* Lameness.  
LANGU ਲੰਗੂ }

LANGÚR ਲੰਗੂਰ *s. m.* A black-faced monkey, a baboon; *i. q.* *Lagúr.*

LÁNH ਲਾਂਹ *s. f. pl. Láhán. (M.)* A rope (especially one belonging to a boat):—*ṭhel muhánán, beṭí kún, te kap ghin lárhán.*

Boatman, shove off the boat and cut the ropes.—Song.

LÁNÍ ਲਾਣੀ *s. f.* The plant from which *sajji* (alkali) is manufactured (Dim. of *lāṇá*)—*lāṇí peshak, s. m.* A useless plant; found in *kallar* soil. See *Lāṇá.*

LANJ ਲੰਜ *s. m.* A name of *Nagáhá*; a peacock's tail.

LÁNJ ਲਾਂਜ *s. m.* A peacock's tail: blight from frost; injury (to grain) from dampness, mould; slight burning, scorching.

LÁNJA ਲਾਂਜਾ *s. m.* Business, engagement, occupation; source of hindrance, or detention.

LÁNJI ਲਾਂਜੀ *s. m.* A peacock with a long tail.

LANN ਲੱਨ *s. f.* The *Penis, membrum virile* (usually abusive):—*lann márne, v. a.* To have sexual intercourse (abusive.)

LANPAT ਲੰਪਟ } *a.* False, disso-  
LAMPAT ਲਮਪਟ } lute, separate.

LÁN TÁN ਲਾਣ ਤਾਣ *s. f.* Reproach, reviling, rebuke, censure, blame.

LÁNUN ਲਾਂਓਂ *s. f.* A well rope drawn by oxen; a long rope; also see *Lāṇá.*

LAPAK ਲਪਕ *s. m.* Desire, longing, eagerness, reaching forth (toward an object of desire); haste, speed.

LAPAKNÁ ਲਪਕਣਾ *v. n.* To long, to have desire, to be eager, to reach forward, to bend towards, to hasten.

LÁPAN लपन } *v. a. (M.)* To cut  
 LÁPANA लपना } the ears of *juadr*,

*bájr*, and those tall crops the straw of which is not taken to the threshing-floor; to cut the green wheat, barley, above the roots for fodder of cattle :—*fajar de wele gýán lápan juár kán, óp ná áyon, pañh áto kunwár kán*. In the morning I went to cut the *juár*, you did not come yourself, you sent the girl.—Song.

LAPARAN लपारन *s. f.* } A liar;

LAPARÍ लपारी *s. m.* } a person who talks nonsense, a boaster.

LAPAT लपट *s. f. (H.)* Sweet scent, fragrance, perfume; flame, blaze.

LAPATÍ लपटी } *a., s. m.* Deceit-  
 LAPATÍÁ लपटीआ } ful, fraudulent,  
 false, dishonest; a knave, a cheat, a rogue.

LAPATNÁ लपटना *v. n.* See *Lipatná*.

LAPATT लपट *s. m.* Deceit, fraud, cheating.

LAPATTÍ लपटी *a., s. m.* Deceitful, fraudulent, false; a false speaker, a cheat.

LAPET लपेट *s. m.* Wrapping, folding, twisting; a fold, a twist, a turn of a string; circumference; entanglement, complication; deceit, subterfuge, hypocrisy, trick, concealment :—*lapet sapet, lapet jhapet, s. f.* Want of clearness, confusedness, mixing up of things, disorder; evasion, subterfuge :—*lapet mán, lapet wán, a.* Twisted, coiled, involved; having a coiled stem (a *hugqd*) :—*lapet-wán, s. m.* A *hugqd* with a coiled stem :—*lapetwán, ad.* Indirectly, by way of innuendo, also see *Lapetwán*.

LAPETÁ लपेटा *s. m.* Fraud, trick, circumvention; force, influence, reach, compass.

LAPETAM SPETAM लपेटम स्पेटम

*a.* Confused, mixed up, wanting in clearness.

LAPETAN लपेटन } *s. m.* A case, a

LAPETUN लपेटन } cover, a wrapper.

LAPETNÁ लपेटना *v. a.* To wrap, to fold up, to wind, to roll up; to reunite, to reconcile those who have been at variance.

LAPHÁU लहाऊ *a.* Yielding, flexible, pliable.

LAPHÁU लहाऊ *s. m.* Pliability, flexibility, yieldingness.

LAPHÁUNÁ लहाऊना *v. a.* To bend, to press down, to cause to yield. See *Laphráungá*.

LAPHEDÁ लहेदा *s. m.* Phlegm.

LAPHNÁ लहना *v. n.* To yield under pressure, to give, to bend without breaking, to be soft and yielding, to bow down, to be bowed with age and infirmity; to relax one's claims, to give way, to give place, to stand aside; *i. q.* *Liphná*.

LAPHRÁ लहड़ा *s. m.* A small piece of cloth or flesh; a slap.

LAPHRÁ लहरा *s. m.* A plant (*Salvia lanatá*, *S. Moorcroftiana*, *Nat. Ord. Labiatæ*), which is common wild in the plains of N. W. Panjab, in the Salt Range and in the Himalaya. In the Salt Range

its stalks are peeled and eaten, they are mawkishly sweet in taste, and there the root is given for coughs, the seeds for vomiting, and the leaves are applied to guinea worm. In Hazara the leaves are applied to itch. The leaves are used medicinally as *farāsiān*, and its poultices under the name of *Jāniadam* are applied to wounds. The seeds are the *Kanoché* of the shops. They are given in colic and dysentery, and are applied to boils, and in Lahore also for hæmorrhoids; *Kāll Hirā*.

**LAPHRĀUNĀ ਲਫੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To flatten or depress (the stomach) by a muscular contraction; *met.* to conceal (one's ability, or property), to make (one's self) poorer than the reality.

**LAPJHAPYĀ ਲਪੜਪੜਾ** *a., s. m.* Immoral, having bad habits; an unprincipled character, one who plots or schemes.

**LAPKĀ ਲਪਕਾ** *s. m.* A bad habit; a vitiated taste; biting greedily, a ravenous bite.

**LAPKĀUNĀ ਲਪਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To apply or bring the mind, to a forbidden, unsuitable or unattainable object.

**LAPKĪ ਲਪਕੀ** *s. f.* A style of stitching.

**LAPORAN ਲਪੋਰਨ** *v. a. (M.)* See *Lāpan*.

**LAPOT SANKH ਲਪੋਟ ਸੰਖ** } *s. m.*  
**LAPOT SANKHĪĀ ਲਪੋਟ ਸੰਖੀਆ** }  
One who makes false promises, one who holds out vain hopes.

**LAPP ਲੱਪ** *s. f.* A single handful, the hand put in a spoon-like position for

receiving anything:—*lapp, jhapp, s. f.* A bad habit, an immoral practice; planning, contriving.

**LAPPĀ ਲੱਪਾ** *s. m.* A piece spliced to a beam or other timbers; a piece laid on a crooked beam, to give a level surface; a part of a *suhāgā* or drag.

**LAPPAR ਲੱਪਰ** *s. m.* A man of mean and worthless character, a shameless fellow (a term of contempt.)

**LAPPAR ਲੱਪੜ** *s. m.* A blow with the hand (especially on the mouth), a slap; *i. q.* *Dhappā, Jhappar*.

**LĀPSĪ ਲਾਪਸੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lāpsukā*. A curry porridge, pap; farinaceous food.

**LAPTĀ ਲਪਤਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grass (*Oenchrus echinatus*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) which is not uncommon in the more arid parts of the Punjab plains. In some places it is said to be excellent fodder, but is not so much thought of in others. The seed is frequently used as food in times of scarcity. The hooks on the fruit cause it to stick to the traveller's clothes like a burr.

**LAPTĀUNĀ ਲਪਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Lip-ṭāunā*.

**LĀR ਲੜ** *s. m.* The skirt or end of a rope or *chādar*, the end of a strip of cloth; a strand of a cord; a row, series:—*lār laggnā, v. n.* To be married (a woman to a man); to be under one's protection or shelter; to depend solely on some one.

**LĀR ਲਾਰ** *s. f.* Succession, series; a row, a line.

**LĀR ਲਾਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of *Jāt* who originally came from Sindh. They are addressed by the title of *Jām*, which marks them Sindhi origin.

**LÁRÁ लारा** *s. m.* Promise, engagement, a mere promise, engagement without fulfilment, a false promise; a row, a line;—*láré hatthá, s. m.* One who deals in false promises, one who promises without performing; *c. w. dend.*

**LÁRÁ लारा** *s. m.* A bridegroom; a beautiful man; *met.* an ugly man; (*M.*) the tongue of a bell, a drum-stick, *met.* a noisy talkative person, a notorious person.

**LARÁÍ लारायी** *s. f.* War, battle, fighting; quarrel; a dispute, a conflict, contest, hostility, enmity:—*laráí bharáí, s. f.* The same as *laráí*:—*laráí kharáí, mull laíní, v. a. lit.* To buy a quarrel; to involve oneself in a fray or quarrel:—*laráí dá ghar, s. m.* A firebrand, an incendiary; the cause of quarrel; *c. w. hoi, karní, laráí*:—*laráí wadháwá, v. a.* To add fuel to the flames, to foment a quarrel.

**LARÁK लाराक** } *a.* Quarrelsome,  
**LARÁKA लाराका** } contentious, given  
to fighting.

**LARAKBUDDH लारकबुध** *s. f.* The wit of a child, one childishly minded.

**LARAKPUNÁ लारकपुन** *s. m.* }  
**LARAKWÁIN लारकवायी** *s. f.* }  
Childhood.

**LARÁUNÁ लाराउना** *v. a.* Caus. of *Larad.* To cause to fight, dispute, or contend; to cause to bite or sting; to cause to be bitten or stung.

**LARGÁ लरगा** *s. m.* A large shrub (*Rhus continus*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*) common in places Trans-Indus and eastward in the Himalaya up to the

Ravi as well as in the Salt Range. The wood is yellowish, but small. The twigs are used for baskets. The leaves have a pleasant, balsamic odour when bruised, and they as well as the bark are used for tanning.

**LARH लरह** *s. f.* The pile or staple of wool, cotton; adhesiveness, toughness (of dough.)

**LARHÍ लरही** *s. f.* A large long hachery.

**LARHÍ लरही** *s. f.* (*K.*) A field adjoining a house.

**LARÍ लरी** *s. f.* A strand of a cord, necklace; a string attached to the corner of a blanket or other cloth in which anything is to be tied up; pleasure, happiness, prosperity, dignity; (*Pot.*) *lit.* anything hanging; a branch, the end of a rope or cloth.

**LARÍ लारी** } *s. f.* (*K.*) A bride,  
**LARÍ लारी** } a wife.

**LARKÁ लरका** *s. m.* A boy, a son:—*lará bálá, s. m.* Children:—*larke bále, s. m.* Family, household.

**LARKÍ लरकी** *s. f.* A girl, a daughter.

**LARKÍ लारकी** *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of net for catching doves.

**LARKUÁIN लरकुवायी** *s. m.* Childhood.

**LARNÁ लरना** *v. n. a.* To fight, to quarrel, to dispute, to contend, to argue, to war, to wage war; to bite, to sting

(as *sapp larpā*, *khill larpā*):—*jān larpā*, v. n. To be staked, to be risked:—*paśā larpā*, v. n. To contribute one's quota.

LĀRNĪ लार्नी s. f. Ebullition of anger, sudden displeasure.

LĀRPH लरफ } A shed, a tatter,  
LĀRPHĀ लरफा } a strip (of cloth, flesh.)

LARRĀ लर्रा s. m. (M.) See *Wakrā*.

LARŪN लरुन KARNĀ लर्नी लर्नी  
वरुन v. n. To be disputations, to try to get one to quarrel, to desire to fight.

LAS लस s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lasy*. Gluten, any glutinous substance; viscosity, stickiness; (i. q. *Les*);—(Pof.) The lower land where the water of upper parts of the land stands, land in a depression, the land which from its level receives the drainage of the vicinity:—*las jamā hai bahut sukhāh*, *malhar māh nā mānge hāh*. *Las* land is very comforting, the cultivator needs neither manure nor rain.

LĀS लस s. m. f. A long rope, especially of a tent, swing, or weaver's loom; streak in the clouds, the pillar-like appearance of distant rain; the mark of a whip on the skin; burning heat, a burnt place (on the skin, cloth, or bread.); snap; a dead body (corruption of *Lāsh*.)

LASĀĪ लसायी s. f. Shampooing, rubbing the abdomen; wages for the same.

LASAI लसाई s. m. A sub-division of *Jāts*.

LASAN लसल s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lahsin*. Garlic (*Allium sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*); a wrinkle, a blotch, a dark spot or patch on the skin.

LASĀUNĀ लसाउना v. a. To cause to be rubbed or shampooed (the belly.)

LĀSH लस s. f. A dead body, a corpse.

LASHAK लसक } s. f. Lightning, a  
LASAK लसक } stroke or flash of lightning.

LASHKAR लसकर } s. m. An  
LASKAR लसकर } army, a military force; (K.) a plant (*Delphinium Brunonianum*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*) common in parts of the Panjab Himalaya. On the Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, it is prized for its strong scent of musk, is offered to the *deotā* in temples, and worn in the cap:—*lās laskar*, *lashkar*, s. m. A camp, an encampment.

LASHORĪ लसोरी s. m. A plant (*Asparagus racemosus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) which is furnished with small spines, is common in parts of the Salt Range, and Siwalik tract. Its root is used medicinally for man and beast, and it probably supplies parts of the medicine *sātāwār*.

LASHTE लसडे s. m. A plant (*Asparagus Punjabensis*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) which has slender circular leaves, is common in parts of the plains of the Panjab east to the Sutlej, as well as in the Salt Range and on the Sutlej and it is frequent in Trans-Indus. In the Salt Range the twigs are used for scrubbing metallic vessels, and on the Sutlej a sprig of it is put in the hands of small pox patients. Its leaves are used medicinally.

LASHT PASHT लसट पसट s. m. Goods, traps, chattels, apparatus (equivalent to *nikk sukk*); i. q. *Lastam Pasam*.



LASIÁRÁ लसिआरा s. m. A tree (*Cordia*

*Myxa*, *C. latifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceae*) which grows wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi, and is commonly planted in the plains. The wood in Kangra is said to be white and soft, and is mostly used for fuel. The leaves are used for fodder and for plates. The astringent viscous fruit is eaten by natives; and is used for the marking nut, (*Semecarpus*) though its colour is transient. It is also given for coughs and indigestion; i. q. *Lasúrd.*

LASKANÁ लसकना } v. n. To flash,  
LASHKANÁ लसकना } (lightning),  
to shine, to glitter.

LASKARÁ लसकारा } s. m. Light-  
LASHKARÁ लसकारा } ning, a flash  
of lightning.

LASKAUNÁ लसकाउना } v. a. To  
LASHKAUNÁ लसकाउना } cause  
to flash, to make to glitter, to brandish  
or flourish a sword.

LASLASÁ लसलसा a. Sticky, glutinous, adhesive, viscous.

LASNÁ लसना v. a. To rub, to shampoo, (the abdomen with oil); to make a burn on the skin, a cloth, or bread.

LASNÍÁ लसनीआ s. m. One who has dark spots or patches on the skin.

LASORÁ लसौरा s. m. See *Lasiárd.*

LASRE लसरे } s. m. (K.) A tree  
LASRÍN लसरीं } (*Albizia odoratis-*  
*simá*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which grows

sparingly in valleys up to the Chenab. Its timber is valued in some parts of India as being hard, light, and strong, but in Kangra is said to be soft and only used for fuel. The tree produces a gum, and the leaves are used for fodder.

LASS लॅस s. f. See *Lás.*

LASSÁ लॅसा s. m. Cloth dyed red with *majíth*; (M. K.) a shawl worn by women, a kind of coarse red cotton cloth; (i. q. *Khárwá.*)

LASSAR लॅसर s. m. A shrub (*Juniperus communis*, *J. Quamata*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*); i. q. *Dhúp.*

LASSÍ लॅसी s. f. Butter milk.

LASTAM PASTAM लॅसतम पसतम

LASHTAM PASHTAM लसतम पसतम  
s. m. See *Lashí Pashí.*

LASTKÁ लसटका s. m. A cane, a staff.

LASTÚK लसतुक s. m. A plant (*Ephedra alata*, Nat. Ord. *Gnetaceae*) not uncommon in the southern part of the Bári *Doáb* in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. In the Salt Range it is used for scrubbing metallic dishes.

LASÚHRÁ लसुहरा } s. m. A tree  
LASÚRHÁ लसुहा } (*Cordia myxa*)  
and its fruit. Its fruit is used medicinal-  
ly and for pickles. See *Lasiárd.*

LASÚHRÍ लसुहरी } s. f. A fruit like  
LASÚRÍ लसुरी } the *Lasúrá*,  
but smaller; the tree that bears it.

**LAT लट** *s. f.* A tuft of hair, hair matted with grease, or dirt, the current of a river, *i. e.*, the part where it runs with force;—*a.* Bad, wicked (spoken in anger to a child).

**LAT लउ** *s. f.* A bad habit, an evil practice (as gambling, intemperance); (*M.*) the embankment of a field; the axle of the *chahakkli* or *chakkli*; *i. q.*:—*latchhetar*, *s. f.* Treading under foot, trampling:—*lat khord*, *s. m.* A door still, a foot scraper at a door:—*lat mdr*, *s. m.* (*M.*) A tenant who has made the embankment of a field. A *latmdr* tenant has rights of occupancy in perpetuity or for a term according to circumstances.

**LAT लउ** *s. f.* A bad habit, an immoral practice.

**LAT लट** *s. f. pl. Lats.* A species of carnivorous bird; a flame of fire, a blaze, the dregs of a sugarvat, coarse molasses; a handful of picked cotton ready for spinning; Lord (corruption of the English word Lord):—*chhoffd lat* or *lat shab*, *s. m.* A Lieutenant-Governor:—*waqdd lat* or *mulkt lat*, *s. m.* The Governor-General and Viceroy of India:—*jangt lat*, *s. m.* The Commander-in-Chief:—*lat shab d dastar*, *s. m.* The secretariat:—*lat pdr*, *s. m.* A Lord Bishop:—*lat bdt, wdt*, *s. f.* A name of *Juwald Mukht*.

**LATA लउ** *s. m.* Side, quarter, direction; region, province; a creeper.

**LATAIN लउऐन** } *s. f.* A beam of  
**LATAIN लउऐ** } great thickness.

**LATAK लटक** *s. f.* Affected moving of the head, and in walking, blandishment, coquetry; habit, disposition; propensity, fondness.—*latak latak ke challqd*, *v. n.* To walk coquettishly.

**LATAKA लउक** } *s. m.* Furni-  
**LATA PATA लउपट** } ture, goods,  
chattels, apparatus, business, connection.

**LATAKNA लटकन** *v. n.* To hang, to dangle, to depend; to hang oneself; to follow or stick to one, in hope of some advantage; to remain unfinished, to be long on hand (work); to delay, to be postponed, to stick for a long time.

**LATAR लउ** } *s. f. m.* Land on which  
**LATAR लउर** } a fertilising alluvial  
deposit has been laid by a river.

**LATAR लउर** *s. f.* Treading under foot, trampling, (*met.*) reduction by severe sickness as *tap dt latdr*.

**LATARNAT लउरन** *v. a.* To tread down, to trample under foot, to reduce, to bring low.

**LATH लथ** } *s. f. (M.)* The embank-  
**LATH लठ** } ment round a dam:  
—*latb band*, *s. m.* The man who first constructs the *latbs* round a field, a man who has thus acquired a right of occupancy.

**LATHA लउ** *ad. (M.)* Kept, preserved, guarded.

**LATHAR PATHAR लउर पथर** *a.*  
Smeared, daubed, (with mud, blood).

**LATHIA लउी** *s. m.* A plant (*Farselia Edgeworthii*, *F. Jacquemontii*)  
*F. Hamiltonii*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*.)

Common in many parts of the arid tracts throughout the Punjab plains, from Delhi to Peshawar. It has a pleasant pungent taste, is pounded and taken as cooling medicine, and is considered a specific for rheumatism.

LATHIÁUNÁ ਲਠਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cane, to cudgel, to beat with a staff.

LATÍ ਲਟੀ *s. f.* A kept woman, a mistress.

LATÍÁ ਲਤੀਆ *s. m.* An unprincipled immoral woman.

LATIÁUNÁ ਲਤਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To strike with the feet, to kick.

LATÍÁUNÁ ਲਟਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be in a faint, to faint, to swoon away.

LATKAN ਲਟਕਣ } *s. m.* A pendant  
LATKUN ਲਟਕੁਣ } attached to a nose  
or ear-ring.

LATKAU ਲਟਕਾਉ *s. m.* Suspension, hanging; delay, procrastination, needless pause.

LATKAÚ ਲਟਕਾਉ *s. m.* One who suspends, one who delays or protracts any business.

LATKAUNÁ ਲਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Latakú*. To hang up, to suspend, to cause to hang, (to a nail, pin); to keep suspended, delayed, or unfinished (work).

LATOR ਲਟੋਰ *s. m. f.* } A small  
LATORÁ ਲਟੋਰੀ *s. m.* } bird of prey,  
LATORÍ ਲਟੋਰੀ *s. f.* } a species of  
sparrow-hawk, the grey black, and white

butcher bird (*Lanius lahtara*). It breeds in bushes in May and June, and lays white eggs blotched at the large end with brown.

LATPAT ਲਟਪਟ *a.* Clinging together in close alliance, in each other's embrace (friends.)

LATPATÁ ਲਟਪਟਾ *s. m.* A kind of thick soup;—*a.* Lustful, wanton, vain, boastful, foppish, put on with a foppish air, to one side (*a pagri*).

LATPATÁUNÁ ਲਟਪਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To be in a faint, to faint, to swoon away.

LATRÚ ਲਟਰੂ *s. m.* The short stick playing between the shafts of a *Jhapón*.

LAT T ਲੱਤ *s. f.* The leg, from the hip to the foot:—*lattán bāh aráuná*, *v. n.* To intermeddle:—*latt hephon kadghá*, *v. a.* To cause to pass under one's legs, to make to surrender or yield, to cause to submit:—*latt kháqí*, *v. n.* To be kicked:—*latt mární*, *v. a.* To kick:—*latt hephon nikalyá*, *v. n.* To pass under one's legs; to surrender, to yield, to submit, to fail, to forfeit;—*latt khorá*, *latt khorá*, *s. m.* A door sill.

LATTA ਲੱਤਾ *s. m.* A piece of cloth, a muslin shawl, a rag.

LATTH ਲੱਠ *s. f. m.* An axle, the axis of a Persian wheel (at an end), it carries the *chakkí* or vertical wheels on one end, and on the other the *baif*; the axles or rollers of a sugar press or of a cotton cleaning machine, the turning cylindrical beam or squeezer of an oil press; a large heavy canestaff; (*M.*) a wild pigeon:—*latthmár*, *a.* Given to beating with a staff; proud, vio-

lent, opprressive, clownish, uncouth:—  
*jabbā latth honī*, *v. n.* To be dry (the tongue.)

LATTH ਲੱਥ *s. f.* A gummy infusion of certain medicinal seeds, drugs.

LATTHÁ ਲੱਠਾ *s. m.* A beam; fine muslin, long cloth;—*a.* Strong, vigorous, athletic:—*latthá latthí*, *s. f., a.* Fighting with *latthís* or staves; in combats with *latthís* or staves.

LATTHÁ ਲੱਥਾ } *past, present, irreg.*  
LATTHÍ ਲੱਥੀ } (*Lahind.*) Descended, alighted, come down:—*latthí chapthí*, *s. f. lit.* Come down and raise; carelessness, disregard, honour or dishonour.

LATTHÍ ਲਾੱਠੀ *s. f.* A cane, a staff:—  
*latthí sotthá*, *s. m.* Fighting with canes, beating one another.

LATT LATT ਲੱਟ ਲੱਟ *ad.* Flamingly, fiercely, brightly (spoken of the blazing of fire or a lamp.)

LATTÚ ਲੱਟੂ } *s. m.* A child's top; a  
LATÚ ਲਾਟੂ } a wooden ball suspended from a string (two or more forming a rattle);—*a.* Charmed, ravished, delighted, captivated.

LATÚN ਲਟੂਣ } *s. f. m.* A large  
LATÚNÍ ਲਟੂਣੀ } spinnet.

LATÚRÍ ਲਟੂਰੀ *s. f.* A spinnet; a small *lat* or matted tuft of hair (in which sense always plural.)

LATYÁ ਲਤਯਾ *s. m.* A man of bad habit; an unprincipled character.

LAU ਲਉ } *s. m.* A crop, a cutting,  
LAU ਲੈ } (spoken of grass, grain, that is cut more than once in the same season); a generation, an ordinary lifetime; a *got* among Brahmans.

LAÚ ਲਉ *s. m.* A hill tree, the wood of which is used by Musalmáns for making rosary beads.

LAÚ ਲਾਉ *s. m.* Something said or imputed unjustly, an unjust claim, a slanderous charge;—*ldu pdu*, *s. m.* Something given instead of cash, to discharge an obligation:—*ldu lashkar*, *s. m.* An army including baggage, camp followers.

LAÚ ਲਾਉ *s. m.* One who applies, engages, or puts; one who imputes, ascribes.

LAUDAR ਲੌਦਰ *s. m.* A small tree (*Symplocos Cratægoides*, Nat. Ord. *Styracaceæ*). Its wood does not seem to be specially valued; an oil is said to be extracted from the seeds, and the leaves are stated to be used in dyeing. Its bark (*Lodh, Lodhar*) is employed for dyeing with madder, and it is considered a tonic in the Hindu system of medicine and also used in ophthalmia.

LAUDHÁ ਲੌਢਾ }  
LAUDHÍ ਲੌਢੀ } *a.* Young, small.

LAUKHÁ ਲੌਖਾ *s. f.* A kind of squ

LAUKÍ ਲੌਕੀ *s. f.* A large gourd

*genaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitacæ*, cultivated throughout the Panjab plain. Its seeds are used medicinally being given in headache.

LAUL ਲੌਲ *s. f.* The lobe of the ear; trace of stolen property.

LAULÁ लाँला *s. m.* Desire, inclination; wish, covetousness, avarice.

LAUN लाँ *s. f.* A well-rope drawn by oxen; a long rope; a ceremony at Hindu weddings, in which the bride and bridegroom make four circuits about a fire. See *Lāṇ Lāwāṇ*.

LAUN लाँट } *s. m.* Anything eaten  
LAUN लाँट } with bread as a relish;  
that which has been reaped from a field, a cut crop; a border of a different material at the lower edge of a petticoat, a red line in the trousers worn by women;—*prep.* Near, at the side of, nigh, in the shelter of.

LAUNÁ लाँटा *v. n.* To talk much, to prate, to babble; to caw as a crow; to move; to be agitated (particles of air over a heated surface.)

LAUNÁ लाँटा *v. a.* To apply, to attach, to join, to connect, to affix; to fix, to set, to plant; to put, to lay, to place, to impose; to inflict; to close, to shut, to fasten; to spread, to plaster; to employ, to use, to engage, to put to work; to impute, to ascribe, to charge; to spend; to bring, to pitch; to forward, to carry over; to purchase, to buy.

LAUND लाँट *s. m. f.* The reckoning of an intercalary month triennially; something added to a message or statement without authority;—*a.* Wandering, idle, vagabond.

LAUNÁ लाँटा *s. m.* A lump, a mass of matter, sweetmeat.

LAUNÁ लाँटा } *s. m.* A boy;  
LAUNÁ लाँटा } a man-servant;  
LAUNÁ लाँटा *s. m.* A sodomite:—*launāde*  
*s. f.* Sodomy.

LAUNDÍ लाँडी } *s. f.* A girl; a  
LAUNDDÍ लाँडी } maid-servant.

LAUNDU लाँटु *s. m.* See *Laund*.

LAUNG लाँग *s. m.* A gold nose-pin or ornament; corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lawāṇy*. The name of a spice, cloves. The unexpanded flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, *rel. Eugenia Caryophyllata*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*.

LAUNKARÁ लाँकरा } *s. m.*  
LAUNKARÁ PÍR लाँकरा पीर } A demon supposed to be in attendance on the *Debt Jūálá Mukhí*; a little boy, the shrine of *Launkarā pír*.

LAUN LAUN KARNÁ लाँ लाँ करना *v. n.* To throb (any wounded part of the body, or a boil.)

LAUR लाँ *s. m.* (*K., Pot.*) A handsome tree (*Acer cultratum*, *A. Sterculiaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Acerinæ*.) which attains a considerable height, but the timber is not particularly valued. It is, however, close-grained and tolerably strong, and in Kangra is used for making ploughs, bedsteads, and *Jāmpān* poles. The juice of the leaves is said to be so acrid that it hurt the hands, but the leaves and twigs are in places, high in Hazarah especially much lopped for fodder:—*laurā barúsh*, *s. m.* A large spinous annual plant (*Echinops nivea*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.) with tomentose leaves, which is not uncommon in the drier tracts of the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. In various parts the leaves are used for making tinder.

LAUS लाँस *s. m.* 1. Gold or silver ornamental work on uniform; 2. Corruption of the English word Allowance. Extra pay to Government servants on a journey, travelling expenses.

**LAUTHÁ ਲੋਠਾ** *a.* Large, stout, tall (a man.)

**LAUTÍ ਲੋਤੀ** *s. f.* The edge of a thatched roof.

**LÁWÁ ਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A hired reaper, one who is engaged on a *Lávi*:—*láwá lutrá, s. m.* A tattler, a tale-bearer, a mischief-maker; (*M.*) a bait for catching birds:—*pakkí khetí láe láwe, Jatt kare bádsháhi de dáwe.* When he puts the reaper to the ripe field, the *Jatt* claims to be a king.—Prov.

**LAWÁ ਲਵਾ** *s. m. f.* A screen, a shelter; the name of a small bird; (*M.*) kind, description, sort;—*a.* Fresh and mild (meat); (*M.*) young (a boy, a kid.)

**LAWÁHAK ਲਵਾਹਕ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Lawáhaq*. Relations, kindred; a partaker, a sharer, one having part or right.

**LÁWÁN ਲਾਵਾਂ** *a.* Maimed, wanting a limb, eye;—*s. f.* That part of the Hindu ritual of marriage which consists in tying together the upper garments of the bride and bridegroom, and making them go four times round a kindled fire while the Brahmins repeat the sacred *mantras* from the *Shástars*;—(*M.*) It also forms part of Muhammadan marriage, but is unconnected with the religious ceremony. The bride and bridegroom are seated on a basket, their clothes are knotted together, and the knot placed by a *Mirásan* seven times on the bridegroom's, and as often on the bride's head, each time songs suited to the occasion are sung; a song sung at the time of the *láwán* ceremony by the female relatives of the bride.

**LÁWAN ਲਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To apply, to join, to attach;—*s. f.* A row of forty

sheaves in the reaping-field. From these the reaper takes one, called *láí* or *lávi*, as his wage:—*bijára láwan, v. a.* To plant out seedlings:—*dúhar láwan, v. a.* To give a second ploughing:—*pási láwan, v. a.* To water to a field.

**LAWANGE ਲਵੰਗੋ** *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia elegans, A. scoparia, Nat. Ord. Compositae.*) See *Danti, Dond, Durungá, Cháhí saroch.*

**LAWARAN ਲਵਰਣ** *s. m.* Trick, deceit, falsehood, knavery.

**LAWARNÍ ਲਵਰਨੀ** *a., s. m.* False, dishonest; a liar, a cheat.

**LAWÁUNÁ ਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be applied, placed or fixed; to cause to be put to work or brought into use; to cause to be imputed, ascribed; to take cattle in lieu of money from a debtor. See *Láuá.*

**LAWERÁ ਲਵੇਰਾ** *s. m.* An animal which affords milk:—*jis de ghar lawerá uh sabá thom changerá.* He, who has a milk-giving animal in his house, is best of all.

**LAWERAN ਲਵੇਰਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To dirty.

**LAWERÍ ਲਵੇਰੀ** *s. f., a.* An animal giving milk, a milch cow or buffalo; giving milk.

**LÁWÍ ਲਾਵੀ** *s. f.* A day's labour at reaping; wages for reaping; a woman hired to reap; (*M.*) the wages of a reaper, by custom fixed at one in every forty sheaves reaped. Much ingenuity is exercised by the reaper to appropriate a big sheaf for himself, so that his share is in reality more than one-fortieth, and

is now estimated to be one-twentieth; the act of reaping corn:—*láwí hoí, s. m.* A hired reaper.

LÁWIN ਲਾਵਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* The border of a petticoat; *i. q. Lauṇ.*

LAWÍR ਲਾਵੀਰ *s. f. pl. Lawírān. (M.)*

A rag, old and torn clothes:—*paṭṭ dá bhochar meḍá thām lawírān, á nahín qihdá wo Gáman yár, meḍá hál fakírān.* My silk scarf has become rags, O! friend Gáman! you do not come and see my poor state.—Song.

LE ਲੇ *s. m.* Plaster fallen or about to

fall from a wall; a new patch of plaster applied to a broken place, a low mud wall erected as a screen.

LEÁ ਲੇਆ *s. m.* See *Laptá.*

LEDÁ ਲੇਡਾ } *s. m.* A ball or glo-

LEDÁ ਲੇਡਾ } bule of horses,

LEDNÁ ਲੇਡਣਾ } or camel's ordure;

scyballæ:—*leḍḍá phull jánā, phullnā, v. n.* To be proud or conceited.

LEDHRÁ ਲੇਧੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of coarse grass having burs; *i. q. Leṇḍhrá.*

LEF ਲੇਫ *s. m.* A quilted coverlet; see *Leph.*

LEH ਲੇਹ *s. m.* A thorny plant used as fodder for buffaloes: (*K.*) A crevasse in a glacier;—*leh larān, s. f. pl.* Coaxing, begging, asking with blandishments.

LEHÁ ਲੇਹਾ *s. m.* The moth that infests woolen fabrics.

LEÍ ਲੇਈ *s. f.* A coat of plaster put

on a wall; paste (*i. q. Lewí*); a species of tamarix (*Tamarix dioica, T. Gallica, T. Indica, Nat. Ord. Tamariscinæ*), grows spontaneously in the Panjab, wherever river water reaches. The river banks are lined with the thickets of it. *Leí* is used instead of masonry for lining wells and making baskets; *i. q. Pilchhi*:—*khar leí, nar leí, s. m. Tamarix orientalis, Nat. Ord. Tamariscinæ.*

LEKÁ DEKÁ ਲੇਕਾ ਦੇਕਾ *s. m. }*

LEKÁ DEKÍ ਲੇਕਾ ਦੇਕੀ *s. f. }*

Traffic, commerce, commercial relation; intercourse, connection.

LEKH ਲੇਖ *s. m.* Fate, destiny, for-

tune, lot, Divine decree; good fortune, luck, prosperity:—*lekh wáld, lekhán wáld, a.* Fortunate, lucky, prosperous:—*lekh dháran, lekh dhári, s. f. m.* A good accountant, one skilled in accounts:—*lekh dhári, a.* Fortunate, lucky, favoured; skilful in accounts:—*lekh jágne, khulhne, v. n.* To be in the ascendant, to be fortunate or prosperous:—*lekh larnne, v. n.* To try one's luck:—*lekh hone, v. n.* To come to one's lot:—*lekh phutt jáne, phuttne, lekh sar jáne, v. n.* To come under an unlucky star, to be unfortunate.

LEKHÁ ਲੇਖਾ } *s. m. (lit. a writing).*

LEKHHÁ ਲੇਖਾ } An account, accounts,

reckoning, valuation:—*lekhe báj, lekhe dhári, s. m.* One skilled in accounts, an expert accountant:—*lekha denā, v. a. lit.* To give an account, to settle or clear an account; *met.* to be sick (especially of fever):—*lekha mukhi, s. f. (M.)* A kind of usufructuary mortgage in use in Multan and the neighbouring districts. A debtor makes over his land to a creditor till the debt is paid, or, if the debtor retains the cultivation, he agrees to pay the proprietor's share to the creditor. In both cases the creditor charges the interest of the debt and expenses, such as payment of land-revenue, against the debtor, and credits him with the produce of the land

or of the proprietor's share. When no deed of mortgage has been executed nor mutation of names, in the revenue record effected, or where the creditor has not obtained a judicial decree giving him the position of *lekhá mukhí* mortgagee, these transactions have been treated by the courts as merely arrangements for the liquidation of simple debts revocable at will by the debtor. But where the contract is supported by a mortgage-deed, mutation of names or a judicial decree, it has been treated as a complete mortgage terminable only by discharge of the debt, or by the consent of the parties concerned. In the Settlements of the Multan division this mode of treating *lekhá mukhí* contracts has been approved by the Financial Commissioner (Settlement Commissioner's Circulars Nos. 2, dated 4th April, and 28, dated 13th July 1876, and letter No. 125, dated 31st May, 1876, to Settlement Officer, Multan.) In *Ranjá Musam-mát Piari, V. Chela Ram* (Punjab Record, vol. IV of 1869, page 261) the Chief Court of the Punjab also ruled that, where the *lekhá mukhí* mortgagee had been put into possession, and charged the interest of his debt against the mortgagor and credited him with the proceeds of the land, the mortgagee was trustee for the mortgagor, and was bound to account for his management of the property, and, on his failing to do so, the court was bound to place the income at the highest possible figure and presume everything against him:—*lekhá mukhí dár, s. m.* A *lekhá mukhí* mortgagee:—*lekhá páuná, v. a.* To open an account with:—*búhák ták bhalá, te lekka pák bhalá.* A door niche is good, a clear account is good:—*karmán dá lekha kaur matáve.* Who can obliterate the writing of fate:—*lekha ná kar sháhán de nál matán kuchh dená áwe.* Do not reckon accounts with bankers for fear you find yourself on the debit side.—Prov.

LEKHAK लेखक *s. m.* A writer, one skilled in writing.

LEKHAN लेखन } *s. m.* A pen; *i. q.*  
LEKHNI लेखनी } *Likkhañ.*

LELÁ लेला *s. m.* }  
LELI लेली *s. f.* } A lamb.

LENBÍ लेबी *s. m.* Mud plaster on the walls and roof of a house; *i. q.* *Lepí;* *c. w. karní, hojání.*

LENÍ लेनी *s. f.* Excrement that is indurated and long; *i. q.* *Línq.*

LENJH लेञ्ज *s. f.* Anything that sticks to the clothes (as a briar or a bur); calumny, slander; subjection to needless expense or trouble; a hindrance, an obstruction;—*a.* Greedy, covetous.

LEP लेप *s. m.* Plaster; ointment, an emollient, something to be spread on or rubbed over a swelling, bruise, (spoken usually of the class of preparations made without oil or fat); *c. w. karná.*

LEPAR लेपन *s. m. (Pot.)* A cake of mud dried in the sun, a cake of plaster, scaling from a wall; *i. q.* *Khepar.*

LEPH लेह *s. m.* A quilt the folds of which are stamped with a border; a thick *razái.*

LEPHRÁ लेहना *s. m.* An old tattered quilt, a mean poor looking quilt.

LEPI लेपी *s. f.* See *Lepbí.*

LER लेर *s. f.* A sudden cry, a scream, a shriek (used mostly in the plural.)

LERI लेरी *s. f.* Incessant crying.



**LERMANÍ ਲੇਰਮਨੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A privilege enjoyed in the Shahpur tract by certain privileged persons or classes under the Sikhs. It is still realized in many villages and has been recorded at Settlement as a proprietary due. The people enjoying it were recorded as proprietors and all others as *maurúsí*; i. q. *Málkánd*.

**LES ਲੇਸ** *s. f.* Glutinousness, viscosity; gluten, any glutinous substance; plastering:—*lesdár, a.* Glutinous, adhesive, viscous, sticky.

**LESNÁ ਲੇਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To plaster, (a wall), to smooth (the plastering of a wall.)

**LESWÁ ਲੇਸਵਾ** *s. f.* A common field weed (*Digera arvensis*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*) in the Panjab plains. It is frequently eaten as a pot-herb; i. q. *Táṇḍalá*.

**LET ਲੇਟ** *s. f.* The dregs of a sugar vat, coarse molasses; an imperative of *v. n.* *letáḍ*:—*let jáṇḍá, v. n.* To lie, to lie down; to lie prostrate; to be at one's feet, to prostrate oneself; to give in, to yield; to become thin or sloppy, to melt (as *gur*):—*let peṭ, s. f.* Crouching, flattery, blandishment, coaxing;—*a.* Complimentary, servile.

**LETARNÁ ਲੇਤਰਨਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To plough land by narrowing the plough and oxen.

**LETHARNÁ ਲੇਥਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be daubed or smeared with mud.;—*v. a.* To pollute, to daub.

**LETHAR PETHAR ਲੇਥਰ ਪੇਥਰ** *a.* Bedaubed, polluted, smeared with mud, or blood.

**LETÍ ਲੇਟੀ** *s. f.* Paste:—*letí, peṭ, s. f.* Crouching to procure a favour, flattery, blandishment, coaxing.

**LETNÁ ਲੇਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To lie, to lie down, to roll (as a horse, ass); to be prostrate.

**LETRÁ ਲੇਤਰਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* One of the party assembled for a *Letrí*.

**LETRÍ ਲੇਤਰੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A feast, an entertainment, especially a feast given to a party assembled to do work gratuitously for their neighbour.

**LEU ਲੇਉ** *s. m.* See *Le*.

**LEUNÍ ਲੇਉਣੀ** *s. f.* A thick mass of vermin, as fleas, lice, &c.

**LEUR ਲੇਉੜ** *s. m.* Plaster fallen or falling from a wall; new plaster applied in the way of repair, a low mud wall erected as a screen.

**LEUTÍ ਲੇਉਟੀ** *s. f.* The udder (of a cow, ewe or other quadruped).

**LEWÁ ਲੇਵਾ** *s. m.* The udder (of a cow, ewe).

**LEWÁ DEWÍ ਲੇਵਾਦੇਵੀ** *s. f.* Taking, and giving, traffic, trade, commerce.

**LEWÍ ਲੇਵੀ** *s. f.* Paste.

**LEWAR ਲੇਵਰ** *s. m.* See *Lassar, Dháp*:—*chhotá lewar, s. m. Andromeda fastigiata, Cassiope*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*.)

Lí ली *s. f.* See *Kanḍidri*.

LIÁNDÁ लिआंदा *def. v. a.* Brought.

LIÁRÍ लिआरी *s. f. (M.)* A newly born calf; (*Poṭ.*) an animal in milk:—*liári har wele dī tiári*. An animal in milk is an ever ready resource.—Prov.

LIÁUNÁ लिआउंटा *v. a. (lit. to take and come).* To bring, to convey, to carry, (not used with the *instr.* case).

LIBÁRNÁ लिबाੜਨਾ *v. a.* To cover with mud, to smear, to bespatter, to bedaub, to soil.

LIBBÁ लिੱਬਾ *a.* Soft, sticky; inferior *gur* or *shakkar*;—*s. m. (M.)* Hand put on any one's mouth in token of a curse.

LIBBARNÁ लिੱਬੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be smeared, to be daubed or soiled (with any contaminating substance.)

LIBERNÁ ਲਬੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To smear, to bedaub, to soil.

LIBRÁUNÁ लिबज़ाउंटा *v. a.* To cover with mud; to smear, to bedaub, to soil.

LIBUR लिबੁੜ *s. m.* The lower lip.

LICH लिच } *s. f. (M.)* Rent paid by a  
LICHH लिਛ } cultivator to the owner

of land. There are two kinds of rent in use—(1) that paid to the superior proprietor or *zamindār* and called *muk-kaddamī*, *hakk zamindāri* or *mālikānā*; (2) that paid to the inferior proprietor or *chakdār*, and called *Lichh* or *Kasūr*. *Lichh* is used on the Indus and *Kasūr* on the Chenab and in the Multan district. The amount of *lichh* is almost invariably

fixed by custom at one-seventeenth or one-sixteenth of the *rahhām* or tenant's share, and hence is often-known by the names of the rate paid, i. e., *solhān sātār-hān*, and *solh sātārhi*, i. e., sixteen shares for the tenant and seventeenth for the landlord and *aḥḥāī serd man*, i. e. 2½ seers in the maund, which equals one sixteenth of a maund:—*walwān lichh*, *s. f.* A returned *lichh*. When land is mortgaged to a Muhammadan on the understanding that the mortgagee shall cultivate the land, in order to clear himself from the religious offence of taking interest for his money, he agrees to pay some small share of the produce called *walwān* or returned *lichh*, and *khutī* to the mortgagor. When land is mortgaged to a Hindu, and the mortgagor remains in cultivating possession, the share of the crop paid to the mortgagee as interest on the mortgage-money is usually fixed at the rate of *lichh* prevailing in the neighbourhood. Hence this share, really paid as interest, is called *lichh*.

LICHAIN लिचैਣ } *s. m. (M.)* In  
LICHHÁIN लिਛਾਈ } Multan, in the

Sangarh Tahsil of Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the north of Muzaffargarh, a cultivator who ploughs his land with borrowed bullocks and pays their owner half the *rahhām* or cultivator's share. In the south of the Muzaffargarh district, one who receives the *lichh*, i. e., the proprietor.

LÍCHAKHRO ਲੀਚਖਰੋ *s. m.* A straggling small shrub (*Coriaria Nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Xanthoryllaceæ*) found sparingly in many places in the Himalaya up to near the Indus. The branches are eaten by sheep. The fruit is very insipid, but is frequently eaten, although at times it is said to cause thirst or colic, and is sometimes thought to be poisonous.

LICHCH GARICHCHÍÁN ਲੱਚ ਗੜਿੱਚੀ

ਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Tricks, pretences, subterfuges, deceits, concealments; *c. v. khá-niān mārniān*.

LIDAHIRÁ लिहिरा } *s. m.* The  
LIDAHIRÁ लिहिरा } anus of a  
horse, ass, or mule.

LIDD लिँद } *s. f.* Dung of the horse,  
LIDD लिँड } ass, mule, or elephant ;  
LIDDÚ लिँदु } also (*met.*) mean, un-  
LIDDÚ लिँडु } worthy conduct, cow-  
ardice; *c. w. kardení, karuí.*

LIDNÁ लिदना *v. a.* To fill, to fill up  
to the brim.

LIDRÁ लिदरा *s. m.* A tree (*Odina woder,*  
Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ.*) which attains  
a considerable size in the Siwalik  
region, up to near the Indus, and  
in the Salt Range. The outer wood is  
very subject to worms, the inner is dark  
coloured and tolerably durable when well  
seasoned, being used for door-frames. In  
some places the tree is lopped for fodder.  
The gum is used in cloth printing, and is  
official, being given in asthma, and as a  
cordial to women.

LÍH लीह *s. f.* A custom, way, practice ;  
a track or trace of a wheel, a rut ; a  
pain that comes in waves or brief  
paroxysms ;—*a.* Ashamed, confused ;  
*c. w. honá, hojáná, karuá.*

LIHÁF लिहाफ } *s. m.* A quilt, the  
LIHÁPH लिहाफ } folds of which are  
stamped with a border ; a thick *razái.*

LIHÁK लिहाक *s. m. (M.)* A young male  
camel under three years of age.

LIHÁR लिहार *s. m. (Pot.)* A hired reap-  
er.

LIHÁRÍ लिहारी *s. f. (M.)* A female  
camel up to 4 years of age.

LIH JÁNÁ लिहनाडा } *v. n.* To be  
LIHNÁ लिहना } filled, to be  
sated ; to be satisfied with milk (spoken  
of cattle).

LIHÚ लिहु *s. m. (M.)* A thistle which  
grows abundantly among the *rabí* crops.  
Young thistles are given to cattle for  
fodder.

LÍK लीक *s. f.* A line, a mark, a scratch ;  
a wheel track, a rut ; established practice,  
use and wont ; disgrace, blame, igno-  
miny :—*lík lík* or *líke líke chaltá,*  
*v. n.* To follow the rut or beaten path ;  
to adhere to an old established custom  
or practice.

LÍKAR लीकर *s. m.* Shaving a child's  
head one-half at a time done by those  
who have lost several children. The su-  
perstition is that it is for the child's good.

LÍKH लीख *s. f.* A louse's nit.

LIKHAÍ लिखायी *s. f.* Writing, pen-  
manship ; style of writing ; wages for  
writing.

LIKHAN लिखन *s. f.* See *Likkhan.*

LÍKHAR लीखर *a.* Infested with  
nits.

LIKHÁRAN लिखारन *s. f.* } A writ-  
LIKHAÍ लिहारी *s. m.* } er.

LIKHAṬ लिखड *s. f.* Writing, penman-  
ship ; a note of hand, anything written.

LIKHÁUNÁ लिखाउना *c. a.* To cause to be written; to cause to be drawn (a picture.)

LIKHÁUT लिखाउट *s. f.* Writing, penmanship, style of writing.

LIKHAUTÁ लिखेटा *s. m.* } Flow-  
LIKHAUTÍ लिखेटी *s. f.* } ering, vine

tendrils, tracery, done with paint or other colouring matter on furniture or walls; a note of hand, a deed:—*likhat parhat honá, v. n.* To be reduced to writing (an agreement.)

LIKHAUTÍ लिखेटी *s. f.* Writing,  
LIKHÁWAT लिखावट *s. f.* penmanship.

LIKHNÁ लिखना *v. a.* To write; to sit down to draw a picture; to make a draft; to enter, to register, to copy, to take a note of;—*s. m.* Handwriting:—*likhná parhná, s. m.* Reading and writing, education:—*likhe Músá te parhe Khuddá.* Written by Moses so that God can only read.—Prov. used of bad writing.

LIKHTAM लिखतम } (A verbal  
LIHTANG लिखतंग } form used in  
LIKHTUM लिखतुम } commencing letters) Is writing, writes.

LIKHWAIYÁ लिखवैया *s. m.* A  
LIKHWAYYÁ लिखवैया *s. m.* penman;  
a writer.

LIKKHAN लिखन *s. f.* A pen.

LÍKNÁ लीकना *v. a.* To draw a figure on cloth or leather, with a view to embroidery; to cross out an account.

LÍL लील *s. m.* Indigo; (*Indigofera tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.) The word is usually written with *kabudá* added to it, *i. q.* *Níl, Wasmá.*

LÍLÁ लीला *s. m.* (*lit. play*) Divine workmanship, the creation, phenomena, wonders;—*a.* Blue; (*i. q.* *Nílá*):—*Kishan lílá, s. f.* The amorous sports by Krishna:—*Rám lílá, s. m.* Exploits of Rama represented every year by Hindus on the *Dasaihrá* festival; *c. w.* *karná.*

LÍLAK लीलक *s. f.* A sapphire;  
*i. q.* *Nílak.*

LILÁRAN लिलारन *s. f.* A female of the dyer, class, &c., also a kind of bird.

LILÁRÍ लिलारी *s. m.* A dyer.

LILB LILB KARNÁ लिलब लिलब  
वरन *v. n.* To be soft and flabby, to be clammy.

LILH लिलु *s. f.* An unripe ber;  
LILL लिल *(Pot.)* the fruit of the mulberry tree.

LIMÁUNÁ लिमाउना } *v. a.* To  
LIMBÁUNÁ लिमबाउना } cause to be plastered, coated.

LIMB लिंब *s. f.* Unjust censure,  
LINB लिंब *s. f.* calumny.

LIMBÁÍ लिंबाई *s. f.* Plastering;  
LINBÁÍ लिंबाई *s. f.* wages for plastering.

LIMBAN लिंबन *v. a.* (*M.*) To  
LINBAN लिंबन *v. a.* plaster.

LIMBÍ लिंबी *s. f.* (*M.*) A blazing  
LINBÍ लिंबी *s. f.* mass of fire put into the funeral pile by the relative of the deceased; *i. q.* *Lanbú.*

LIMMNÁ लिम्नटा } v. a. To plaster  
LINBNÁ लिबन्ना } (a wall), to coat  
with mud or gobar.

LÍN लीन a. Thin, emaciated, lean,  
debilitated; immersed, absorbed in con-  
templation or study.

LÍND लीन्ड s. m. } See *Lept*.  
LÍNDÍ लीन्डी s. f. }

LÍNDÁ लिन्डा a. (K.) Worthless:—  
*liṇḍá bald kabindá hálí, weh deṇḍá chungá  
wáh deṇḍá chhálín.* A worthless bul-  
lock with a bad driver, the one goads,  
the other kicks.

LÍNDH लीन्ध s. f. Quarrel; trouble;  
disturbance, protracted dispute.

LÍNG लींग s. m. The leg, a limb of  
the body; the penis.

LÍNG लींग } s. m. The male organ;

LÍNG लिङ्ग } the genital organ of

Shiva, or Mahádev worshipped in the  
form of a Phallus. This is usually  
of stone or marble, and is in the form of  
the *yoni lingum*. Formerly there were  
twelve principal *Shiv lingás* in India of  
which the most famous were at *Somnáth*  
in Guzerat, *Maháskundá* at Ujjain and  
*Visvesara* at Benares. It is the favourite  
representation of the god. The *lingá* is  
often made of mud by worshippers and  
thrown into the water at the conclusion  
of the worship. It is also used as an  
amulet or charm, and is then made of  
the precious metals or engraven on gems:  
the leg; gender:—*istri ling*, s. f. The  
feminine gender, the female pudenda:—  
*puling, pumling*, s. m. The masculine gender:  
—*ling purán*, s. m. One of the eighteen  
*Puráns*. In it Shiva who is supposed to be  
present in the great fiery *Agni lingá*, gives  
an account of the creation, and of his own  
incarnations in opposition to those of  
*Vishnu*.

LÍNGH लीङ्घ s. f. A tender twig,  
a young shoot.

LÍNGÍ लीङ्गी s. f. (M.) Time,  
turn, occasion:—*dá lingí sidrat kítel.* On  
two occasions you made a pilgrimage.

LÍNGRÍ लीङ्गरी s. f. (M.) A rag:

—*lingrí pítr*, s. m. The Rag saint, i. e., the  
tree on which passers-by or pilgrims  
hang shreds torn off from their clothes.  
A similar practice may be observed in  
Ireland at holy wells.

LÍNÍ लीटी a. Matted and dirty  
(the hair.)

LÍNÍÁN लीटीआं s. f. pl. Dirt and  
matted locks in wool.

LIPÁÍ लिपायी s. f. Plastering;  
wages for the same.

LIPÁRÁ लिपारा s. f. (Poṭ., K.)

Unirrigated manured land:—*lipárá wasse  
te dhárd, ná wasse te haḍḍán dā sárd.* Un-  
irrigated manured land, if there is rain,  
is a booty. If there is no rain there is  
aching of the bones.—Prov.

LIPATNÁ लिपटना v. n. To adhere,  
to cleave, to stick, to cling.

LIPÁUNÁ लिपाउना v. a. To cause  
to be plastered, coated.

LIPHNÁ लिफना v. n. To bow down,  
to yield to pressure, to bend.

LIPPARÍ लिपपरी s. f. A *pagri* or  
turban (spoken in contempt); honour,  
character, credit.

LIPPH लिफ s. f. An enlargement  
of the spleen.

LIPPNÁ लिपना v. a. To plaster, to  
smear, to coat with *gubrí* or *gháṇṇí*.

LIPTÁUNÁ लिपटाउना *v. a.* To cause to adhere, to cause to stick, cleave.

LIPWÁÍ लिपवाही *s. f.* Plastering, coating with mud; wages for plastering.

LIPWÁUNÁ लिपवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be plastered.

LÍR लीर *s. f.* A rag, old and torn clothes, a strip, a shred (of cloth, paper):—*lírán lírán hojóná*, *v. n.* To be torn to shreds; *met.* to be disunited (a family):—*lír kachér*, *s. f.* Contemptuously used for *lír*.

LÍRÁ लीरा *s. m.* A general name for cloth; any woven fabric.

LISERÁ लिमेरा	<i>m.</i>	} <i>a.</i> Lean, thin, weak, lazy; poor.
LISERÍ लिमेरी	<i>f.</i>	
LISSÁ लिँसा	<i>m.</i>	
LISSÍ लिँसी	<i>f.</i>	

LITÁRNÁ लितारना *v. n.* See *Latárná*.

LITÁUNÁ लिटाउना *v. a.* To cause to lie down.

LITHARNÁ लिथारना *v. n.* To be smeared, to be daubed, to be bespattered (with mud, blood):—*litharná*, *pitharná*, *v. n.* To be much smeared or bespattered.

LITNÁ लिटना *v. n.* To lie down, to roll (as a horse); to yield, to give way; to feign to yield.

LITTAR लिँतर *s. m.* An old worn-out shoe.

LITYÁRNÁ लिउयारना *v. n.* (*Pot.*) See *Latarná*.

LIW लिह *s. f.* Love, affection; *c. w.* *laggá*, *laugá*.

LIWÁ लिहा *s. m.* A screen, a shelter.

LIWAIYÁ लिहैया } *s. m.* One who  
LIWAYYÁ लिहैया } takes, one who carries away.

LIWANÁ लिहँडा *s. m.* (*M.*) A small round gourd (*Citrullus vulgaris*); *i. q.* *Tindá*.

LIWÁUNÁ लिहाउना *v. a.* To cause to be taken, to take by the agency of another; to take cattle in lieu of money from a debtor:—*liwá liwóná*, *v. a.* To cause to take and bring, to bring along through another's agency.

LO लो *s. f.* Light, the dawn of day, day-break; the power of seeing or vision; hot wind; regard, consideration.

LOBÁN लोबाट *s. m.* 1. Gum Benjamin *Styrax Benzoin*: a gum resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, *Nat. Ord. Styracaceæ*. Used medicinally as a stimulant expectorant, and for various other purposes. 2. Frankincense, *Olibanum*, (*oleum libani*). This is the product of various species of *Boswellia*, which inhabit Africa, Arabia and India. The India gum resin is the product of the *Salai* tree, (*Boswellia thurifera*. *B. papyrifera*, and allied species, *Nat. Ord. Burseraceæ*). It is the frankincense of the ancients, and the incense of the Romanists:—*lobán mattá* or *lobán maitá*, *s. f.* A variety of Arabian *Olibanum*, the product of *B. Frereana*, also known as gum Elemi; *i. q.* *Kundal*, *Kundar*, *Saldá*, *Gandá barojá*.

LOBH लोभ *s. m.* Covetousness, inordinate desire:—*lobh pápá dá mái hai*. Covetousness is the root of sin.—*Prov. i. e.*, "the love of money is the root of all evil;" *c. w.* *karná*.

LOBHAN लोभट s. m. } a. Covetous,  
LOBHI लोभी s. f. } avaricious,  
inordinately desirous.

LOCH लोच } s. f. Desire, wish.  
LOCHA लोचा }

LOCHAN लोचन s. m. The eye;—v. n.  
(M.) To wish, to favour.

LOCHNA लोचना v. n. To desire, to  
wish.

LODA लोदा s. m. Vaccination.

LODAR लोदर } A small tree (*Symplocos*  
LODH लोय } *paniculata*, *S. Cratæ-*  
*goides*, Nat. Ord. *Styracaceæ*). The wood  
is used for posts. The leaves and bark  
in dyeing, the bark is also used medi-  
cinally; i. q. *Laudar*, which see:—*lodh*  
*pathānī*, s. m. The same as *Lodh*.

LODHNA लोयना v. a. To beat with  
a shoe.

LODI लोदी } s. m. A Pathān  
LODHI लोयी } tribe.

LOG लोग s. m. Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word *Laukika*. People, family,  
wife. See *Lok*.

LOGAR लोगा } s. f. Old cotton  
LOGUR लोगुर } that has been once  
used and is respun or used again.

LOH लोह s. f. A large *tawā* or baking  
iron:—*loh chūq*, *loh chūr*, s. f. Iron  
filings.

LOHA लोहा s. m. Iron; (K.) a ridge,  
a dip;—a. Reddish brown, of a reddish  
colour, (cattle); hard, strong:—*lohā*  
*lākkhā*, a. Angry, excited, inflamed;  
reddish brown, bluish grey:—*lohā lākkhā*

*bhūchrā*, *sastā lai nā d*; *baggā chippā*  
*sūwā dūron dhūnd lai d*. Do not buy  
even if cheap, reddish brown, black (or  
deep red) or *bhūchrā* (bluish grey), cattle  
but whitish grey, white, or grey seek  
for from far and buy.

LOHAL लोहाल } s. m. (K.) A  
LOHALA लोहाला } plough, the share  
of a plough.

LOHAR लोहार s. m. A blacksmith.

LOHAR लोहर s. m. (M.) A flood,  
a destructive flood.

LOHAR लोहर s. m. Sexual desire,  
lust; oppression, violence.

LOHAT BELANĀ लोहत बेलाणा } s. m.  
LOHAT WELNĀ लोहत देलाणा }  
A cotton cleaner with one cylinder of  
iron.

LOHBAN लोहबा s. m. A staff set  
with iron rings; frankincense; i. q. *Lodh*.  
i. q. *Khunḍ*.

LOGHAN लोघन s. m. Lamp black.

LOHI लोही s. m. A Hindu festival falling  
on the last day of the month *Poh*; i. q.  
*Lohī*;—a. Reddish brown, of a reddish  
colour (a goat, sheep, cow, buffalo):—  
*lohī phatī*, s. f. The dawn of day, day-  
break:—*nīn wasse lohī*, *ikko jehī hoī*.  
If it rain at *Lohī* (all the crops) will be  
equal.

LOHKĀ लोहका a. (K.) Small,  
young.

LOHL लोहल } s. m. A flap of  
LOHUL लोहुल } skin which is some-  
times seen along the belly of oxen.

LOHLÁ ਲੋਹਲਾ } *a.* Having a *lohul*  
LOHULÁ ਲੋਹੁਲਾ } which see.

LOHRÁ ਲੋਹਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A thorny  
hedge.

LOHRÁ ਲੋਹੜਾ } *s. m.* Oppression,  
LOHURÁ ਲੋਹੁੜਾ } cruelty, violence,  
severity, wrath.

LOHRÍ ਲੋਹੜੀ *s. f.* A Hindu festival  
the same as *Lohí* which see:—*je mính ná*  
*páwe Lohrí, hárt howegí thori.* If it does  
not rain at *Lohrí*, the spring harvest  
will be poor.—Prov.

LOHTÍÁ ਲੋਹਟੀਆ *s. m.* An iron-  
monger.

LOHÚ ਲੋਹੂ *s. m.* Blood:—*lohú luhá,*  
*a.* Smeared with blood, bloody; *i. q.*  
*Lahú.*

LOÍ ਲੋਈ *s. f.* A coarse woollen blanket  
(black or white); a fine woollen blanket:  
light; a fragrant mixture with which  
the bodies of brides and bridegrooms are  
rubbed previous to the wedding day  
*i. q.* *baṭṭá, waṭṭá*, shame, a sense of  
shame:—*loi phatí, s. m.* Day-brea-  
kfast:—*loi láhú,* *v. n.* To  
be ashamed.

LOÍÁ ਲੋਈਆ *s. m.* A round  
of dough to be rolled into a *chapáti*.

LOIN ਲੋਇਣ *s. m. f.* The eye;  
the power of seeing, eyesight.

LOJHWÁN ਲੋਝਵਾਨ  
to one side, a  
circuitous.

LOK ਲੋਕ

people, ind  
village:—  
way of t  
Accordin  
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LOK

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L

unism,

vagabond, a  
igate; a species  
ch taur, lutch  
anism, profligacy,  
debauchery:—*lutch*  
To be soft and flexible,  
(*ke.*)

ਲੁੱਚਾ *a., s. m.* Lewd,  
debauched, dissolute, demora-  
ved, corrupt; a libertine, a  
rake.

ਲੁੱਚੀ *s. f.* A dissolute  
woman; an adulteress; a kind of thin cake  
made of fine flour, and cooked in *ghee*.



# LÚHRÍ

*m.* A class of *Patháns*

One who works  
with; a caste; *i. q.*

*ji* *a.* Of or belonging

ਲੋਹਰਣ *s. f.* A female of  
caste.

ਲੋਹਰੀ *s. f.* A female of the  
caste;—*a.* Of or belonging to  
*Luhár* caste.

ਠਾਟਕ ਲੋਹਟਕ *s. f.* The eight  
days preceding the Holi festival.

LUHÁUNÁ ਲੋਹਉਣਾ *v. a.* To whip  
till the blood comes; to cause to put off  
cloth, or ornaments, to put down a bur-  
den; *i. q.* *Loháuná.*

LÚHLÁN ਲੁਹਲਾਂ *s. f. pl.* Worn in the  
hair or ears trinkets, ornamental tassels  
for a horse.

LÚHNÁ ਲੁਹਣਾ *v. a.* To set on fire,  
to burn up, to burn, to scald, to scorch;  
to provoke to anger; to incense.

LUHRÍ ਲੁਹਰੀ *s. f.* See *Lohí*; *i. q.*  
*Lohrí.*

LÚHRÍ ਲੁਹਰੀ *s. f.* A cold piercing  
wind.

er,  
the

provok-  
*v. n.* *Luh-*  
*v. n.* See

ning, inflamma-  
ing sensation (as  
tles.)

ਜੀ *s. m.* An iron

ਗੰਗੀ *s. f.* A staff set  
49.

LOTH लोथ *s. f.* A dead body, a corpse.

LOTHRÁ लोथरा *s. m.* A lump of flesh.  
a piece of meat; a swelling.

LOTÍ लोटी *s. f.* Plundering, pillaging,  
robbing; *c. v. paigí.*

LOTKÁ लोटका *s. m.* An earthen water  
vessel containing four or five seers; a  
lump of flesh, a swelling.

LOTKÍ लोटकी *s. f.* A brass drinking  
vessel (called also *gaḥwí.*)

LOTNÁ लोटना *v. n.* To turn over  
and over, to roll, to wallow, to flounder,  
to sprawl;—*s. m.* See *Loṭaṭ.*

LOTŖÍ लोटरी *s. f.* A brass drinking  
vessel.

LOTŖÁ लोटरा *s. m.* An earthen or  
metal vessel with a spout; money given  
at the close of a wedding by the bride-  
groom's family to the bride's Brahman;  
*M.*) a pot or basket by which water is  
raised:—*lotṭe ghar ná jáṭe magghíā*  
*dá ustáá.* He can't make a pot for a well,  
and teaches how to make a *magghí* (a  
water vessel larger than a *lotṭá*).—Prov.  
used of ostentatious conceited persons.

LOTŖÍ लोटरी *s. f.* *Loṭh.*

LOTŖU लोटु *s. m.* A robber, a pillager;  
an extortioner.

LUÁÍ लुआयी *s. f.* Charges for hav-  
ing a mare covered.

LUÁLÁ लुआला *s. m.* The morning  
light, light.

LUÁNKH लुआंख *s. f. (M.)* A very  
ugly fish (*Saccoleram chus fossilis*) eight  
long thick branchial, each pectoral fin has  
a poisonous spine which is said to cause a  
wound as painful as a scorpion's sting.

LUÁUNÁ लुआउना *v. a. (caus. of Lúuṭá.)*  
To cause to be applied, put, placed, fixed,  
united, joined; to cause to be inflicted  
(strokes, stripes); to cause to be slain; to  
cause to be spent (money); to cause to be  
covered (a mare); to cause cattle to be  
taken in lieu of money from a debtor.

LUÁR लुआर *s. m.* See *Laháṭ.*

LUBÁNÁ लुबाणा *s. m.* A class of  
Hindus who keep pack-animals. See  
*Labbáṭ.*

LUBHÁUNÁ लुभाउना *v. a.* To allure  
or entice by any artifice to improper  
desires; to seduce; to cause to desire  
that which is another's, to cause to covet.

LUCHAŖ लुचरु *s. m.* Libertinism,  
profligacy, lewdness.

LUCHCH लुच्च *s. m.* A vagabond, a  
libertine, a rake, a profligate; a species  
of dog:—*luchch puṭá, luchch taur, luchch*  
*wáṭā, s. m.* Libertinism, profligacy,  
lewdness, rakishness, debauchery:—*luchch*  
*luchch karná, v. a.* To be soft and flexible,  
(a kind of thin cake.)

LUCHCHÁ लुच्चा *a., s. m.* Lewd,  
profligate, debauched, dissolute, demora-  
lized, depraved, corrupt; a libertine, a  
debauchee, a rake.

LUCHCHÍ लुच्ची *s. f.* A dissolute  
female; an adulteress; a kind of thin cake  
made of fine flour, and cooked in *ghee*.

LUCHCHNÍ लुचची *s. f.* A dissolute woman. See *Luchcht*.

LUDAN लुडन *v. n. (M.)* To be moved.

LUDÁUNA लुडाउना *v. a.* To swing.

LUDÁWAN लुडावन *v. a. (M.)* To move.

LUDÍ लुडी } *s. f.* Noise, uproar;  
LUDDÍ लुडी } awkward, dancing;  
*c. w. páungá.*

LUG लुग *a. (M.)* Waste, uninhabited.

LUGDÁ लुगदा *s. m. (M.)* See *Nugdá*.

LUGG LUGG KARNÁ लुगलुग करना  
*v. n.* To be soft and yielding, to give under pressure (a quilt.)

LUGRÍ लुगरी *s. f. (K.)* Rice water, a fermented liquor drunk in parts of the Punjab Himalaya.

LÚH लुह *a.* Burned, scalded; provoked, incensed; an imperative of *v. n. Láh-*  
*gá:—láh dengá, láh sittgá, v. n.* See *Láhngá.*

LÚHAN लुहन *s. f.* Burning, inflammatory; smarting, a stinging sensation (as from a bite, stings, nettles.)

LUHÁNDÁ लुहानडा *s. m.* An iron cooking vessel.

LUHÁNGÍ लुहंगी *s. f.* A staff set with iron rings.

LUHÁNÍ लुहानी *s. m.* A class of *Paṭhāns* engaged in trading.

LUHÁR लुहार *s. m.* One who works in iron, a blacksmith; a caste; *i. q. Lohár.*

LUHÁRÁ लुहारा *a.* Of or belonging to work in iron.

LUHÁRAN लुहारन *s. f.* A female of the *Luhár* caste.

LUHÁRÍ लुहारी *s. f.* A female of the *Luhár* caste;—*a.* Of or belonging to the *Luhár* caste.

LUHÁTAK लुहाटक *s. f.* The eight days preceding the Holi festival.

LUHÁUNA लुहाउना *v. a.* To whip till the blood comes; to cause to put off cloth, or ornaments, to put down a burden; *i. q. Lohdugá.*

LÚHLÁN लुहलान *s. f. pl.* Worn in the hair or ears trinkets, ornamental tassels for a horse.

LÚHNÁ लुहना *v. a.* To set on fire, to burn up, to burn, to scald, to scorch; to provoke to anger; to incense.

LUHRÍ लुहरी *s. f.* See *Lohí*; *i. q. Lohrí.*

LÚHRÍ लुहरी *s. f.* A cold piercing wind.

LUHRÍAN ਲੁਹਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Unsatisfied desires, longings, cravings; restless tossings in sickness.

LUHTÍÁ ਲੁਹਟੀਆ *s. m.* An iron monger; *i. q.* Lohṭiá.

LUHUL ਲੁਹੁਲ *s. m.* A fold or flap skin along the urinary passage of certain of the males of cattle; *i. q.* Lohl.

LUHULÁ ਲੁਹੁਲਾ *a.* Having a loose fold or flap of skin along the urinary passage (a bull or ox); *met.* slothful, sluggish, (a boy, girl); *i. q.* Lohlá.

LUHUNḌÁ ਲੁਹੁੰਡਾ *s. m.* See *Luhḍḍá*.

LUHURÁ ਲੁਹੁਰਾ *s. m.* Lohṛá.

LÚIN ਲੂਈ *s. f.* Hair on the human body or limbs; the hair of a horse, cow, or other quadruped; the nap on cloth; *i. q.* Lúni.

LUJH ਲੁੜ *s. f. (M.)* A quarrel.

LUJHAN ਲੁੜਣ *v. a. (M.)* To provoke, to quarrel.

LUK ਲੁਕ *s. m.* Shelter, screen, concealment; an imperative of *v. n.* *Lukṛá*: —*lukmíhí*, *s. f.* Hide-and-seek:—*kukmán* *lukwán* *a.* Concealed, hidden, secret.

LÚKÁ ਲੁਕਾ *s. m.* A wisp of grass, used as a torch.

LUKÁÍ ਲੁਕਾਈ *s. f.* People, a collection of people.

LUKAN ਲੁਕਣ *v. n. (M.)* To be hidden:

—*lukan míchí*, *lukan míchá*, *minjá*, *mánja*, *mánjhá*, *s. m.* A game common among children, it is a kind of hide and seek.

LUKANJAN ਲੁਕੰਜਣ *s. m.* A fabulous eye-salve, said to have the effect of rendering the person who uses it invisible; concealment.

LURÁT ਲੁਕਾਟ *s. f.* See *Lokṭ*.

LUKÁU ਲੁਕਾਉ *s. m.* Hiding, concealment.

LUKÁUNÁ ਲੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hide, to conceal, to secret.

LUKÁWAN ਲੁਕਾਵਣ *s. m. (M.)* In the Dera Ismail Khan district the local name for village expenses;—*v. a.* To hide.

LÚKÍ ਲੁਕੀ *s. f.* Fire (spoken in anger, as *ghar nán lúkí lagg jái*).

LUKK ਲੁੱਕ *s. m.* Tar, varnish; shelter, screen, concealment.

LUKKÁ ਲੁੱਕਾ *a.* Bad, disreputable, immoral, dissolute.

LUKMÁ ਲੁਕਮਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
LUKMÁN ਲੁਕਮਾਂ } from the Arabic  
word *Luqmāh*. A morsel, a mouthful.

LUKMÁN ਲੁਕਮਾਂ *s.* Concealed, hidden, secret.

LUKMÁN लुकमान् *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Luqmán*. A famous eastern writer of fables, the Æsop of the East; a wise man.

LUKNÁ लुकना *v. n.* To hide one's self, to be concealed.

LÚLÁ लुला } *a.* Maimed, wanting a  
LÚLÍ लुली } limb, having a limb  
withered or otherwise useless, a cripple, a maimed person.

LULKÍ लुलकी *s. f.* A ball of silk covered with gold or silver ribbon, hung on the ear as a trinket.

LULL लुल } *Pontis, pennis pueri.*  
LULLÍ लुली }

LULLÚ लुलु *s. m.* A simpleton, a blockhead.

LÚMBÁ लुम्बा } *s. m.* A mass of foam;  
LÚNBÁ लुम्बा } the name of a clan of  
*Khattiris.*

LÚMBAR लुम्बर *s. m.*  
LÚNBAR लुम्बर *s. m.*  
LÚMBARÍ लुम्बरी *s. f.*  
LÚNBARÍ लुम्बरी *s. m.* } A fox.

LÚMBÍ लुम्बी } *s. f.* A lateral aperture  
LÚNBÍ लुम्बी } in a furnace for  
draught and the escape of smoke.

LÚN लुन *s. m.* Hair on the human body or limbs; the hair of a horse, cow. See *Lúná*:—*lún kande hong*, *v. a.* To have the hair of the body standing up as a result of fear or horror.

LÚN लुन *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lavan*. Salt:—*lún tel*,

*lit.* Salt and oil; the necessities of life:—*lún hardm*, *a.* Unfaithful, ungrateful, dishonest, disloyal:—*lún hardmí*, *s. m. f.* A traitor, a dishonest person; unfaithfulness to a trust, perfidy, treachery, dishonesty, ingratitude; disloyalty:—*lún tel dí haffi*, *s. f.* A Bannia's shop:—*lún tolú*, *v. a. lit.* To weigh salt; to speak utter falsehoods; to exaggerate:—*lún dá kháwd*, *s. m.* A salt mine:—*lún dí mór hong*, *wagá*, *v. n.* To come out in boils (the result of being unfaithful to the salt of another which one has eaten):—*lún mirch lagáwd*, *v. a.* To give a relish to; to give vividness to a description, to exaggerate; to excite:—*jakhm te lún páwd*, *v. a. lit.* To put salt on a wound; to pile agony on agony.

LÚNAK लुनाक *s. m.* 1. The name of various species of *Portulacæ*; (a) *P. Oleracæ*; (b) *P. Sativa*; (c) *P. Quadrifida*, Nat. Ord. *Portulacæ*: (a) is common in gardens and fields in the plains, and is found up to 7,000 ft. in the hills. It is used as a potherb, indifferently with *P. Sativa*: (c) is not uncommon in the Salt Range and in the hills, Cis and Trans Indus. It is cooling, and is used as a potherb; i. q. *Salúnak*, *Lontyá*, *Lonak*. 2. *Chenopodium Album*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolacæ*, a common weed, obnoxiously abundant amongst cold weather crops in the plains, found up to 13,500 ft. in Ladak where it is used as a potherb. Used as a food in the Panjab, also medicinally in diseases of the spleen, bile and worms. It is used to clean copper vessels before they are tinned. 3. Cis Indus a name for: *Suaeda fruticosa*, Nat. Ord. *Solsolacæ*; i. q. *Láne chhoti láne* which see: netrous soil; i. q. *Slának*.

LUND लुन *s. m.* An unprincipled shameless character or person.

LUNDÁ लुन्डा } *a.* Tailless (a bird, an  
LUNDÍ लुन्डी } animal); having no  
wife or children; having no leaves or branches (a tree);—*s. m. (M.)* The money paid to a husband to divorce his wife.

LUNDHÁ लुंढा s. m. (M.) Subjection to needless expense or trouble.

LUNDHRE लुंयरे s. m. pl. An eruptive disease prevalent among children, a skin disease; *Tinea versicolor*.

LUNG लुंग } s. f. A small fine leaf  
LUNG लुंग } as of that the Acacia or tamarind; (M.) green branches of the Kikkar, Ber or Jand trees cut as fodder for goats; i. q. *Lángi*.

LUNGGÍ लुंगी } s. f. Cloth woven  
LUNGGÍ लुंगी } with a single thread in squares of different colours, check, gingham; a long scarf worn either as a turban, a scarf or a girdle; (M.) the fee paid to a superior proprietor for sinking a well on his land. Also called *jhúrt*, *saropá* and *pag*. In lands along river-banks where wells are not required, the fee for clearing the jungle and bringing under cultivation the land of a superior proprietor is also called *Lungí*, *jhúrt*. The person so engaging becomes proprietor of half the land brought under cultivation. Such a contract is called *Adhlápti*:—*Ránjho yár gid pades; manjh lunggi, utte khes*. My love *Ranjhá* has gone to a strange country, with a *lunggi* for a girdle and a *khes* over him.—Song.

LUNGHERE लुंयेरे s. m. A sub-division of *Játs*.

LUNÍ लुंई a. Having salt, salted, saline:—*lúní pínd*, s. m. (M.) Salted dates. These are picked when unripe and ripened by being rubbed with salt, and being kept for a day in a tightly closed jar.

LUNÍN लुंई s. f. See *Lúní*.

LUNJ लुंज s. m. Crookedness, paralysis, in an arm or leg.

LUNJÁ लुंजा a. Crippled, having an arm or leg disabled.

LUNNÁ लुटना v. a. To cut grain, to reap.

LUPPARÍ लुपरी s. f. A plaster or poultice applied to a wound, or boil.

LURESHÍN लुरेशी s. m. (M.) 4 p. m.

LURÁ लुरा s. m. A *Ját* tribe.

LURHAN लुरहन v. n. (M.) To be swept away by a flood, to go to destruction. *Present participle*: *lurhdá*; *Past participle*: *lurhid*; *Future*: *lurhsá*:—*áp lurhdí waindí te binhdá kún matín deadí*. She herself is being swept away, (i. e., is going to the bad,) yet she gives advice to others.—Prov.

LURHKÍ लुरकी s. f. An intoxicating potion composed of country spirit, opium, and *Cannabis Indis*.

LURÍ लुरी s. f. (M.) A strong winter wind:—*ghuldí lurí kat ubbhe de wáron, teđe káran jántán main phir áyá bazáron*. The winter wind is blowing from the north; for your sake, my life, I have returned from the *Bazár*.—Song.

LURKÍ लुरकी s. f. A ball of silk covered with gold or silver ribbon worn in the ear as a trinket; i. q. *Lulki*.

LÚSARÍÁN लुसरीआ s. f. pl. Living poorly and wretchedly, whether from poverty or niggardliness.

LUSS LUSS KARNÁ लुस लुस करना v. a. To be soft and flat or flabby (body, or bread.)

LÚT लुत s. f. Eczema; Psoriasis; scaly skin diseases either general or localised; (M.) a light-green parasitical creeper that grows on the upper branches of trees. It is apparently without roots and kills the tree to which it attaches itself:—*lút wángún waindá chambar de*. He clings like *lút*.

LUTÁÍ लुटाई s. f. Pillaging, plundering, spoiling; extortion; c. w. *khágtí*.

LUTARÍ लुतरी *s. f.* A prating insolent tongued person.

LUTAR LUTAR लुतर लुतर *s. f.*  
Gabbling, prating, an uproar, a clatter;  
*c. w. karní, láungí.*

LUTÁUNÁ लुताउना *v. a.* To cause to be plundered, pillaged, robbed, to turn back.

LUTERÁ लुटेरा } *s. m.* One who  
LUTERÚ लुटेरु } spoils, a pillager, a robber.

LUTERAN लुटेरन } *s. f.* A robber's  
LUTERÍ लुटेरी } wife, a female robber, a woman who practices extortion.

LUTF लुतह *s. m.* Taste; pleasure, enjoyment,

LUTÍ लुडी *s. f.* Backbiting; infamy;  
*c. w. láungí.*

LUTO LUT लुट लुट *s. f.* Pillaging, plundering; injustice, oppression;  
—*a.* Plundered, pillaged, spoiled.

LUTRÁ लुत्रा *m.* } *a.* Light, trifling,  
LUTRÍ लुत्री *f.* } unreliable, given to speaking at random, silly, easy; an unreliable person, a tattler, a simpleton.

LUTT लुट *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lunth*. Robbery, rapine, plunder, pillage, violence, spoil; unfair dealings; high charges:—*lutt putt ke lai jād, lutt laiñd, v. n.* To plunder:—*lutt hoñt, pañt, v. n.* To be plundered, to be pillaged:—*lutt dā mál, s. m.* Plunder, booty:—*lutt machāungí, karní, laiñd, v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to ravage, to loot:—*lutt mār, s. m.* Plundering and killing; a plunderer.

LUTHÁ HOLÁ लुठा होला *a. (part. a. irreg. from Lúhgyá.)* Burning with anger, vexed, sullen.

LUTTNÁ लुटना *v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to spoil, to rob, to ravage; to extort, to riot; to make high charges; *met.* to enjoy:—*luttā puttā, v. a.* To plunder and lay waste.

LUTWÁÍ लुटवायी *s. f.* Pillaging, plundering, extortion; *c. w. khāñd.*

LUTWAIYÁ लुटवैया } *s. m.* A rob-  
LUTWAYYÁ लुटवैया } ber, a spoiler, a plunderer.

LUTWÁUNÁ लुटवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be robbed, spoiled, pillaged, to cause to be turned back.

## M.—(M)

MÁ MA *s. f. (M.)* A mother:—*mā bāp, s. f. m.* Mother and father, parents. See *Māñ.*

MABÁF मबाह } *s. m.* A strip of  
MABÁPH मबाह } cloth with which Musalman women finish the tying of their hair behind.

MACHAK मचक *s. f.* A mincing, smacking sound in eating; coquettish motion in walking; *c. w. mārñ.*

MACHÁK मचाक } *s. m.* A large  
MACHÁKU मचाकु } heavy hammer, used by carpenters.

MACHÁKÁ मचाका *s. m.* A smacking sound in eating, an affected mincing air in speaking; *c. w. láungí, mārñ.*

**MACHAKNÁ मचकना** *v. n.* To make  
a smacking sound in eating; to make  
coquettish motions in walking.

**MACHALL मचल** *a.* Slothful, lazy,  
idle; feigning ignorance; perverse, re-  
fractory; disobedient, cross, obstinate,  
restive, pert:—*machall puná, s. m.* See  
*Machalpund.*

**MACHALPUNÁ मचलपुना** *s. m.* Sloth,  
idleness, feigning ignorance; pertness,  
perverseness, obstinacy.

**MACHAUNÁ मचाउना** *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Machná.* To kindle (fire); to raise (an  
uproar); to excite, (a quarrel), to bring  
about, to get under way, to produce.

**MACHOH मच** *s. m.* Power, strength,  
energy, vigour; activity, virtue (of  
medicine):—*machch, machch, s. m.* A  
smacking sound in eating, an affected self  
complacent air in speaking;—*ad.* Affect-  
edly, with an air:—*machch machch gallán*  
*haríná, v. a.* To put on great airs in  
speaking.

**MACHOH MACH मच मच** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Matsya*. A male fish,  
a large fish:—*Macch Aytár s. m.* The Fish  
Incarnation. The name of the first of the  
ten manifestations of Vishnu. It took  
place during the reign of the seventh Manu.  
The whole earth which had become  
exceedingly wicked was destroyed by a  
flood. All living things perished, except  
the Manu and seven Rishis, who were  
preserved by Vishnu in the form of a  
large fish. He directed them to enter a  
large ship, and to take with them the  
seed of all existing things. While the  
ship floated fastened to the fish, the  
Manu entered into conversation with  
Vishnu, and the questions and answers  
form the *Matsya Purán.*

**MACHCHHAR मचचर** *s. m.* A mosquito,  
a large gnat.

**MACHCHHARNÁ मचचरना** *v. n.* To be  
in a rage (a bull, an ox), to raise an  
uproar (a boy), to insist:—*machchharid*  
*hoid, part.* Tormented by mosquitoes  
and in a rage, (an ox, bull).

**MACHCHHÍ मचचि** *s. f.* A fish:—*machchhi*  
*kandá, s. m.* A kind of stitch in sewing,  
resembling net work:—*machchhi mdr,*  
*s. m.* A fisherman, a fish-monger:—  
*machchhi wechná, v. a. lit.* To sell fish;  
*met.* to make a noise, to raise an uproar:  
—*machchhi wechne wátá, s. m.* A fish  
seller:—*machchhi dá shakár, s. m.* Fish-  
ing:—*machchhi dá tel, s. m.* Cod-liver  
oil.

**MACHCHNÁ मचचना** *v. a.* To be com-  
menced, to be made, to get in motion,  
to be well under way (fire, war, noise),  
to be produced; to be stirred up, ex-  
cited.

**MACHHAN मचन** *s. f.* A female  
*Máchhi.* See *Machhóní.*

**MACHHANDAR मचचर** *s. m.* A hard-  
hearted man, a quarreller, a bully; a  
stupid person, a fool.

**MACHHÁNÍ मचानी** *s. f. (M.).* A female  
baker, a fisherman, a woman who acts  
as midwife and baker:—*machhí te*  
*machhánín dháre ná piyár.* Buffaloes  
as well as women-bakers are fond of get-  
ting recompence.—Prov.

**MACHHÁRNÁ मचचरना** *v. a. (M.).* To  
set a dog on anything; i. g. *Ohkuchh-*  
*kárná.*



**MĀCHHĪ ਮਾਛੀ** *s. m.* A fisherman; a Muhammadan water-bearer; (*M.*) a tribe whose occupation is fishing and weaving. In some parts they act as wood cutters and render general services at weddings. The women act as midwives and bakers and parch grain.

**MĀCHHĪĀHAN ਮਛਿਆਹਣ** } *s. f.* The  
**MĀCHHĪĀNDH ਮਛਿਆਂਧ** } smell of  
fish.

**MACHHLĪ ਮਛਲੀ** *a. f.* A fish; a part of the nose trinket worn attached to the central cartilage; firm muscle as of the arm or leg.

**MACHHOHAR ਮਛੋਹਰ** *s. f.* A child whose mother is dead.

**MACHHŪĀ ਮਛੂਆ** *s. m.* A fisherman; a fish-sponger.

**MACHKĀUNĀ ਮਚਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To smack the lips in eating; to distort and twist the body coquettishly.

**MACHKOR ਮਚਕੋੜਾ** *a. f.* Turning a sprain of the ankle, a twist or sprain of a joint.

**MACHKORĀ ਮਚਕੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Gaping, yawning, stretching; *a. w.* *khāṇḍ*.

**MACHLĀ ਮਚਲਾ** *a.* One who feigns ignorance, perverse.

**MACHLĀHAT ਮਚਲਾਹਟ** } *s. f.* Feign-  
**MACHLĀĪ ਮਚਲਾਈ** } ing igno-  
rance, pertness, perverseness, obstinacy.

**MACHLĀUNĀ ਮਚਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To pretend not to know, to feign ignorance.

**MAD ਮਦ** *a. f. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Madhya*. Wine, spirituous liquor, intoxicating drink (See *Madh*); (*M.*) a village in the *sailāb* circle, a raised village:—*madmūt*, *madmūtā*, *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

**MĀD ਮਾਦ** *a.* (*M.*) Beaten (especially of one beaten in chess); overcome, become low, reduced; *i. q.* *Mūt*.

**MADĀ ਮਦਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Madah*. Praise, eulogium, encomium, commendation.

**MADĀH ਮਦਾਹ** *s. m.* An assister, an aider, a protector, an auxiliary, a helper.

**MADĀHĪ ਮਦਾਹੀ** *s. f.* Assistance, help.

**MADĀN ਮਦਾਨ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Maidān*. A plain, an open field, an area; a battle-field:—*maddān hōṇḍ*, *janḍ*, *v. n.* *lit.* To go to a field; to go to stool:—*maddān karnā*, *v. a.* To raze to the ground; to fight:—*maddān mārṇā*, *v. a.* To win a battle:—*maddān wichh dūṇḍ*, *v. n.* To come out to fight.

**MADĀNĪ ਮਦਾਨੀ** *s. f.* A batter of wheat flour set to ferment used for making the sweetmeat *jalebī*.

**MADĀR ਮਦਾਰ** *s. m.* The name of a celebrated Muhammadan saint; also see *Muddr*.

**MADĀRAN ਮਦਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A follow-  
**MADĀRĪ ਮਦਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } er of  
*Madār*; a conjurer, a juggler.

**MAGH** मग्न *s. f.* The fruit of *Piper longum* vel. *Chavica Roxburgii*, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*. The spikes are black, cylindrical, with projections spirally arranged. It is an acrid stimulant and carminative, and is considered hot and dry. It has been used in malaria, cholera and in a host of diseases, also as an aphrodisiac; *i. q.* *Magh pippali*, *Megaj pipal*, *Gaj pipal*, *Pipal mál*, *Pipal*.

**MÁGH** माघ *s. m.* The name of a Hindu month from the middle of January to the middle of February, derived from the lunar mansion *Magghá* (Sanskrit *Mághá*.)

**MAGHAN** मग्न *a.* See *Megan*:—*moghantá moghanlá*, *s. f.* See *maganlá* in *Magan*.

**MAGHÁUNÁ** मगधुना *v. a.* To cause to burn, to ignite, to kindle.

**MAGHER** मघेर *s. m.* The name of a month; (*i. q.* *Magghar*); a species of betel leaf.

**MAGHRÍ** मघरी *s. m.* The same as *Magghar*.

**MAGJÍ** मगजी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Magz*. Edging, border; a kind of edging, or binding along a seam; mostly on the border of a garment.

**MAGRÁ** मगरा *a.* Proud, insolent, sullen;—*s. m.* A load tied up in cloth and carried on the shoulders:—*magrá patthe*, *s. m.* A full load of fodder for a man's back:—*magrápud*, *s. m.* Pride, insolence, sullenness.

**MAGRÁÍ** मगराई *s. f.* See *magrápud* in *Magrá*.

**MAGRÁN** मगरां *ad.* The same as *Magar* noted as (*P.*)

**MAGRE MAGAR** मगरे मगर *prep.* *ad.* Behind; immediately after, coming after.

**MAGRÍ** मगरी *s. f.* The ridge of a thatched roof; a cool load of grass.

**MAGRON** मगरों *prep.* Behind, from behind;—*ad.* afterwards.

**MAGRÚR** मगरूर *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Magrúr*. Proud, arrogant, haughty, overbearing; *i. q.* *Abh-mán*.

**MAGRÚRÍ** मगरुरी *v. f.* Pride; *i. q.* *Abh-mán*.

**MÁH** माह *s. m.* The same as *Mágh*; also see *Mágh*:—*wase Poh Máh*, *báfe báfe gháh*. If rain falls in *Poh* and *Máh*, each plant shoots up like grass.

**MAHÁ** माहा *a., ad.* See *Máhdá*.

**MÁHÁ** माहा *s. m.* See *Máhdá*.

**MAHABBAT** महबत *s. f.* (*A.*) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahabbat*. Love, affection; friendship:—*mahabbat karní*, *v. a.* To love, to be attached to:—*mahabbat rabbat*, *v. n.* To have an affection for.

**MAHABBATAN** महबतन *s. f.* } One  
**MAHABBATÍ** महबती *s. m.* } loved.

MAHÁDEU ਮਹਾਦੇਉ *s. m.* See *Mahádeu*.

MAHÁIN ਮਹੈਣ } *s. m.* A large  
MAHÁIN ਮਹਾਇਣ } company of people, a crowd, a multitude, a host.

MAHÁJAN ਮਹਾਜਣ *s. m.* A Hindu of respectable caste, especially one engaged in mercantile concerns, a banker, a money dealer, a merchant.

MAHÁJANÍ ਮਹਾਜਨੀ *a.* Of or belonging to a *Mahájan*.

MAHÁL ਮਹਾਲ *s. m.* A post for supporting the machinery of a sugarmill (there are four such); (*M.*) an octroi office;—*a.* Difficult, out of the question, impracticable, impossible.

MÁHAL ਮਹਲ *s. f.* The frame work of rope to which the earthen pots of a Persian wheel are attached; the cord or band of a spinning wheel which connects with the spindle; a sub-division of *Játs*:—*máhal kangúí, s. f.* A large scrambling shrub (*Celastrus paniculata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineæ*) common in parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The red seeds are given to cattle and are considered hot, and are administered for rheumatism. An oil is extracted from them, which is used externally and internally in rheumatism. The leaves also are used medicinally.

MAHAJ ਮਹਲ *s. m.* A house of the better sort, a palace; (*M.*) the cylinder of a well. See *Mahil*.

MAHÁLÁ ਮਹਾਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) The next two, *i. e.*, from 4 to 6 months old when the camel is called *Mahálá*.

MAHALLÁ ਮਹੱਲਾ *s. m.* A quarter or part of a town, an open court with buildings about it.

MAHÁN ਮਹਾਂ *a., ad.* Great, exalted,

illustrious, very, extremely;—*s. m.* The metallic plate or wire, with which the two ends of an ivory armlet are joined:—*mahón aprádh* or *dosh, s. m.* A heinous sin or crime:—*mahán báhman, barahman, s. m.* A caste of Brahmans that receive the offerings made by Hindus on occasion of the death of any person:—*mahán bhúrat, s. m.* A great war, a famous epic poem of about 2,15,000 lines. It is the narrative of the great war of the Bharatas and describes the fluctuating fortunes, wars and lives of the sons of the two brothers Dhritarashtra and Pandu, descendants of Kuru and Bharata of the lunar line of kings who reigned near Hastinapura. It consists of eighteen books and a supplement the *Harivansa* the reputed author of the whole is the sage Vyasa, who was the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra by the widows of his brother Vichitravarya:—*mahán máí, s. f.* A name of the Devi *Judámukhi*, any *Deví*:—*mahón mari, mahán mártí, s. f.* A pestilence, a plague:—*mahán parlo, mahán parlú, s. m. f.* The great flood which according to Hindu mythology is to destroy all things including Brahma himself, the chief of the *Devás*:—*mahán parshád, s. m.* Food presented as an offering to an idol; meat, flesh, (a Sikh term); great mercy, kindness:—*mahón purkh, pursh, s. m.* A great and good man, a holy personage:—*mahón ráj, s. m.* A title of God; a title given to kings; a term of respect applied to any one:—*mahón rájá, s. m.* A great king, a chief *rájá*; a form of address to a superior, your majesty, a form of address to Hindu gentlemen of rank:—*mahón rání, s. f.* A great queen; an empress; the chief queen of a *mahón rájá*, a form of address to Hindu ladies of rank.

MAHANG ਮਹੰਗ } *s. m.* Scarcity, dear-  
MÁHNG ਮਾਹੰਗ } ness, costliness; *i. q.* *Mahing*.

MAHANGÁ ਮਹੰਗਾ } *a.* Dear, scarce,  
MÁHANGÁ ਮਾਹੰਗਾ } *e x p e n s i v e,*  
high-priced; *i. q.* *Mahingá*.

MAHĀNĪ ਮਹਾਣੀ *s. f.* } A preparation  
MAHĀNŪ ਮਹਾਣੂ *s. m.* } of the pulse

called *Māgh* (*Phaseolus radiatus*) seasoned with dried unripe mangos (*ambākhri*) or green mangoes or a preparation of pomegranate seeds (*Anārdānā*) with other spices. This is a favourite dish with the hill men, but is not often cooked by Panjabis.

MAHANT ਮਹੰਤ *s. m.* A headman among Hindu *faqirs*, a head of a religious order:—*mahant purā, mahantī, s. m.* See *Mahantī*.

MAHANTĀĪ ਮਹੰਤਾਈ } *s. f.* The  
MAHANTĪ ਮਹੰਤੀ } office and dignity of a *Mahant*, *Mahantship*.

MAHANTNĪ ਮਹੰਤਣੀ *s. f.* A *Mahant's* wife.

MAHAR ਮਹਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* A headman, a chief, a term used as a title of respect to *Jāts* generally, especially to members of certain tribes as the *Sidhs* and *Drakhāns*:—*chatṭī paī mahar te, te mahar ghatṭī shahar te*. The chief was fined and he made the village pay it!—Prov.

MĀHAR ਮਾਹਰ *a.* Acquainted with.

MAHĀRĀ ਮਹਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A bird said to cause the disease *Mūṅkhur*.

MAHĀSAL ਮਹਾਸਲ } *s. m.* An

MAHĀSILAR ਮਹਾਸਿਲਰ } extra charge of one pie per maund for the *mahāsīl* or guardian of the crop.

MAHĀSATĪ ਮਹਾਸਤੀ } *s. f.* A *satī*,

MAHĀSTĪ ਮਹਾਸਤੀ } a wife burnt alive with the corpse of her husband that is worshipped; the monument or place where such worship is offered.

MAHASSALĪ ਮਹੱਸਲੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahāsillī*. The office and occupation of a *Mahāssul*; wages of a *Mahāssul*.

MAHĀSSUL ਮਹਾਸੁਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahāsīl*. A person appointed by Government or a landlord to superintend the harvesting of grain, that has to be shared.

MAHĀTAM ਮਹਾਤਮ *s. m.* Greatness, grandeur, dignity, glory; the fruit or reward of good works; the book in which the *Mahātam* of any place is recorded.

MAHĀTAMĀ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ *s. m.* A good man, one remarkable for piety, a holy man, a saint;—*a.* Holy, virtuous, good.

MAHATT ਮਹੱਤ *s. m.* Greatness.

MAHĀUL ਮਹਾਉਲ } *s. m. f.* A red

MAHĀUR ਮਹਾਉਰ } colouring matter extracted from gum lac; a small tree, the wild pear (*Pyrus Kumaonensis*, *P. Aria*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The smallish fruit ripens about October, and looks well, but is very indifferent eating even when half rotten, in which state it is generally consumed by the people.

MAHAUT ਮਹੌਤ } *s. m.* An ele-

MAHAUTH ਮਹੌਥ } phant dri-

MAHĀWATĪ ਮਹਾਵਤੀ } ver.

MAHĀWAT ਮਹਾਵਟ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Māgh brishṭe* Winter rains, especially in the month of *Māgh*.

MAHBŪB ਮਹਬੂਬ *s. m.* A beloved one, a sweet-heart.

MAHELĀ ਮਹੇਲਾ *s. m.* The pulse *Phaseolus Aconitifolius* (*Mofh*) boiled for horses (sometimes with *gur*.)

**MAHELÍ ਮਹੇਲੀ** *a.* Careless, indifferent.

**MAHENMÁN ਮਹੇਣਮਾਂ** } *s. m.* Want  
**MAHENWÁN ਮਹੇਣਵਾਂ** } of milk,  
 lack of cattle or dairy produce.

**MAHER ਮਹੇਰ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A heavy horizontal block of wood dragged by oxen for smoothing the surface of a field; *v. q.* *Suhāggā*.

**MAHERŪ ਮਹੇਰੂ** *s. m.* The coarser part of *ghee*, the residuum that is left after clarifying the butter and pouring off the *ghí*. It is used for the hair, food for calves and other such purposes.

**MAHES ਮਹੇਸ** } *s. m.* (*lit.* great,  
**MAHESH ਮਹੇਸ਼** } good) A title of  
**MAHESAR ਮਹੇਸਰ** } *Mahāden*.  
**MAHESUR ਮਹੇਸੁਰ** }

**MAHESORÍ ਮਹੇਸਰੀ** } *s. m.* A  
**MAHESHARÍ ਮਹੇਸ਼ਰੀ** } worshipper  
 of *Mahāden*; a sect of *Banyās*.

**MAHÍ ਮਹੀ** *s. f.* See *Mahín*.

**MÁHÍ ਮਾਹੀ** *s. m.* A herdsman of buffaloes; a friend.

**MAHÍAL ਮਹੀਅਲ** *s. f.* Surface of the earth.

**MAHIJAR ਮਹਿਜਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Mahzar*. Needless dispute:—*mahjar námán*, *s. m.* A public attestation.

**MAHIJARÍ ਮਹਿਜਰੀ** *s. m.* A quarrelsome person, a disputer; a trifler, one who accomplishes nothing.

**MAHIJAT ਮਹਿਜਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Masjid*. A mosque.

**MAHIK ਮਹਿਕ** *s. f.* Fragrance, odour, perfume.

**MAHIKÁUNÁ ਮਹਿਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to give a pleasant odour.

**MAHIKHÁ SAR ਮਹਿਖਾਸਰ** *s. m.* A *Daitya* (demon) slain by the goddess *Durga*.

**MAHIKNÁ ਮਹਿਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To give a pleasant scent, to yield perfume; *met.* to be famous for good works (used commonly in the *part.* form, *mahikā hoid*.)

**MAHIKNÍ ਮਹਿਕਣੀ** *s. f.* *Asafoetida*; See *Hing*.

**MAHIL ਮਹਿਲ** *s. m. f.* A house of the better sort, a palace; a queen, a royal lady; a title of respect to the wives of the Sikh *Gurús*.

**MAHILÁ ਮਹਿਲਾ** *s. m.* A shoot or sucker of the *puláh* tree *Kydia Calcyntia*; —*a.* (*in comp.*) Having stories (as *dumahilá*) two-storied (a house.)

**MAHILÁIT ਮਹਿਲਾਇਤ** *s. f.* A handsome block of buildings, a collection of the better sort of houses.

**MAHILÍ ਮਹਿਲੀ** *s. f.* A small *paláh* sucker.

**MAHIMÁ ਮਹਿਮਾ** } *s. f.* Greatness,  
**MAHIMÁN ਮਹਿਮਾਂ** } grandeur, glory,  
 praise:—*mahimá karná, v. a.* To extol,  
 to glorify, to magnify.

**MAHIMAHÁT ਮਹਿਮਹਾਟ** *s. m.* Per-  
 fume, diffusion of sweet odour, shedding  
 of fragrance.

**MAHIN ਮਹਿੰ** } *s. f.* A female buffalo:  
**MAHIN ਮਹਿੰ** } —*Mahinwál, s. m.*

A herdsman of female buffaloes, the  
 name of a famous lover of *Sohní*.

**MÁHIN ਮਾਹਿਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A herd of  
 female buffaloes:—*máhin pánji, te ghar*  
*dájí.* A buffalo, when it produces its  
 fifth young one, should be brought home,  
 (i. e., purchased.)

**MAHIN ਮਹੀਣ** *a.* Fine, small; delicate,  
 elegant:—*máhin awáj, s. f.* A soprano  
 voice.

**MAHINÁ ਮਹੀਨਾ** *s. m.* A month;  
 monthly wages, salary;—*mahíne de*  
*mahíne, ad.* Monthly, every month.

**MAHINDAR ਮਹਿੰਦਰ** *s. m.* A plant,  
 the leaves of which afford a red dye  
 used for colouring the hands and feet  
 (like *mahindí*) but having a larger leaf).

**MAHINDÍ ਮਹਿੰਦੀ** *s. f.* The plant *Law-*  
*sonia inermis*, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ*. Also  
 its leaves, commonly used for staining the  
 hands and feet, the nails, head and beard  
 of a red colour; an ark or tabernacle  
 carried in solemn procession by Muham-  
 madans, especially on the eve of the  
 anniversary of the death of *Kásim*, son of  
 Hussain, which happened when he  
 was about to marry. 2. In the Jhelum  
 District *Elsholtzia Polystychya*, Nat. Ord.  
*Labiatae* used as a dye to the south of  
 Kashmir:—*Amám Mahindí, s. m.* A pro-

phet according to Muhammadans who  
 will come down from Heaven a little before  
 the Day of Judgment:—*janglí mahindí,*  
*s. f. (Ammannia auriculata, A. vesicatoria,*  
*Nat. Ord. Lythraceæ.)* which is used for  
 blistering purposes, in parts of India:  
 —*waldítí mahindí, s. f.* A plant (*Myrtus*  
*communis*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*) occasion-  
 ally grown in the Panjab by Natives  
 and Europeans. The leaves are given  
 in cerebral affections, and for flatulence;  
 —*mahindí láungá, v. a.* To stain the  
 palms with *mahindí*; *i. q. Maindí.*

**MAHINING ਮਹਿੰਗ** *s. m.* Scarcity, dear-  
 ness, costliness; famine:—*mahing mullá,*  
*a.* High priced, costly.

**MAHINGÁ ਮਹਿੰਗਾ** *a.* Dear, scarce, ex-  
 pensive, high-priced.

**MAHINJRI ਮਹਿੰਜਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Mahijri*.

**MAHINJUR ਮਹਿੰਜੁਰ** *s. m.* A quarrel,  
 a dispute; trifling, idling.

**MAHÍP ਮਹੀਪ** } *s. m.* A king.  
**MAHÍPAT ਮਹੀਪਤ** }

**MAHIR ਮਹਿਰ** *s. m.* A term of respect  
 applied to persons of the *Ráin* and *Gujjar*  
 castes; a village *lambardár*, or tax  
 gatherer; money which amongst Mu-  
 hammadans a man at his marriage engages  
 to pay his wife in case of divorcing her.  
 jointure, alimony; *c. v. bannhád.*

**MAHIR ਮਹਿਰ** *s. f.* The oxen engaged  
 in treading a grain floor; a crowd, a  
 collection of people. See *Mahar, Mihar*.

**MAHIRÁ ਮਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* A title of respect  
 given to the *Jhūr* or *Kahār* caste, a  
 palankeen bearer.

**MAHIRÁÍ ਮਹਿਰਾਈ** *s. f.* The office and employment of a *mahirā* or *lambardār*.

**MAHIRAM ਮਹਿਰਮ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Maharam*. Acquainted, familiar, intimate, experienced, knowing, skilful;—*s. m.* A confidential person, a friend; a consort; *c. w. hōḡā*.

**MAHIRAMÍ ਮਹਿਰਮੀ** *s. f.* Acquaintance, knowledge.

**MAHIRÍ ਮਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a *lambardār*, a female of the *Gujjar*, *Jhūr*, or *Rāṭh* castes, a title given to a man's second wife.

**MAHIRKHAÍ ਮਹਿਰਖਾਈ** *s. f.* A thief catcher; a reward given to one who catches a thief.

**MAHIRÚ ਮਹਿਰੂ** *s. f.* A buffalo.

**MÁHIO ਮਾਹਿਓ** *a.* Of or relating to a buffalo (milk, butter.)

**MAHISÍÁN ਮਹਿਸੀਅੰ** *s. f. pl.* Socks or stockings made of leather.

**MAHITÁ ਮਹਿਤਾ** *s. m.* A title of respect applied to Brahmans and others; a caste of *Khatris*; (*K.*) a Hindu *munshí*.

**MAHITÁÍ ਮਹਿਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Dignity, respect, honour; captiousness, cavil; (*K.*) the office of *munshí*.

**MAHITON ਮਹਿਤੋਂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A caste of Rajputs who wear the Brahminical thread and live by agriculture.

**MAHITPUNÁ ਮਹਿਤਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* Great merit, worthiness, greatness; captiousness, hypercriticism, cavil; (*K.*) the office of *munshí*.

**MAHITṬAR ਮਹਿੱਟਰ** *s. m., a.* A motherless child; motherless:—*mān mahitṭār* *s. m.* The same as *Mahitṭar*.

**MAHÍYAL ਮਹੀਯਲ** *s. m.* See *Mahídl*.

**MAHÍYAR ਮਹੀਯਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) One who herds oxen, or cattle.

**MÁHJÁ ਮਾਹਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Májhá*.

**MAHJAR ਮਾਹਜਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahzar*. Declaration, disposition.

**MAHKHÁ SAR ਮਾਹਖਾਸਰ** *s. m.* See *Mahikhásar*.

**MÁHLÁ ਮਾਹਲਾ** *s. m.* } A young  
**MÁHLÍ ਮਾਹਲੀ** *s. f.* } buffalo calf.

**MAHMÁN ਮਾਹਮਾਣ** *s. m.* (*P.*) A guest; a son-in-law; *i. q.* *Mamāḡ*.

**MÁHNÍ ਮਾਹਨੀ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A clan almost extinct.

**MÁHNÚ ਮਾਹਨੂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A man.

**MAHOCHHÁ ਮਹੋਛਾ** *s. m.* The appointing of a new *Mahant*, on the decease of the old one. The word includes the assembly for that purpose and the feast made on the occasion.

**MAHORÍ** ਮਹੋਰੀ *s. m.* A plant (*Solanum sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) seen occasionally Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range. In some places the fruit is eaten fresh and in pickle. :—*chhotí mahorí*, *s. f.* A plant (*Solanum Xanthocarpum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) common throughout the Panjab plains. In some places the seeds are eaten. They are also applied for bruises and otitis. The fruit likewise is bruised and applied for pain. It is also given for chest diseases. In Lahore called *kanḍyāri*.

**MAHRÁ** ਮਹਰਾ *s. m.* } See *Mahirā*,  
**MAHRÍ** ਮਹਰੀ *s. f.* } *Mahiri*.

**MAHRAHMAT** ਮਹਰਾਹਮਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Marahmat*. Kindness, mercy, favour.

**MAHSÚL** ਮਹਸੂਲ *s. m.* Tax, duty, customs; (*i. q.* *Masúl*);—(*M.*) The Government share of agricultural produce. Under former governments it was well-defined and was known by this name. The share varied from one-eighth to half of the crop, and was either taken before or after deducting the pay of the village servants; but, in this respect the practice varied according to local circumstances and considerations of policy. The *Mahsúl* is still invariably separated off where a tenant cultivates and is always taken by the person—landlord or tenant—who pays the land-revenue to Government. From the indolence of the owners or tenants, and the fear of a cash assessment, a class of persons have sprung up not connected with the land who receive the *Mahsúl* and pay the land revenue, keeping the profit or bearing the loss. A proprietor often authorizes a money-lender to receive the *Mahsúl* and pay the land-revenue; or the *lambardár* often takes the *Mahsúl* from a proprietor who is a bad manager, pays the land-revenue from it, and keeps the balance:—*mahsúl khor*, *s. m.* The person who receives the *Mahsúl*—landlord, tenant or outsider—is called *Mahsúl khor*, but the term is especially used of the

class above described, who, not being landlord or tenant, speculate in the *Masúl*. In the Dera Gházi Khan district the *Biloch tumandárs* were as a matter of policy, allowed to receive the *Mahsúl* and pay the land-revenue, keeping the profit for themselves; also see *Masúl*.

**MAHTÁB** ਮਹਤਾਬ *s. m.* Moon, moonlight; (*M.*) magpie; *i. q.* *Matáb*.

**MAHTAM** ਮਹਤਮ } *s. m.* A tribe  
**MÁHTAM** ਮਾਹਤਮ } addicted to hunt-

ing and eating wild pigs, and therefore avoided by Muhammadans. Their birth, marriage and death customs partly resemble those of Hindus, but they bury their dead instead of cremating them. They live in grass-huts near river-banks and in jungles, where they can follow their favourite pursuit of hunting:—*do jhugge mahtamán de te nán Khairpur*. Only two huts of *Mahtams*, and calls itself *Khairpur*.—Prov.

**MAHTRÁ** ਮਹਤਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A fodder crop.

**MAHÚÁ** ਮਹੂਆ } *s. m.* The tree *Bassia*  
**MAHWÁ** ਮਹਵਾ } *latifolia*, Nat. Ord.

*Sapotacæ*. It does not appear to be indigenous in the Panjab, but planted trees (from seed) are not uncommon in and near the Siwalik tract, up to the Rávi, and single specimens may be seen as far from the hills as Ambala and Batála. The wood is said to be cinnamon-coloured, close, hard, heavy, and durable and is used for building in Kangra. An oil extracted from the seed is used as food and burned, and is also used to adulterate *ghee*, and spirits are extracted from the flowers.

**MAHUKÁ** ਮਹੁਕਾ *s. m.* A wart, a coloured excrescence on the skin; *i. q.* *Mauhká*.

**MAHUR** ਮਹੁਰ *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of *dál*; *i. q.* *Masar*, *Masúr*.



**MAHURÁ महुरा** *s. m.* A poisonous plant of which there are two species found respectively in ginger and turmeric fields; *i. q.* *Mauhrá*.

**MAHURAT महुरत** *s. m. f.* The time supposed to be auspicious for engaging in any enterprise, or business. It is determined by divination, an auspicious moment; a division of time equal to 12 *chhins* or 48 minutes:—*mahurat wacháragá, wekkhá, v. a.* To ascertain the auspicious moment for any work:—*mahurat karná, v. a.* To begin or undertake a journey in an auspicious moment.

**MAÍ मायी** *s. f.* Mother, a woman; a mother goddess; a respectful address to a female; (*K.*) a big field roller:—*maí báp, s. f. m.* Mother and father:—*buddhi maí, s. f.* An insect which appears in the rainy season; the fine white down attached to the seeds of the *Ak Calotropis procera* of *Akk*:—*maí dá pát, s. m.* A mother's darling son; a beautiful and brave young man of noble bearing; a good person.

**MAÍÁ माया** *s. m.* Starch made of wheat flour or boiled rice applied as a dressing to washed or coloured clothes; riches, wealth, money; (corruption of *maíá*) illusion, delusion, the delusive appearance of external objects; the works of nature, natural phenomena:—*maíá rápi, a.* Illusory, false; *i. q.* *Máyá*.

**MAÍÁN मायीआ** *s. m.* Rubbing the body of a bride and bridegroom with a mixture of meal, turmeric, and oil for several days before marriage, also the ceremony for doing so; (*c. w. paíá*); hard roasted grains of maize and barley.

**MAIDÁ मैदा** } *s. m.* Fine wheaten  
**MAIDDA मैदा** } flour used by confectioners;—*a.* Very fine:—*maidá sakk, maidá lakpi, s. f. m.* A tree (*Tetranthera monopetala, T. Roxburghii*, *Nat. Ord. Lauracæ*) of moderate size, which

occurs in the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The wood is not valued. The bark is considered stimulant, and, after being bruised, is applied fresh or dry to contusions mixed with milk or made into plaster.

**MAIDÁ मैदा** *pron.* My, mine.

**MAIDÓ मैडो** *ad.* To my side, to me, on my part.

**MAIDRÍ मैडरी** *pron., a.* Belonging to me, my, mine.

**MAIHÁN मैहां** *s. m.* A male buffalo.

**MAIHIN मैहिं** *s. f.* A female buffalo.

**MAIL मैल** *s. f.* Dirt; yellow matter, pus, purulent running; sin, deceit, (corruption of the English word *Mile*):—*mail khorá, s. m.* An under-vestment, an apron; cast off clothes: a colour which does not show dirt.

**MAILÁ मैला** *a.* Dirty, foul, defiled; inferior, low, mean;—*s. m.* Filth, dirt; blood; excrement, dung; *c. w. horá, karná*.

**MAÍN मायी** *s. f.* The galls of *Tamarix feras* and *T. dioica* used as a mordant in dyeing madder red:—*maín bapi, maín chhoti, s. f.* The galls of *Tamarix orientalis*, used in dyeing and tanning also medicinally:—*maín phall, s. m.* The fruit of *Randia dumetorum*, *Nat. Ord. Rubiacæ*. It is about the size of a nutmeg, with strong smelling seeds. Used medicinally, said to be warm and dry. It is stated to destroy fish and to be a powerful emetic and intoxicant:—*maín sabj, s. f.* The berries of *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Nat. Ord. Coniferæ* used medicinally as an astringent and aromatic.

**MAIN मै** *pron.* I;—*s. f.* Pride, self-importance, self-conceit, selfishness, vanity.

**MAINÁ मैना** *s. f.* A bird possessed of imitative powers, a kind of jay, the Indian Starling.

**MAINÁ मैठा** *s. m.* A weed (*Medicago denticulata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) abundant in fields in the Central Panjab. It is largely gathered for fodder, being considered good for milk. It is also used as a pot-herb.

**MAINÁ मैन्डा** *pron. (fem. of Main)*  
(*M.*) My, mine.

**MAINGH मैय** *s. m.* Scarcity, dear-ness, costliness; *i. q.* *Mahing*.

**MAINGHÁ मैय्या** *a.* Dear, costly, high-priced, scarce; *i. q.* *Mahinghá*.

**MAINH मैह** *s. f.* A female buffalo:  
—*bhon rohi*, *talvár sarohi*, *mainh lohi*. *Rohi* land, a *sarohi* sword, and a reddish brown she-buffalo, are the things of their kind to have.—Prov.

**MAINHÁN मैहं** *s. m.* A male buffalo.

**MÁNÍ मानी** *s. f.* The name of a weight varying from twelve to eighteen maunds.

**MAINÍ मैनी** *s. m.* A caste of *Khatris*; a common weed (*Trigonella polyserrata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) in the Central Panjab. It is said to cause swelling of the belly in cattle which eat it.

**MAINÚN मैनु** *pron.* Me, to me.

**MAINPHAL मैनफल** *s. m.* A fruit (*Randia dumetorum*) used medicinally. See under *Máin*.

**MAIRÁ मैरा** *s. m.* High land (in opposition to *bet*), sandy soil, a jungle; (*M.*) a heavy flat wood used to crush clods; *i. q.* *Suháqá*.

**MAIRON मैर** *s. m.* A kind of coarse rope.

**MAITHON मैव** *pron.* From me.

**MÁÍYÁN मयीन** *s. m.* See *Máías*.

**MAJÁ मजा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mazah*. Taste, tastefulness, relish, flavour, agreeableness; pleasure, enjoyment:—*be majá*, *a.* Tasteless, insipid; *c. v. honá*:—*maje dár*, *a.* Delicious, tasty:—*maje dí gall* or *bát*, *s. f.* Anything strange, fanciful, piquant, or amusing:—*be majá ho jáqá*, *v. n.* To lose zest or relish to have a wet blanket thrown over plans or enjoyment:—*majá karná*, *v. a.* To enjoy oneself:—*majá lutáqá*, *v. n.* To enjoy, to revel:—*majá wakháqá*, *v. a.* To give a trouncing to:—*maje wichch dúqá*, *v. a.* To enjoy greatly.

**MAJAB मजब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mazhab*. Religion, faith, religious belief; a religious sect:—*majab badaláqá*, *v. a.* To change one's religion, to be converted to another religion.

**MAJABÍ मजबी** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mazhabí*. Of or belonging to religion (a doctrine, ceremony). Also see *Majbí*, *Majhabí*.

**MAJÁJ मजज** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Míadj*. Disposition, temper, humour, spirit, nature, pride, hauteur:—*majaj dár*, *v. a.* Conceited, proud:—*majáj dá máriá hoid*, *a.* Afflicted through pride and bad temper:—*majáj ná míqá*, *v. n.* To be unable to understand or fathom one:—*majáj páuqá*, *v. a.* To find one in a good humour:—*majáj phíqá*.

*riyāzī*, v. n. To be spoiled (temper):  
—*majdī puchchhā*, v. n. To inquire  
after one's health:—*majdī wichch āhā*,  
c. n. To like; to be proud.

MAJĀJAN ਮਜਾਨਣ } a. Proud, high-  
MAJĀJĪ ਮਜਾਜੀ } t e m p e r e d,  
MAJĀJO ਮਜਾਜੋ } arrogant, spirited,  
haughty.

MAJĀKH ਮਜਾਖ s. f. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazāk*. Mockery, jest-  
ing, ridiculing, a jest, ridicule.

MAJAL ਮਜਲ s. f. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Manzil*. A stage, a  
stage of a journey, a day's journey;  
a story or floor of a house; the distance;  
a place where obsequies are to be per-  
formed:—*majal karnā*, *kaffā*, v. n. To  
do a stage.

MAJĀL ਮਜਾਲ s. f. Power, ability,  
capability, worthiness, authority:—*kī*  
*majāl hai*, *intj*. What can he do! He  
dare not!

MAJĀT ਮਜਾਤ s. m. (M.) The name  
of a camel till two years old.

MAJAUR ਮਜੌਰ } s. m. The  
MAJĀUR ਮਜਾਉਰ } attendants at  
a Muhammadan shrine.

MAJBAN ਮਜਬਣ s. f. The wife of a  
*Majbī*.

MAJBĪ ਮਜਬੀ a. Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Mazhabī*. Religious;—s. m.  
Sweepers who became Sikhs in the time  
of Guru Gobind Singh; a Sikh of the  
sweeper caste, i. e. *Majbī Singh*:—*majbī*  
*jhagrā*, *farād*, s. m. A religious dispute:—

*majbī lardī*, s. f. A religious war, a  
crusade:—*majbī mudmā*, s. m. A reli-  
gious matter or dispute; i. g. *Majhabī*.

MAJBŪT ਮਜਬੂਤ a. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazbūt*. Strong, stout,  
solid; firm; well-established, rigorous;  
hardy, brave; fixed, steady; determined,  
decided, resolute, certain, sure; c. w.  
*hoṛā*, *karnā*.

MAJBŪTĪ ਮਜਬੂਤੀ s. f. Corruption of  
the Arabic word *Mazbūtī*. Strength;  
firmness, energy, vigour, solidity, vali-  
dity.

MAJDŪR ਮਜਦੂਰ s. m. Corruption of  
the Persian word *Mazdār*. A day  
labourer, a carrier, a porter, a cooly; i. g.  
*Majūr*.

MAJDŪRĪ ਮਜਦੂਰੀ s. f. Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Mazdārī*. Work,  
labour; wages of labour; see *Majūrī*; (M.)  
a share of the rent allowed to manager  
of outlying villages in the Babar country:  
—*majdūrī khor*, s. m. The man who takes  
the *haqq mazdārī*.

MĀJH ਮਾਝ s. m. A musical mode, a tune.

MĀJHĀ ਮਾਝਾ s. m. The central portion  
of the *Bārī Dodb* so called, because it is  
the *manjhola* or middle land, i. g. *Mānjhā*;  
material applied to a sting to take it out:  
the central piece of a reel;—a. Of or  
belonging to buffaloes, (as milk, *ghee*).  
—*mājhā sām*, *sānh*, s. m. A bull buffalo  
used for breeding.

MAJHAB ਮਜਹਬ s. m. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazhab*. Religion; a  
religious sect; see *Majab*.

MAJHABĪ ਮਜਹਬੀ a. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazhabī*. See *Majabī*,  
*Majbī*.

MAJHAIL ਮਝੈਲ *s. m.* An inhabitant of the *Májhá*.

MAJHERÚ ਮਝੇਰੂ *s. m.* The axis of a *charkhá* or spinning wheel; *met.* a man who stays among the women, and does not attend to his business.

MAJHLÁ ਮਝਲਾ *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Madhya*. Occupying the middle, place, middle, in the middle, intermediate, between the eldest and youngest;—*s. m.* (M.) a sheet worn by men. It is wrapped round the waist, and the ends hang down, forming a sort of petticoat; *i. q.* *Majhlá*.

MAJHOLÁ ਮਝੋਲਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Madhya*. Occupying the middle place, middle; of a medium size, neither large nor small; *i. q.* *Manjholá*.

MAJHOLÍ ਮਝੋਲੀ *s. f.* A carriage of medium size, used for riding, but not for loads; a light cart for passengers; *i. q.* *Manjholí*.

MAJHÚTÍÁN ਮਝੂਟੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* The hair of a man's head (spoken in anger.)

MAJÍRÁ ਮਜੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of small cymbal; *i. q.* *Manjirá*.

MAJÍT ਮਜੀਟ } *s. f.* Corruption of  
MAJÍTH ਮਜੀਠ } the Sanskrit word  
*Mijjashṭá*. The root of *Rubia munjista*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*, from which madder red is extracted; also used medicinally as a deobstruant, alterative tonic and emmenagogue.

MAJÍTHÁ ਮਜੀਠਾ } *a.* Coloured  
MAJÍTHÍ ਮਜੀਠੀ } with *Majíth*,  
MAJÍTHUR ਮਜੀਠੁਰ } red.

MAJJH ਮੱਝ *s. m.* A female buffalo; *i. q.* *Mainh*, *Mahin*.

MÁJJHÁ ਮਾੱਝਾ *s. m.* See *Májhá*.

MÁJJHÍ ਮਾੱਝੀ *s. m. f.* A herdsman of buffaloes, a buffalo skin dressed and coloured;—*a.* Of a buffalo.

MAJJHÍ ਮੱਝੀ *s. f.* A female buffalo.

MAJLÁ ਮਜਲਾ *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Manzlá*. Storied (in comp.):—*do majlá*, *a.* Two-storied;—*s. m.* Two days' journey in one; (M.) a loin cloth.

MAJMÁN ਮਜਮਾਨ *s. m.* See *Mamán*.  
*Mahmán*.

MAJMÁNÍ ਮਜਮਾਨੀ *s. f.* See *Mamáni*.

MAJNÚN ਮਜਨੂੰ *s. m.* The name of a lover who was enamoured of *Lelí*; one whom love has turned mad; a very thin weak person:—*bed*, *bait majnún*, *s. m.* This tree (*Salix Babylonica*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*) is very common, in the plains throughout the Panjab, being fully more abundant to the west, and frequently being of the graceful "weeping" type. It grows rapidly, and is easily raised in moist places by cuttings often stakes of considerable size, which are often planted to consolidate the banks of water ways. Its branches and twigs are largely used for baskets, wattles, weirs, and good cricket bats have been made from the wood. The leaves are reckoned tonic, possibly from the salicin in them:—*majnún khalián dekk jamdí*, *sir kuháre jhalle*; *Sassi shohdi rával hot*, *ráh Punnán de malle*. *Majnún* while standing caused grass to grow (on his head, and) on his head felt the strokes, of evil fortune, the miserable *Sassi* wandered on the path keeping the road of *Punnán*.—Song of *Sassi Punnán*.

**MÁJRÁ मजर** *s. m.* An astonishing or wonderful event.

**MÁJÚ मजु** *s. m.* A widower; the oak apple or gall-nut used in dyeing the hair and medicinally. Galls are imported as none of the Indian oaks have galls:—*májúphal*, *s. m.* The fruit or nuts of *Cupressus sempervirens*, See *Máin Sabj*.

**MAJÚLÁ मजुला** *s. m.* A bundle of *munj*, *i. e.*, of the sheathing that encloses a species of reed (*Saccharum Sara*).

**MAJÚN मजुन** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Májún*. A confection containing *Cannabis Indica* and sugar, and producing intoxication, an intoxicating drug made of the extract of Indian hemp and sugar; an electuary; medicine prepared after the manner of confection.

**MAJÚR मजुर** *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
**MAJÚRÁ मजुरा** *s. m.* } ed from  
**MAJÚRAN मजुरन** *s. f.* } the Per-  
sian word *Mazdúr*. See *Majdúr*.

**MAJÚRÍ मजुरी** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Mazdúrí*. Labor, work, the hire of a labourer:—*majúrí karní*, *mihnát majúrí karní*, *v. a.* To labour, to work:—*peṭ pálné lai mihnát majúrí karní*, *v. a.* To labour for a living.

**MAK मक** } *s. f.* Indian corn,  
**MAKAÍ मकै** } maize, (*Zea mays*,

*Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) A common hot weather crop. In some parts of the Province it forms a staple of the food of the people, ground and made into bread; a much smaller proportion of it is eaten roasted in the ear in the Panjab than elsewhere in northern India. It is of many kinds, red and white; *i. q.* *Makki*.

**MAKÁL मकाल** *s. f.* Dispute, quarrel, bad rumour, bad reputation, notoriety.

**MAKÁM मकाम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Maqám*. Place, a halt:—*makám bolá*, *v. a.* To order a halt: *makám karná*, *v. a.* To encamp, to halt, to stay, to put up:—*káim makám*, *a.* Acting, officiating in place of some one else.

**MAKÁN मकान** *s. m.* A place, a locality, residence, a building, a dwelling house, a room; a shrine, *takyá*:—*makán dár*, *s. m.* A householder and owner:—*makán karáe deṇá*, *v. a.* To let a house:—*makán karáe laiṇá*, *v. a.* To rent a house.

**MAKAR मकर** *s. m.* Deceit, hypocrisy, dishonesty, pretence, disguise; the month *Mágh*; the tenth zodiacal sign, the sign *Capricorn*:—*makar chánaví*, *s. f.* Moon light piercing through clouds:—*makar hatthá*, *a.* Hypocritical, deceitful, knavish, dishonest, false.

**MAKÁRÁN मकारा** *s. f.* An insidious artful woman.

**MÁKAṚ DHÍKAṚ माकर धीकर** *s. m.* *f.* Using the name of any one's mother or daughter abusively;—*a.* Engaged in abusing any one's mother or daughter (as *uh ápas wichch mákar dhikar ho pai*.)

**MAKAURÁ मकौड़ा** *s. m.* A large black ant; *i. q.* *Dhakmakkaurá*.

**MAKAURÍ मकौड़ी** *s. f.* A black ant smaller than the *Makaurá*; (*M.*) a corn on the toe; a small stream as from a hole in a vessel.

**MAKBARÁ मकबरा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maqbarah*. A sepulchral monument, a mausoleum.

**MAKH मख** *s. m.* A fly; a large fly;—*intj.* See *Makhu*.

**MAKH मख** I said, a contraction for *Máin Akhyá*—*Anglice* "says I;" *makhya* *maki* "says I to him, says I."

**MAKHÁLNÁN ਮਖਾਲਨਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)*

A fringe of leather or thread placed above horses' eyes to keep the flies off; *i. q. Makherṇá.*

**MAKHAN ਮਖਨ** *s. f. (M.)* A variety of *Junór.*

**MAKHÁṆÁ ਮਖਾਣਾ** *s. m.* A sweetmeat

made with cardamom seed, larger than that called *iláchi dāṇḍ*; a plant (*Euryale ferox*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*) the fixed seed of the water lily (*Aureolea spinosa*): —*tál makhāṇḍ*, *s. m.* (*Asteracantha longifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceae*) not uncommon in moist places in the eastern and central parts of the Panjab plains. The seeds are officinal, being given for gonorrhoea.

**MAKHÁSAR ਮਖਾਸਰ** *s. m.* See *Mahikhásar.*

**MAKKHATṬÚ ਮੱਖਣੂ** *s. m.* One who earns nothing, a lazy or idle fellow: —*khatṭú dwe dardá, makkhatṭú dwe lapdā.* The industrious (son) comes and is respectful, the idle (son) comes and is quarrelsome; *i. q. Mankhatṭú.*

**MAKHAUL ਮਖੌਲ** *s. m.* Joking, jesting, mocking, scoffing.

**MAKHAULAN ਮਖੌਲਣ** *s. f. }*  
**MAKHAULÍÁ ਮਖੌਲੀਆ** *s. m. }*

Given to jesting, or joking; a jester, a joker, a mocker.

**MAKHDÚM ਮਖਦੂਮ** *s. m. (M.)* A *Muhammadan* priest, a holy man who formerly held land free of revenue but whose rights have been circumscribed by successive Governments.

**MAKHERNÁ ਮਖੇਰਣਾ** *s. m.* A fringe of leather and thread placed above a horse's eyes, to keep the flies off.

**MAKHESÍ ਮਖੇਸੀ** *s. m.* A masterless fellow: —*dinē baddal, te rātīṃ táre kaho makhesí nūṃ bauld kiyāṃ māre.* Clouds by day and stars by night say O masterless fellow, why strike the bullocks (at the plough), *i. e.*, it is useless to plough when the weather is like this.—Prov.

**MÁKHÍ ਮਾਖੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Honey.

**MAKHÍÁÍÁ HOIÁ ਮਖਿਆਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ**  
*part. a.* Goaded and infuriated by flies (an ox.)

**MAKHÍL ਮਖੀਲ** *s. f.* A pin, a peg; a nail.

**MAKHÍR ਮਖੀਰ** *s. m.* A honey bee, a honey comb; (*K.*) honey.

**MAKHLÚK ਮਖਲੂਕ** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Makhlúk*, created. Creation, the universe, people.

**MAKHṆÁ ਮਖਣਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To smear with butter.

**MAKHṆÍ ਮਖਣੀ** *s. f.* Butter; (*M.*) a kind of fish; *i. q. Makkhan.*

**MAKHṆÍÁ ਮਖਣੀਆ** *s. m.* A butterman.

**MÁKHO ਮਾਖੋ** *s. m.* Honey, honeycomb.

**MAKHSÚD ਮਖਸੂਦ** *s. m.* A wooden stirrer, like a thick paddle, used in confectionery and cookery.

**MAKHTAB** मखतब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maktab*. A Muhammadan term for a school; especially one where Persian or Arabic is taught.

**MAKHTÚL** मखतूल *s. m.* Silk thread.

**MAKHU** मखु *ad.* Nay, but, moreover.

**MAKK** मक्क *s. f.* Pride, arrogance; honour, dignity:—*makk jháráí, v. u.* To disgrace, to deprive of dignity.

**MAKKÁ** मक्का *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Makkah*. Mecca in Arabia.

**MAKKAL** मक्कल *s. m.* The Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*) which is commonly planted in Kashmir, on the Chenab, and it is occasionally seen at places in the plains, as Peshawar, Lahore.

**MAKKÁR** मक्कार *a., s. m.* Fraud, deceit, pretence, artful, crafty; an impostor:—*makkár purá, s. m.* Craftiness, artfulness.

**MAKKAR** मक्कर *s. m.* A kind of green grass-hopper, a large spider; *met.* a wretch, a covetous man.

**MAKKARÍ** मक्करी } *s. f.* A spider:—  
**MAKKRÍ** मक्करी } *makkrí dá jáld,*  
*s. m.* A spider's web.

**MAKKH** मक्ख *s. f.* A horse fly, a gnat, any stinging fly.

**MAKKHAN** मक्खन *s. m.* Butter:—*makkhan kadḍhḍá, v. n.* To churn or make

butter:—*makkhan wichchon wál kadḍhḍá, lit.* To bring out hair from butter; to crush an enemy easily:—*mard makkhán, s. m.* Semen virile.

**MAKKHÍ** मक्खी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mákhishká*. Fly; a bee; the sights of a gun:—*makkhí chás, s. m. lit.* One who would suck a fly rather than lose any of the liquor into which it fell; a miser, a skinflint:—*makkhí te makkhí mārṇá, v. n. lit.* To kill flies; to copy every mistake exactly, or a blot in the original:—*makkhíān baiṭhe mārṇá, v. a.* To brush away the flies, to do no work, to be idle:—*makkhíān bhinkḍá, v. n.* To buzz (flies); to be disgusting, to be ugly:—*jīṇḍí makkhí nigalḍá, v. n.* To bring evil on oneself; to tell great lies:—*nakk utte makkhí ná baiṭhe dená, v. a. lit.* Not allow a fly to sit on one's nose; to shrink from incurring obligation; to be proud and conceited.

**MÁKKHO** मक्खो *s. m.* A term used by boys in a certain play.

**MAKKÍ** मक्की *s. f.* Indian corn. See *Makáí*.

**MAKKRÁ** मक्करा *s. m.* The shaft of a Persian wheel or oil press to which the ox is geared.

**MAKKÚ** मक्कु *s. m.* The orifice of a *huqqá* stem on which the *chilam* is fitted.

**MAKNÁ** मक्कना *s. m.* A bride's veil;—*a.* Small sized, less than the usual dimensions (an elephant.)

**MAKNÍ** मक्कनी *s. f. (M.)* A locust.

**MAKO** मक्को *s. m.* A common weed (*Solanum nigrum*. Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) found throughout the plains. It is given in *Anasarca*. The leaves also

are kept by druggists and used for rheumatism.

**MAKOL मकल** *s. m. f.* A stone, which when burnt and powdered, is used by gold beaters to prevent the leaf from adhering to the leathers between which it is beaten; (*M.*) a twist, a sprain (joint.)

**MAKORĀ मकौरा** *s. m. (M.)* A black ant:—*kipe makope, s. m.* Insects.

**MAKORĀ मकौरा** } *s. m. (M.)* The fruit  
**MAKORĀ मकौरा** } of the date palm  
in April.

**MAKRĀ मकरा** *s. m.* A stick with a crook in it which passes through the *Kānjā*, or beam of a Persian wheel, and holds the axle of the *chuhakkālī*, or horizontal lantern-wheel in an upright position; *i q Makkrā*.

**MAKRĀIT मकराइट** *s. f.* Contrary to the Muhammadan law, unlawfulness; that which is forbidden; and unlawful.

**MAKRAND मकरंद** *s. m.* The nectar or honey of flowers.

**MAKRĪ मकरी** *s. f.* A spider.

**MĀKRŪ माकुरु** *s. m.* A weed resembling *Mānh* (*Pseolus radiatus*, *urī ki dāl*) and found commonly in the fields with it.

**MAL मल** *s. m. f.* Dirt, filth, excrement, faecal accumulations in the intestines, heat and impurity in the blood; (*M.*) impurity of the blood supposed to be caused by eating mutton:—*mal mūtār, s. m.* Excretæ faeces and urine.

**MĀL मल** *s. m.* Property, wealth, riches; cattle; dainties; (*M.*) land revenue exclusive of cesses;—*s. f.* Brushing the warp threads of a piece of cloth, when stretched preparatory to weaving:—*māl jādd, māl jāddī, s. f.* A whore son:—*māl mālā, s. m.* Goods:—*māldār, Wealthy, rich, possessing large property:—māl udāgūd, v. a.* To feed on dainties; to waste one's means:—*māl wālā, s. m.* A wealthy person:—*māl mārūd, v. a.* To fleece, to swindle, to make away with peoples' property, to embezzle:—*māl wakaf, s. m.* Property devoted to religious purposes:—*māl-kaus, kaus, s. m.* The name of a *rāg*, musical mode (the second according to the usual numbering):—*māl kangūt, s. f.* See *māl kangūt* or *māl kangūt*:—*murda dā māl, s. m.* Unclaimed property:—*mālā māl, a.* See *Bharpār*:—*nakad māl, s. m.* A valuable prize; a dainty:—*chhālā māl, s. f. (M.)* Goats:—*mālā māl, s. f. (M.)* Sheep:—*mānjhā māl, s. f. (M.)* Buffaloes:—*gāwā māl, s. f. (M.)* Cows:—*oṭhā māl, s. f.* Camels:—*sāgī or sagwās māl, s. m. (M.)* In police and thief phraseology means the identical property stolen:—*wāgī or wāgās māl, s. m. (M.)* Property given in compensation for the thing stolen:—*māl oṭhā ghar koṭṭhā, puttār joṭṭhā.* Camels are the best cattle, as the granary is the best house and the first born is the best son.—Prov.

**MALĀ मला** *s. m.* A boil; (*K.*) manure.

**MĀLĀ माला** *s. f.* A Hindu rosary, a chaplet of beads; a necklace, a garland:—*mālā japūt, pherūt, v. a.* To tell one's beads.

**MALĀGĪR मलारीर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Malygīrī*. A small singing bird of an almond colour.

**MALĀGĪRĪ मलारीरी** *a.* Of the colour of a *Mālāgīr*.

**MALĀH मलह** *s. m.* A boatman, a waterman, a ferryman.



**MALĀHĪ मलाही** *s. f.* Ferrying over a river; wages for the same, ferriage.

**MALĀĪ मलायी** *s. f.* Cream; rubbing, treading (sugar), bruising; wages for the same; (*M.*) the state of impurity of the blood which produces boils.

**MALĀIK मलायिक** *s. m. pl.* Angels.

**MALAK मलक** *s. m.* A camel keeper, a camel driver; a title of *Khattris*; a class of Muhammadans.

**MĀLAK मालक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mālik*. An owner, a proprietor, a master; a husband; sovereign, ruler, chief, governor, Lord, God; *c. w. hogd, karnd*:—*mālak makān, s. m.* Householder, landlord.

**MĀLAKĪ मालकी** *s. f.* The office of master, headship, chief dignity, ownership.

**MALAKNĪ मालकनी** *s. f.* A mistress, the wife of a master.

**MĀLAM मालम** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Mālm*. See *Mālm*.

**MALAM मलम** *s. f.* See *malham*.

**MALĀMAT मलामत** *s. f.* Reproach, reproof, censure.

**MĀLAN मलान** *s. f.* A gardener's wife, daughter; a small shrub (*Edwardsia Hydraspica*, Nad. Ord. *Leguminosae*) with a fine yellow flower, somewhat resembling broom which is common at many places in the

Salt Range and Trans-Indus. Goats occasionally crop it, but it is said to be fatal to other animals.

**MALAN मलन** *s. m.* Chaff, fine straw, cut grass, mingled with mud to make *kahigal*.

**MALANG मलंग** *s. m.* A Muhammadan mendicant with long unkempt hair; a careless or inconsiderate person.

**MALAT मलत** *s. m.* A worn rupee or other coin;—*a.* Rubbed, defaced, bad (a rupee); unlucky, unfavourable (the stars, certain days).

**MALBĀ मलबा** *s. m.* A fund in a village for common village expenses, the public funds in a village at the disposal of a *Lambardār*, materials, *i. e.*, bricks, stone, earth of a ruined house; rubbish, dirt, sweepings.

**MALDODĀ मलदोदा** *s. m. (M.)* A plant (*Leucas Cephalotis*, L. *Aspera*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) common in the western Panjab plains. The plant is stirred in milk for its odour, and is reckoned stimulant.

**MALE मले** *s. m.* See *Mungwa*.

**MALECHH मलेच्छ** *s. m.* } An  
**MALECHHNĪ मलेच्छनी** *s. f.* } un-

clean race, those who make no distinction between clean and unclean food, a barbarian or one speaking any language but Sanskrit and not subject to the usual Hindu institutions; a rude or vile person, a wretch; also (in disrespect) a Muhammadan:—*malechh bhāshā, s. f.* The Persian or Arabic language.

**MALAEHS मलेहस** *s. f.* The wife of one's *Maliauhrd*, *i. e.*, of a husband's or wife's maternal uncle.

**MALEPANJ** मलेपंज *a.* Aged, past middle age (a horse).

**MALER BHÁÍ** मलेर भायी *s. m.* A mother's brother's son.

**MALER BHAIN** मलेर बैन *s. f.* A mother's brother's daughter.

**MALERNÁ** मलेरना *v. n. (K.)* To manure.

**MÁLH** मालु *s. f.* The band of a spinning wheel; the rope frame which hangs over the *baif* of a Persian wheel. It consists of two ropes between which cross-bars (*arepán*) of wood like the rings of a ladder are fixed. To the cross-bars the earthen pots are tied—*málh párá*, *s. m.* A wheaten fritter, a pancake :—*málh kangut*, *s. f.* A large scrambling shrub (*Celastrus paniculata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineae*) common in parts of the Punjab Himalaya. The red seeds are given to cattle and are considered hot, and are administered for rheumatism. An oil is extracted from them, which is used externally and internally in rheumatism. The leaves also are used medicinally.

**MÁLHÁ** मालुहा *s. m.* A buffalo bull;—  
(*M.*) A large wooden roller drawn by bullocks used for breaking the clods after ploughing. It is to be distinguished from the *gihal* which is a heavy beam dragged over ploughed and recently-sown land to smoothen it.

**MALHÁ** मलुहा *s. m.* A thorny bush (*Zizyphus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceae*) See *Kokan ber*.

**MALHÁLÁ** मलुहाला *s. m. (M.)* A bird, a shrike. It is considered a good omen to meet this bird when one is going on a journey or starting to accomplish any object.

**MALHAM** मलुम *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marham*. Plaster, ointment :—*malham patthi*, *s. m. f.* Binding and dressing a wound; *c. w. karni*.

**MALHAN** मलुह *s. f. (M.)* An assembly for wrestling.

**MÁLHAN** मालुन *v. n. (M.)* To fix cross-bars (*arepán*) in the *málh* of a Persian wheel; to work a *málh*, or roller.

**MALHAPP** मलुप *s. m.* An intestinal worm *Ascaris lumbricoides* found in cattle as well as men.

**MALHÁR** मलुहार *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

**MALHAR** मलुहर *s. m. (Pof.)* Manure :—*Las jamín hai bahut sukhdá, malhar mính ná mánge hálí*. *Las* land is very comforting; the cultivator needs neither manure nor rain.—Prov.

**MALHIR** मलुहर *s. f. (M.)* A fish (*Maerones tingors*.)

**MALHOTRÁ** मलुत्रा *s. m.* A clan among the *Khattris*; *i. q.* *Marhotrá*.

**MÁLÍ** माली *s. m.* A gardener; a wrestler, a boxer; a lover; a male buffalo kept for breeding.

**MALÍ** मली *s. f.* The seedlings of oil; the name of a species of fish; the stools of a dying person.

**MALIAÜHRÁ** मलिऔहरा *s. m.* husband's or wife's maternal uncle.

**MALÍDÁ मलीदा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Malidāh*. Bread pounded while hot, and mixed up with *ghee* and sugar; a fine woollen cloth, made of *Kashmír* lamb's wool.

**MALÍH मलीह** *s. f.* The fragments that remain after removing a pile of dried cowdung.

**MALÍHDAR मलीहदर** *a.* Trampled on, trodden under foot; abused, despised.

**MÁLIK मालिक** *s. m.* See *Málak*:—*málik je kare ridyat páhí, tán oh kardá changt wáht*. If the landlord stands by (befriends) his tenants, then the latter will cultivate well.—Prov.

**MALÍN मलीन** *s. m.* A drug used for destroying pediculi and checking diarrhoea.

**MALÍN मलीन** *a.* Filthy, dirty, nasty, slovenly; obfuscated, obscured, dull, dim.

**MÁLJAN मालजट** *s. m.* An immense climber (*Bauhinia racemosa*, *B. Vahlíi*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*), with very large leaves and great flowers and pods which grows in the Siwalik tract as far west at least as the Chenab. The branches are used as ties for fences, and a strong and durable rope is manufactured without steeping from the bark. The leaves are eaten by buffaloes, and are used for packing and for making umbrellas (being put between strips of bamboo, so as to overlap each other.) They are also much in vogue as plates, used at the marriages of Brahmins, for which purpose they are at times brought from some distance. The seeds are eaten in various places. The huge seed vessels look like the soles of shoes or thick pieces of brown leather. When ripe they are cooked over embers, split open, and the flat seeds are found each in an envelope of better skin which contains a very palatable kernel; *i. q.* *Máljun*.

**MALKALÁUNÁ मलकलाउना** *v. a.*  
To be slow and hesitant in speaking, to consent with reluctance; to have qualms to be nauseated.

**MÁLKÁNÁ मालकाणा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Málikánah*. Proprietary dues received from tenants.

**MALKARÉ मलकरे** *ad.* Gently, quietly, without making the least noise.

**MÁLKÍAT मालकीअत** *s. f.* Corrupted from Arabic word *Máliktyat*. Mastership, lordship, dominion; property, possession, right; tenure of land; a landed estate.

**MALL मॅल** *s. m.* A champion, a wrestler; *met.* a fat man; an affix to Hindu names;—(*Pot.*) The low land on the margin of a river which is occasionally overflowed:—*mall marhattá*, *a.* Violent, oppressive, overbearing.

**MALLAR मॅलर** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) Manure:—*dagan gad te mallar pá, aishán kardá ghar náñ jé*. Sow big wheat and give manure and you will go home in delight.—Prov.

**MALLE PANCH मॅले पंच** *s. m.* (*M.*)  
The term of a horse or mare after 6 years.

**MALLHAM मॅलुम** *s. f.* See *Malham*.

**MALLÍ मॅली** *s. f.* (*M.*) A scaleless fish (*Wallags attu*.) It is considered good eating. It is very voracious and not a cleanly feeder.

**MALLNÁ मॅलना** *v. a.* To seize, to take possession of a fort, house;—*v. n.* To become fat, to grow corpulent.

**MALLNÍ मल्लेटी** *s. f.* A female champion.

**MALLU मल्लु** *s. m.* A wrestler; a title of respect used by Hindus (*Rám jī ká mallu*); the name of a shrub; also spoken by dooly carriers on the road. See *Mall*.

**MALMÁ मलमा** } *s. f.* A disease  
**MALMÁN मलमं** } incident to cattle;  
 —*a.* Quiet, gentle, (the foot in walking); dry and needing to be worked together by rubbing (old and coarse *dīd*; bread made of the same.)

**MALMAL मलमल** *s. f.* A very fine kind of muslin.

**MALMÁS मलमस** *s. f.* An intercalary Hindu month in which no ceremony is allowed.

**MALMET मलमेत** *s. m.* One who disregards the claims of others, one who withholds wages, an oppressor.

**MALNÁ मलना** *v. a.* To rub; to triturate, to bruise; to anoint:—*malná dálná*, *v. a.* The same as *Malná*:—*hatth malná*, *v. a.* To wring one's hands; to be sorry.

**MÁLTÍ मालती** *s. f.* *Mellilot* (*Mellilota* *Sp.*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*); a white odoriferous flower (*Aganosma Roxburghii*):—*basant máltí*, *s. f.* A powder of which the principal ingredients are gold leaves and pearls, given in consumption.

**MÁLTO मालते** *s. m.* *Jasminum revolutum*, *Nat. Ord. Jasmineaceæ*. Has an essential oil, is used as a perfume. The root is reputed as efficacious in ring worm; *i. q.* *Pit málti*.

**MALÚK मलूक** *a. s. m.* Beautiful, tender, refined, delicate, elegant; a tree (*Diospyros Lotus*, *Nat. Ord. Ebenaceæ*) which is not uncommon in Kullu in the western part of the Jhelam basin, and appears to be common in some parts of

the northern Trans-Indus hills; one or two specimens were grown at Peshawar. It is a handsome little tree. In parts of Hazara, the male plant is called *Gwalidar* and the female *Amlok*; (*i. q.* *Malok*). Timber good but only available in Hazara. The fruit is purple about the size of a pigeon's egg and is valued, being eaten fresh or dry:—*jaff malúk wasalen dá ujára*. Though the *Jáf* becomes refined, there will be a great consumption of onions, *i. e.*, he will not give up eating onions:—*jaff malúk farás rumál*. Though the *Jáf* becomes refined, he will still use a grass mat for a pocket-handkerchief.—Prov.

**MAHÚKNÍ मलूकनी** *s. f.* A beautiful woman, a belle.

**MALÚM मलूम** } *a.* Corrupted  
**MÁLÚM मालूम** } from the Arabic

word *Málúm*. Known; apparent, obvious:—*malúm honá*, *v. n.* To be discovered, to be known; to appear, to seem; to know by experience:—*malúm karná*, *v. a.* To find out; to recognize; to perceive, to feel; to understand, to know:—*malúm nahín*. I don't know:—*malúm huá dá hai*. It seems, it appears, it is found.

**MALÚNDÍ मलूंदी** *s. m.* (K.) The captain or leader of a flock (the term used by hill shepherds.)

**MALWÁ मलवा** *s. m.* See *Malbá*.

**MÁLWÁ मालवा** *s. m.* The name of that portion of the Punjab which includes the Ferozepur and Ludhiana districts, and the Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Faridkote States.

**MALWÁÍ मलवायी** *s. m.* } An inhabitant of  
**MALWAIN मलवाइ** *s. f.* }  
**MALWAIN मलवाइन** *s. f.* } *Málwá*.

**MALWÁÍ मलवायी** *s. f.* Rubbing, treading, bruising, anointing; wages for the same.

MALWAÍYÁ ਮਲਵੈਈਯਾ } *s. m.* One  
MALWAYYÁ ਮਲਵੱਯਾ } who rubs  
or anoints, one who bruises or treads.

MALWÁNÍ ਮਲਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* Wash-  
ings.

MALWÁUNÁ ਮਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be rubbed, bruised or trodden,  
to cause to be anointed.

MAMÁN ਮਮਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Mehmán*. A guest; a son-  
in-law; *i. q.* *Mahmán*.

MAMÁNÍ ਮਮਾਣੀ *s. f.* Corruption of  
the Persian word *Mehmání*. A feast;  
*i. q.* *Mehmání*.

MAMBRE ਮਮਬਰੇ *s. m.* A climbing spe-  
cies (*Ficus reticulata*, *F. scandens*, Nat.  
Ord. *Moraceæ*) found in the Panjab  
Siwalik tract and Himalaya up to near  
the Indus. It is eaten by goats.

MAMECH ਮਮੇਚ *s. m.* See *Darí*.

MAMEKH ਮਮੇਖ *s. m.* A drug derived  
from the root of *Poconia* which grows in  
the Hazara hills at an altitude of  
about 8,000 ft.

MAMESÍÁ ਮਮੇਸੀਆ *s. m.* One who is  
afflicted with piles.

MAMESÍÁN ਮਮੇਸੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Piles.

MAMIÁÍ ਮਮਿਆਈ *s. f.* A medicine  
said to be an extract from the human  
body.

MAMIÁUNÁ ਮਮਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
baa, to cry (a kid or lamb); to com-  
plain, to whine.

MAMÍRÁ ਮਮੀਰਾ } *s. m.* Corrup-  
MAMÍRÁN ਮਮੀਰਾਂ } tion of the  
Persian word *Mamírón*. The rhizome  
of some indeterminate species of *Thalic-  
trum*. It somewhat resembles the rhi-

zomes of *Thalictrum foliosum*, Nat. Ord.  
*Ranunculaceæ*, with which it is some-  
times confounded. There are two kinds,  
the small which is best and the large.  
It is very highly valued as an astringent  
application in eye diseases. The *Makh-  
zan-ul-Adwiyá* describes three varieties,  
the Chini, which is said to come from  
China *via* Yarkund, of a dull yellow  
colour, a dark green sort called Khoras-  
sani, and a blackish yellow sort known  
as Hindi; *i. q.* *Mumírá*.

MAMÍRÍ ਮਮੀਰੀ *s. f.* A plant (*Caltha  
palustris*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*) not  
uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya. In  
Hazara the root is considered poisonous.

MÁMLÁ ਮਾਮਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Muámleh*. An  
affair, matter, dealing, transaction, nego-  
ciation, business, a money transaction;  
revenue;—*mámlá paigá*, *v. n.* To have  
to do or to deal with.

MAMMÁ ਪਾੱਮਾ } *s. m.* A teat, the mam-  
MAMMÁN ਪਾੱਪਾਂ } mæ, the nipple;

the letter **ਮ** in the Gurmukhi Alphabet.

MÁMMÁ ਮੱਮਾ } *s. m.* A Mother's  
MÁMMÁN ਮੱਮਾਂ } brother :—*mám-*

*men dí kannín bír ballíán bhanerán ákar  
ákar phire*, An earring in the ear of one's  
mother's brother, and his sister's son  
is strutting affectedly.—Prov. used of  
those who themselves are poor, or have  
no position, but are proud of their  
relatives being men of rank and dignity.

MÁMMÍ ਪਾੱਮੀ } *s. f.* The wife of a  
MÁMÍN ਮਾਮੀਂ } mother's brother.

MÁMMATÁ ਮੱਮਤਾ } *s. f.* Affection,  
MAMMTÁ ਮੱਮਤਾ } especially ma-  
MÁMTÁ ਮਾਮਤਾ } ternal affection;  
covetousness; interest in or affection  
for an object from selfish motives.

**MAMOLÁ ममोला** *s. m.* The name of a bird, the wagtail, the Pied wagtail (*Motacillinae savah.*)

**MAMOLÍ ममोली** *s. f.* See *Pílak.*

**MAMRÁL ममराल** *s. m.* (*Pol.*) A small tree (*Bhamnus virgatus*, Nat. Ord. *Bhamnaceae*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. The fruit is said to be bitter even when ripe, and to cause diarrhoea when eaten.

**MAMMTÍ ममती** *s. f.* A small room  
**MAMTÍ ममती** built above the first story.

**MAMÚL ममुल** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mámúl*. Practice, established practice, custom, usage, rule.

**MAMÚLÍ ममुली** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Mámúlí*. Common, usual.

**MAN मण** *s. m. f.* A maund. (The standard maund is equal to 40 seers, 80 lbs, but villagers use a *kachchā maṇ* which is only from 13 to 20 seers. It contains 40 *kachchā* seers, each seer is approximately about 32 *tolās*. The *Lahorī maṇ* is equal to three *kachchā* maunds); the *pakkā* work at the top of a well; a kind of gem supposed to be found in the head of a snake; (*M.*) the spoil bank of a canal:—*maṇ ku*. About a maṇ.

**MAN मन** *s. m.* The mind, the heart, the soul:—*man bhāṇḍ*, *man bhāṇḍā*, *a.* Acceptable, agreeable:—*man burā karnā*, *v. a.* To give way to grief:—*man bharṇā*, *v. n.* To be sated:—*man bhar ḍuṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be about to weep:—*man chālā*, *a.* Brave, liberal:—*man dī man wichch rahṇā*, *v. n.* To remain unsatisfied (a desire):—*man laiṇḍ*, *v. n.* To captivate, to charm; to fathom one's thoughts:—*man mārṇḍ*, *v. n.* To deny one's self, to forbear, to suffer patiently, to subdue the desires:—*man mukh*, *a.* Self-willed; one who does not follow the advices and

directions of his *gurū* or religious leader:—*man mohan*, *a.* Attractive, pleasing, heart alluring, captivating:—*man marj*, *man dī mauj*, *s. f.* Fancy, pleasure, ecstasy, whim, wish, caprice:—*man maujī*, *a.* Fanciful, whimsical, self-willed, capricious:—*man miṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be of one mind:—*man pasīṇḍ*, *a.* Pleasing to the mind, agreeable, acceptable:—*man wichch ḍuṇḍ*, *v. n.* To come into one's mind, to occur to one:—*man harāṇī kujjṭā dher*. When the heart is wicked, excuses are abundant.—Prov.

**MÁN मी** *s. f.* A mother, mamma:—

*mān jāl*, *s. f.* By the same mother (a sister):—*mān jāid*, *s. m.* By the same mother (a brother.)

**MÁN मण** *s. m.* Regard, hope, trust respect, honour; arrogance, pride; a subdivision of *Jāts*:—*mān dhaiḥḍ*, *v. n.* To take down one's pride:—*mān dhāḥḥḍ*, *v. a.* To cause one's pride to be lowered:—*mān karṇḍ*, *v. a.* To be proud:—*mān rakkhḥḍ*, *v. a.* To respect, to honour:—*mān tḍ*, *s. m.* Hope, trust, reliance, expectation; respect, honour.

**MAN Á मना** *s. f. m.* Light platforms erected amongst standing crops, on these people sit as watchers and to scare away birds; *i. q.* *Manhā*.

**MANÁ मना** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maná*. Prohibition, prevention; forbidden, contrary to precept, unlawful:—*maná karnā*, *v. a.* To prohibit, to forbid.

**MANÁ मना** *a. (in comp.)* Of or belonging to a maund,  
**MANÁN मना** as *te maṇḍ*, selling at three maunds per rupee (wheat); capable of carrying three maunds weight (a man, ass):—*maṇḍ mūṇh*, *a.* Many maunds, several maunds. much, very much;—*maṇḍ kaṭiān*, *s. m. pl.* Many maunds, great quantities.

**MÁNÁ मना** *s. m.* (Used Trans-Indus) See *Ler*.

MĀNAK माणक *s. m.* A kind of gem, a ruby.

MANĀKHĀ मनाखा } *a.* Having  
MANAKKHĀ मनखा } eyes with-  
out being able to see, having bad sight, blind.

MANAKKĀ मनका *s. m.* Corrupted, from the Arabic word *Munakkā*. The large common raisin, the product of Khatan grapes :—*dbjosh manakkā, s. m.* Grapes which have been sun dried; *i. q. Mīnakkā*.

MANĀMANĪ मनमनी *a.* Not on good terms, somewhat unfriendly (though not openly at enmity.)

MANĀMUNĪ मनमुनी *s. m.* Enmity, hatred, malice.

MĀNAMĪ मानमी } *s. f.* A piece of  
MĀNAWĪN मानवीं } wood placed  
across the aperture of an upper mill-stone, through which the axis passes.

MANAN मनन *v. a. (M.)* To admit, to receive, to believe, to vow. *Present participle: mandā; Future: mansān; Past participle: manā:—kot rassā kabāl dā, ghaṭā manium Sayad Jalāl dā.* A rope of date-fibre, I vowed a sheep to Sayad Jalāl.—Song.

MĀNANĀ मानना } *v. s.* To enjoy  
MĀNANĪ माननी } (as *mauj mānānī*),  
to be happy:—*jisnūn suthrā bāh hāth dūc, oh khushīdā kiya nā mandūc.* Why should not he who gets good seed be happy.—Prov.

MĀNAS माणस *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mānush*. A humane being, a man.

MANĀUNĀ मनाउना *v. a.* To pacify, to appease, to persuade, to prevail upon, to conciliate; to desire, to long for; to invoke; to call on God.

MANAUT मनौत *s. f.* A vow; observing, regarding, consideration.

MANAUTĪ मनौती *s. f.* Agreement to meet pecuniary obligations for another; (*M.*) acceptance, security for a debt vow.

MANCHHARĪ मनहरि *s. m. (M.)*  
A fisher-man.

MAND मंड *s. m.* Low moist ground on the bank of a river, or stream.

MAND मंद *s. m.* Art, skill, dexterity; cunning, deceit; badness; cheapness; want, scarcity; an affix signifying full of (as *akalmāṇḍ*, sensible);—*a.* Little; light, slight, not much; faint, slow, gentle:—*maṇḍ māṇḍ, ad.* Gently, slightly.

MĀND मंड *s. f.* Rice water, starch, sizing.

MANDĀ मंडा *s. m.* A very thin cake.

MANDĀ मंद *a.* Bad, evil, immoral, vicious; so abundant as to be esteemed worthless, dull (market), cheap as dirt; little, slight;—*s. m.* Superabundance, surfeit, want of sale.

MĀNDĀ मंडा *a.* Mine, my.

MĀNDĀ मंद *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Māṇḍah*. Sick, ailing, ill; tired, weary, fatigued; without means, poor, penniless.

**MĀNDAGĪ** मंदगी *s. f.* Sickness, illness, indisposition; fatigue, weariness; poverty, penury.

**MANḌĀĪ** मंडाई *s. f.* Starching, sizing, stiffening; wages for the same.

**MANḌAL** मंडल *s. m.* A large drum; the Maple. (*Acer Cultratum*, *A. Sterculiaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Acerinæ*.) A tree very common about Murree there called "trikanna or trikudna." The wood is not valued. The knots are made into ornamental cups which sell for a vevy high price in Tartary;—The *Eleusyne corocana*, Nat. Ord. *Graminæ*. An inferior autumn crop sown when prospects are poor. The grain is somewhat bitter and indigestible. It is one of the foods lawful for Hindus on fast days. It will keep any length of time and is never attacked by insects. The stalk is flat, and is exceedingly tough and strong, and the crop is gathered by plucking off the heads and leaving the stalk standing. Straw rope is made from the stalk. Monkeys are said to prefer it to other crops:—*maṇḍal rājā jad seke tad tājā*. *Maṇḍal* is a king (of foods), whenever warmed (up) it is (as good as) fresh; *i. g.* *Maṇḍuḍ*, *Maruḍ*, *Chalodṛā* and in the hills *Kodā*.

**MANḌAL** मंडल *s. m.* A circle, an orb; the disk of the sun or moon, circumference, enclosure, crown:—*dhartī ká maṇḍal meghā, sir ká maṇḍal sutt; ghar ká maṇḍal istarī, kul ká dīuḍ putt*. Clouds are the crown of the earth, a turban the covering of the head; the wife is the crown of the household, a son is the light of a family.

**MANḌĀL** मंडाल *s. m.* (Poř.) A small tree (*Rhododendron arboreum*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*) common at many places in the Himalaya and also found Trans-Indus. The gorgeous flush of crimson flowers adorns some of the hill stations about March, but occasionally trees will flower as early as 1st February with snow on the ground. The seeds are said to ripen about Christmas. Dishes are sometimes made

of the wood. but it is soft, and weak, and mostly only used for charcoal, and for houses. Its young leaves are poisonous. The flowers have a sweet-sour taste, and are said to make a good sub-acid jelly. They are in some parts of the Himalaya eaten by the people who get intoxicated, if they consume a large number. They are also medicinal and are applied to the forehead for headache on the Bias. A snuff, made from the bark of the tree, is excellent.

**MANḌALĪĀ** मंडलीआ *s. m.* A drummer, one who beats the *maṇḍal*.

**MANḌAP** मंडप *s. m.* A temporary building, an open shed erected on festive occasions, a house; a temple.

**MANḌAR** मंदर *s. m.* A house, a fine house, a large building, a temple; a palace; the body; (*M.*) a charm, incantation (corruption of *maṇḍarā*); a small tree (*Acer Sterculiaceum*, *A. Cultratum*, Nat. Ord. *Acerinæ*) See *Maṇḍal*.

**MĀNDARĪ** मंदरी *s. m.* (Poř.) See *Māntarī*, *Maṇḍarī*.

**MANḌARṆĀ** मंदरणा *v. n.* (Poř.) See *Maṇḍarṇā*.

**MANḌĀSĀ** मंडसा *s. m.* A fold of cloth laid on the head, or wound round it; *i. g.* *Muṇḍāsā*.

**MANḌĀUNĀ** मंडाउना *v. a.* To cause to be sized, starched, &c.

**MANḌERĀ** मंदेरा *s. m.* Scarcity, want, famine; also want of market for an article, *i. e.*, abundance;—*a.* Cheap, worthless, bad:—*maṇḍerā samā, s. m.* A bad time, *i. e.*, a time of scarcity:—*kaṇak maṇḍerī hai, s. f.* The market is glutted with wheat.

**MANḌHĀ** मंहा *s. m.* A suit of clothes given at a wedding by the bride's father to the bridegroom's mother.



MÁNDHÁ मंढा } *a.* Small, below  
MÁNDHÍ मंढी } medium size; a  
dwarf.

MÁNDHAL मंढल *s. m.* See *Maṇḍal*.

MANḌHARÁ मंढरा } *a.* (M.) Of  
MANḌHRÁ मंढरा } small stature.

MANDHER मंयेन *s. m.* See *Madher*.

MANḌHṆÁ मंयणा *v. a.* See *Maddhṇá*.

MANḌHṆÁ मंढणा *v. a.* (M.) To press  
one's body with the hands at the time of  
any kind of injury.

MANDHOLNÁ मंयोलना } *v. n.* To  
MANDHOLNÁ मंयोलना } rumple, to  
tumble, to spoil. See *Madholṇá*.

MANḌHÚÁ मंढुआ } *s. m.* A coarse  
MANḌHUL मंढुल } grain used for  
bread (grown in the hills.) See *Madḍhal*.

MANḌHWÁ मंढवा *s. m.* See *Maṇḍal*.

MANDÍ मंढी *s. f.* A market, a parti-  
cular market for any one thing, a  
mart, an emporium; the name of a city  
and state in the hills.

MANDÍA मंदीआ *s. m.* See *Dakári*.

MANḌIÁL मंढिआल *s. m.* A species  
of wasp; an inhabitant of *Maṇḍí*.

MANDÍL मंढील *s. m.* See *Madí*.

MANDÍLÁ मंढीला *s. m.* A large drum;  
a large copper bowl.

MANDÍLRÁ मंढीलरा *s. m.* A large  
drum.

MANDÍN मंढीं *s. m. pl.* Roots (the  
word used in the Jullundur district);  
*i. q.* *Mudḍh*.

MANḌLÍ मंढली *s. f.* An assembly,  
a company, a multitude, a class.

MANḌNÁ मंढणा *v. a.* To starch (cloth);  
to size (paper); to stiffen with any  
glutinous substance; *i. q.* *Maṇḍá*.

MANDRÁ मंढरा *s. m.* A handsome  
tree (*Marlea Begonifolia*, Nat. Ord.  
*Alangiaceæ*) with maple like leaves  
found up to near the Indus. Its leaves  
are eaten by sheep.

MANDU मंढु *s. m.* Superabundance,  
surfeit, want of sale.

MANḌÚÁ मंढुआ } *s. m.* (M.) A  
MANḌUWÁ मंढुवा } plant (*Eleusine*  
MÁNḌWÁ मंढवा } *corocona*, Nat.  
Ord. *Gramineæ* cultivated for horses. It  
produces a small black grain.

MANḌÚLÁ मंढुला *s. m.* } A small  
MANḌÚLÍ मंढुली *s. f.* } blanket;  
an old tattered blanket.

MANDWÁRÁ मंढवाड़ा *s. m.* Famine,  
scarcity, want, penury.

MANG मंग *s. f.* A betrothed woman or  
girl; an imperative of *v. a.* *Mangar* or  
*Mangṇá*; anything obtained by asking or  
begging; procuring aid from friends at  
harvest or in building house; the

collection of people on such an occasion :—*mang pūnt*, *v. a.* To seek aid in harvesting or the building a house :—*mang tang*, *s. f.* Asking, requesting begging; anything obtained by asking or begging; subsisting on alms; poverty :—*paṭṭi choli*, *ghatt godi stūda*, *mangas dūdin*, *mang tedd thūda*. Placing a silk boddice on my knee I stitch it; I offer prayers that I may become thy betrothed.—Song.

**MÁNG** **मांग** *s. f.* The line between the divisions of a woman's hair.

**MÁNGÁ** **मांगा** *s. m.* One who lives on alms, a beggar.

**MÁNGÁLÚ** **मंगालु** *s. m. (M.)* Verbal noun of *Mangas*.

**MANGAN** **मंगन** *v. n.* Begging;—(*M.*)

To ask, to beg. *Present participle*: *mangdā*; *Future*: *mangdān*; *Past participle*: *mangid*:—*āp waḍā mangdā, te bāhe te darvesh!* He wanders begging, and a beggar is at his gate:—*mā mange pihavāni te dhī patthar dāle!* The mother asks for her wages for grinding, while the daughter throws stones, (*i. e.*, gives herself airs)!—*mangan jāe so mar rahe, mare so mangan jā.* Who goes to beg is as it were dying, and when as good as dead he begs.—Prov. used to show that begging is to be resorted to only in the direst extremity.

**MÁNGAR** **मांगर** *s. m. (M.)* A tall and large-bodied dog.

**MANGAR** **मंगर** *s. m.* The same as *Magghar*.

**MANGATH** **मंगथ** *s. m.* The name of a *Jāt* tribe.

**MANGENDÁ** **मंगेदा** *s. m. (M.)* A betrothed man.

**MANGENDÍ** **मंगेदी** *s. f. (M.)* A betrothed woman; *i. q.* *Mang*.

**MANGEWÁ** **मंगेवा** *s. m. (M.)* Betrothal.

**MANGGAL** **मंगल** *s. m.* Tuesday; the planet Mars; gladness, joy, cheerfulness, mirth:—*Manggalwār*, *s. f. m.* Tuesday. *Mangal melá*, *s. m.* A festive gathering.

**MANGGALÁCHÁR** **मंगलारार** *s. m.* A festive song sung at a wedding:—*manggalá chār karná*, *v. a.* To rejoice, to resent; to merry.

**MANGGALÁCHARAN** **मंगलारारन** *s. m.* Worship, or salutation of *Ganesh* or other deity before the commencement of some good work.

**MANGGALÁ MUKHÍ** **मंगलारार मुखी** *s. f.* A singing girl; a prostitute.

**MANGGÁUNÁ** **मंगारुना** *v. a.* To cause to be asked for, to send for; to cause to beg, to assist in begging; to cause to betroth.

**MANGGETAR** **मंगेतार** } *s. m.* A man  
**MANGGETUR** **मंगेतुर** } or boy who has been betrothed, also used of girls and women.

**MANGGHÁ** **मंग्या** *s. m.* See *Magghá*.

**MANGGHAR** **मंग्यार** *s. m.* The same as *Magghar*.

**MANGGLĪK ਮੰਗਲੀਕ** *s. m.* Provision for a wedding (including various ornaments, as well as materials for the feast).

**MANGGNĀ ਮੰਗਣਾ** *v. a.* To ask for, to demand, to beg, to pray, to solicit, to crave, to want, to desire, to seek; to betroth :—*maṅgnā, taṅgnā, v. n.* To ask, to beg.

**MANGGNĪ ਮੰਗਣੀ** *s. f.* Betrothing.

**MANGGTĀ ਮੰਗਤਾ** *s. m.* } A *faqīr*, a  
**MANGGTĪ ਮੰਗਤੀ** *s. f.* } beggar.

**MANGGUR ਮੰਗੂ** } *s. m.* A herd of  
**MANGGUN ਮੰਗੂੰ** } buffaloes or cows.

**MANGGULĪ ਮੰਗੁਲੀ** *s. f.* A bangle for a woman's wrist.

**MANGGWAUNĀ ਮੰਗਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Maṅgdūṇā*.

**MANGH ਮੰਘ** *s. m. (M.)* A hole in the roof of a house; a wild goose; *i. q.* *Maṅgh*.

**MANGH ਮੰਘ** *s. f. m. (M.)* A red dye (*saṇdhūr*) with which Hindu married women colour the parting in their hair. It consists of red oxide of Lead. Hindus often use it for religious purposes, such as painting idols, marking rupees, for good luck. In the hills it is not uncommon to see a stone or boulder marked with the point to convert it into a Devi, the name of the month; *Māgh*.

**MANGHIR ਮੰਘਿਰ** } *s. m. (M.)* The  
**MANGIR ਮੰਗਿਰ** } name of a Hindu

month (from the middle of November to the middle of December). The sowing of the *raḥī* should be finished before this month, hence the Prov. :—*Maṅghir Poh*

*rādhī, kehṭā man wichch shādhī*. Can there be any pleasure to the heart at sowings in *Maṅghir* and *Poh* (*i. e.*, between the 15th November and 15th January)? *i. q.* *Maṅghar*.

**MANGNĀN ਮੰਗਨਾਂ** } *s. m. (M.)* Be-  
**MANGNĪN ਮੰਗਨੀਂ** } trothal.

**MANGNUR ਮੰਗਨੂ** } *s. m.* A bed  
**MANGNUN ਮੰਗਨੂੰ** } bug. *Cimex*  
*domesticus, C. lectularius*.

**MANGRUR ਮੰਗਰੂਰ** *s. m.* A tall grass (*Panicum antidotale, P. Mavimum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) common in many parts of the Panjab plains and Siwalik tract. In some places it is said to be good forage for cattle; in others it is called bitter and is not relished, and this seems more likely. Near Lahore, the smoke of it is used to fumigate wounds.

**MANH ਮਾਂਹ** *s. m.* A kind of grain (*Phaseolus radiatus, P. Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) of which an edible pulse is made, (*i. e. urd*); the same as *Māgh* (from the middle of January to the middle of February);—*prep. (M.)* In (used in poetry):—*je wase Phaggaṇ Mānhen tār ann nā māwe egāhen; je wase Phaggaṇ Chetar tār ann nā māwe khetār*. If it rains in *Phaggaṇ* and *Mānh*, the grain will not find room in the straw; if it rains in *Phaggaṇ* and *Chetar*, the grain will not find room in the field :—*mānh nāl mirchān, sās kanān chotl*. Give me *Capsicums* in exchange for my pulse, I have stolen it from my mother-in-law.—Prov.

**MANHĀ ਮਨ੍ਹਾ** } *s. m.* An elevated  
**MANHĀN ਮਨ੍ਹਾਂ** } platform, made of

the branches of trees in a corn-field on which one sits to watch crops;—(*M.*) In the parts of the country which are submerged by the annual rising of the river, one or more *manhās* are erected outside every house, into which the people retire

when washed out of their houses by the rising flood, and on which they live night and day till it subsides :—*manháñ te chaphá paññiñ kap ghinde*. Having mounted his *manháñ* he cuts the ladder. —Prov.

**MANHÁS ਮਣਹਾਸ** *s. m.* The name of a caste of Rajputs.

**MANHENMÁN ਮਨਹੇਣਮਾਂ** *s. m.* Destitution of milk.

**MANHÍN ਮਨੂੰਂ** *s. f. (M.)* Dim. of *Manháñ*.  
A bench found in most houses.

**MANHÍYÁN ਮਨਹੀਯਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* A wooden bedstead on which children sleep, and clothes and utensils are kept.

**MANÍ ਮਣੀ** } *s. f. Semen virile ; jewel ;*  
**MANÍ ਮਣੀ** } pride, haughtiness.

**MÁNÍ ਮਾਨੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A person who watches a field ; (*Pop.*) a kind of wheaten fritter fried in oil used generally at the Muhammadan weddings.

**MÁNÍ ਮਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A measure of grain varying from 12 to 18 maunds.

**MÁNI ਮਾਨਿ** *s. m. (K.)* The big flat stone in front of a cistern where people stand to draw water to bathe.

**MÁNÍÁN ਮਾਨੀਆਂ** *s. m. (Pop.)* See *Máyán, Máidán*.

**MANIÁR ਮਨਿਆਰ** *s. m.* A man who sells all sorts of knick knacks ; a manufacturer and seller of glass armlets ; *i. q.* *Muniár*.

**MANIÁRੀ ਮਨਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.* Knick knacks ; glass armlets.

**MÁNJBABWÁLÁ ਮਾਂਜਬਵਾਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)*

The man who sweeps down the dirt, and unthreshed ears, form the heap of winnowed grain.

**MANJ ਮੰਜ** *prep.* A sub-division of *Jáñ*, a tribe of Rajputs ; (*K.*) in the middle.

**MANÍJAN ਮਨੀਜਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To be appeased, to be reconciled. *Present participle : maníñdā ; Future : maníñ ; Past participle : maníñ :—rutthí maníññ wal lesúñ ná jherd*. Having been offended, let us be reconciled, we will not quarrel again.—Song.

**MÁNÍN ਮਾਂਈਂ** *s. f.* See *Máín*.

**MANJÁ ਮੰਜਾ** *s. m.* A bedstead for sleeping and sitting on, a bedstead :—*buḍḍhā ná mare ná manjā dewe* or *ná mare ná manjā chukke*. The old man neither dies nor gives up his bed.—Prov.

**MÁNJÁ ਮਾਂਜਾ** } *s. f. m.* A sweeper's  
**MÁNJAHA ਮਾਂਜਹ** } broom used in winnowing ; a poor person ; a person who rubs or scours ; a powder with which the teeth are tinged of a black colour.

**MANJÁÍ ਮੰਜਾਈ** *s. f.* Scouring and brightening (vessels) ; hire for the same.

**MANJAL ਮੰਜਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Manzil*. See *Majal*.

**MANJAN ਮੰਜਨ** } *s. m.* Tooth-pow-  
**MANJAN ਮੰਜਣ** } der, dentifrice ; an adjunct to a medicine, designed to aid its effect, a vehicle for medicine.

MÁNJAR मंजार *s. m.* A tomcat.

MANJÁÚ मंजाऊ *a.* Requiring to be cleaned, in need of scouring.

MANJÁUNÁ मंजाऊना *v. a.* To cause to be rubbed, and brightened (a metallic vessel).

MÁNJH मंझ *s. f. m.* The name of a musical mode, a kind of verse; the middle;—*prep.* In the midst of, in.

MANJH मंझ } *s. f., m. (M.)* A female buffalo; the  
MANJHÍ मंझी }  
MANJHÍ मंझी } middle of the body,

a waist cloth; (*K.*) a hoe for weeding:—*Ránjho yár gid pardest, manjh lungt utte khes.* My lover *Ránjhá* has gone to a strange country, with a *lungi* on his middle and *khes* over him.—Song.

MÁNJHÁ मंझा *a. (M.)* Of or belonging to a buffalo;—*s. m.* See *Májjhá*:—*mán-jhákhar, s. m.* Buffalo milk:—*mánjhá mál, s. m.* Property consisting of buffaloes.

MANJHAIL मंझैल *s. m.* An inhabitant of the *Májjhá*.

MANJHÁR मंझार *prep.* In, within.

MANJHERÚ मंझेरु *s. m.* See *Majherú*.

MANJHLÁ मंझला *a. (Of, foregoing),*  
Of or belonging to the middle; also used as a substantive meaning, a waist cloth.

MANJHOLÁ मंझोला *a.* See *Majhold*.

MANJHOLÍ मंझोली *s. f.* See *Majhold*.

MANJHÍRÁ मंझीरा *s. m.* See *Majírd*.

MANJÍTH मंजीठ } *s. f.* See  
MANJÍTHÁ मंजीठा } *Majíth;—a.*  
MANJÍTHUR मंजीठर } See *Majíthá*.

MÁNJNÁ मंजना *v. a.* To rub, to scrub, to clean, to scour, to brighten (metallic vessels.)

MANJRÁ मंजरा *a.* Dried, (used in the Jullundur Doab):—*Jeth nán paindí dhupp, manjrá hoke kamádi jándi sukk.* If sun shine comes in *Jeth*, the sugar-cane dries up and withers.—Prov.

MANJRÍ मंजरी *s. f.* The same as *Manjí*.

MANJÚLÁ मंजुला *s. m.* See *Majúlá*.

MANJÚR मंजुर *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Manzúr*. Sanctioned, granted; approved, accepted.

MANJÚRÍ मंजुरी *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Manzúrí*. Consent, permission, sanction, approval:—*manjú-rí dí naukari, s. f.* A Government order authorising a retiring pension.

MANJWÁÍ मंजवायी *s. f.* Cleaning and brightening vessels; wages for the same.

MANJWÁUNÁ मंजवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be scoured and brightened (a metallic vessel, sword.)

MANKÁ मंका *s. m.* Cut agates, pebbles for signet rings; a bead; the *trachea*; a circular bead used as a pivot for the long needle (*takklá*) of spinning wheel.

MANKARÁ मन्करा s. m. A plant,  
the root of which is used as a bait for  
fish.

MANKAT मन्कट s. f. (M.) See  
Wicholt.

MANKATHÍ मन्कथी s. f. Anything  
irregularly made or written.

MANKATÍÁN मन्कतीआं s. f. pl.  
Many maunds, great quantities.

MANKHATTÚ मन्खट्टु s. m. f., a. One  
who earns or gains nothing, an idler, one  
who lives from hand to mouth, unthrifty;  
idle, living on the earnings of others;  
i. q. *Makhattín*.

MANN मन्न s. f. A thick cake of bread  
usually given as a votive offering on  
recovery from fever.

MANNÁ मन्ना s. m. (M.) The same as  
*Manhá*; the *kachchá* or brick pillar upon  
which the mid beam of a Persian wheel  
rests; i. q. *Channá*.

MANNÁN मन्नां s. m. (Pot.) See *Man-  
há*.

MANNAT मन्त s. f. A vow; an ack-  
nowledgment, an agreement to dis-  
charge another's debt.

MANNATÁ मन्ता s. f. A vow; an  
acknowledgment.

MANNÍ मन्नी s. f. A thick cake, a thick  
cake of bread; bread (the term used  
among *fuqirs*); (M.) a filter used in  
making saltpetre.

MANNIÁ DANNIÁ मन्नीआ

MANNIÁ PARWANNIÁ मन्नीआ

ਦੰਨਿਆ } a. Famous for wisdom  
ਪਰਵੰਨਿਆ } and virtue, illustrious,  
renowned; acknowledged.

MANNÁ ਮਨਣਾ v. a. Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Manan*. To mind, to  
respect, to obey, to submit, to comply  
with, to observe, to acquiesce in, to con-  
sent to; to agree to; to believe, to have  
faith in; to suppose (a case), to take for  
granted; to vow, to pledge one's self to;  
to agree to discharge another's debt; to  
reconcile.

MANNO ਮਨੋ } s. f. Sickmess, ill-  
MANNON ਮਨੋ } ness, pain, dis-  
tress.

MÁNO ਮਾਨੋ conj. Suppose, grant, as  
if, as.

MAÑO ਮਾਣੋ } s. f. A cat.  
MÁNON ਮਾਣੋ }

MANOHAR ਮਨੋਹਰ a. Heart win-  
ning, heart ravishing, captivating,  
beautiful, pleasing, lovely.

MANORATH ਮਨੋਰਥ s. m. Desire, ob-  
ject, heart's desire, aim, intention, wish,  
design.

MANRÁH ਮਨਰਾਹ a. Smooth (a  
millstone), not roughened with a pick.

MÁNS ਮਾਂਸ s. m. See *Mds*.

MANSÁ ਮਨਸਾ } s. f. Corruption  
MANSÁ ਮਣਸਾ } of the Sanskrit  
word *Mānus*. Wish, desire, will, inten-  
tion, design, purpose; object; c. w. *pāri-  
karná*.

MANŚAMÁN ਮਣਸਾਮਾਂ } *s. m.* A  
MANŚAWÁN ਮਣਸਾਵਾਂ } slight

rain that hinders one from a journey (being considered a bad omen); an inferior article to be given away solemnly as a religious duty.

MANŚÁT ਮਣਸਾਤ *s. f.* A measure equal to the height of a man, being in some places reckoned at three and a half cubit, in others at four (spoken commonly of the depth of water in a well or tank.)

MANŚAUNÁ ਮਣਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be given away *ex voto*.

MANŚNÁ ਮਣਸਣਾ *v. v.* To consecrate to charitable purposes or in fulfillment of a vow. Anything may be thus given. A little water is taken in the right hand. *Manṣars* are repeated, the hand with the water is then moved over the thing to be given away, and the ceremony is complete. The gift must always be to a Brahmin; *i. q.* *Chukṛí páṇṣṭ*.

MANTÁ ਮਣਤਾ } *s. f.* See *Manṭá*.  
MÁNTÁ ਮਾਣਤਾ }

MANTAR ਮੰਤ੍ਰ } *s. m.* An incantation,  
MANTAR ਮੰਤਰ } a charm; advice,

counsel, deliberation; hymn of a sacred book (especially of *Vedas*):—*manṣtar jāntar*, *s. m.* Incantation, sorcery, exorcism:—*manṣtar chaldard, mārnd, paphrd*, *v. a.* To charm, to cast a spell, to read a spell or incantation:—*manṣtar deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To give spiritual instruction, to make a disciple:—*gurmanṣtar*, *s. m.* Spiritual instruction.

MANTARÍ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ } *s. m.* A wizard;  
MANTARÍ ਮਨਤ੍ਰੀ } a conjuror; an  
MÁNTARÍ ਮਾਂਤ੍ਰੀ } adviser; a wife:

—*khofṭá manṣtarí*, *s. m.* An evil counsel or adviser.

MANTARÚ ਮਨਤਾਰੂ *s. m.* One who cannot swim.

MÁNU ਮਾਂਉ *s. f.* A mother; *i. q.* *Māṇ*.

MÁNU ਮਾਨੁ *s. m.* (K.) A man as distinguished from an animal form of *Manukkh*.

MÁNÚ ਮਾਨੂ *s. m.* A young shoot of a bamboo.

MÁNÚ ਮਾਣੂ *s. m.* A name sometimes given to a cat; *i. q.* *Māno*.

MANÚ ਮਨੂ *s. m.* See *Largḍ*.

MANÚÁ ਮਨੁਆ *s. m.* The mind, the heart; a monkey.

MANUCHCHH ਮਨੁੱਛ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
MANUKKH ਮਨੁੱਖ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Manush*. A man.

MÁNÚN ਮਾਂਉਂ *s. f.* See *Māṇ*.

MANÚR ਮਨੂਰ *s. m.* The slag, or dross of iron that comes from a furnace and forms in large lumps, used medicinally; a mass of brick fused together, or other molten matter taken from a brick-kiln.

MÁNUS ਮਾਨੁਸ *s. m.* See *Mānas*.

MANYÁTÁ ਮਨਯਾਤਾ *s. m.* (M.) A board fixed on the outside of the circle in which the bullocks go round the well to prevent the soil from falling in.

MÁNŴÁN ਮਾਂਵਾਂ *s. m.* (Poṭ.) A mother's brother; *i. q.* *Māmmāṇ*.

MÁON माँ s. f. A mother; i. q. *Mān*.

MÁP माप s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mā*. A vessel for measuring, a measure.

MÁPAK मापक s. m. A measurer, a surveyor: Gnomon (Geometry.)

MÁPE मापे s. m. pl. Father and mother, parents.

MÁPNA मापना v. a. A measure, to survey.

MÁR मार s. f. m. Beating, striking, a stroke, a blow, a stripe; game in hunting, prey; lure, temptation, snare; evil influence, curse; a snake; a killer:—*mār chob*, s. m. A small tree (*Styphylea Emodi*, Nat. Ord. *Staphyleaceæ*) often found in the Himalaya up to the Indus. The bark of its branches is speckled, and it is said that a branch or stick of it kept by one will drive away snakes:—*mār baithā*, v. n. To strike, to beat:—*mār dhār*, s. f. Robbery, spoliation:—*mār khand*, a. Given to pushing or goring (cattle):—*kiri mār*, s. m. A shrub (*Slachys parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.) common in many places, Hazara, the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. In the Salt Range the bruised stems are applied to guinea-worm:—*mār kutāi*, *mār kutā*, s. f. Beating and bruising; fighting:—*mār khānī*, v. n. To get a beating:—*mār ke marnī*, v. n. To kill others and die:—*mār painī*, v. n. To be beaten:—*pisū mār*, v. n. A small slender plant. (*Plectranthus Rugosus*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.) abundant in the Panjab Himalaya, and occurring in the Salt Range. In places it is used as bedding to keep off fleas:—*mār rakkhā*, v. n. To keep back wrongfully:—*mār saṭṭā*, *sittā*, v. a. To kill, to slay, to murder:—*thānon mār saṭṭā*, v. a. To kill outright.

MÁRÁ मारा a. Lean, thin, emaciated, enfeebled, weak; bad, worthless, little, scarce:—*mārā mārā*, a. Slight, small, not much, little:—*mārā dhīrā*, a. Poor; bad; disgraced:—*mārā samā*, s. m. Famine.

MARÁ मरा s. m., a. An expletive or habitual expression; See *Dādāpur*:—*mārā uh kauṇ ādmī hai?* What man was that?—*mārā dūjjā* (as *mārī dūjji kātāb mainūn pharā de*. Give me that book.

MARÁÍ मरायी s. f. Wages for beating or killing.

MARÁJ मराज s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mirāj*. (according to Muhummadans), The night journey of Muhummad to heaven on a peculiar animal something of the nature of a horse called *Al Burāq*; (Poṭ.) a bridegroom; i. q. *Lārā*.

MARAK मरक s. f. Tenour of discourse, hidden meaning of language; coquetry, airs in walking.

MARÁKÁ मराका s. m. The creaking of shoes; the noise made by chewing grain; c. w. *lainā*, *mārnā*.

MARÁKABÁ मराकबा s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Marāqabah*. Divine contemplation.

MARÁL मराल } s. m. This tree  
MARÁRÍ मरारी } (*Ulmus campestris*,

*U. Wallichiana*, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*.) which grows to a large size, is common wild, in many parts of the Punjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The bark is very tough and is used for bed-strings; and sandals, made from it, will last for two days under hard work. The leaves are a favourite fodder, and the trees are often very severely lopped on this account. The wood is durable if constantly wet, and is hence used for damp foundations.



**MARAMMAT ਮਰੱਮਤ** *s. f.* Mending, amendment, repairs. See *Murammāt*.

**MARAN ਮਰਨ** *s. f.* Dying, death :—  
*maran hár, maran hárá, a.* Mortal, liable to death; about to die; at the point of death :—*maranjog, a.* Perishable :—*maran dá wihal ná hongá, v. n. lit.* To have no time to die; to be up to one's ears in work, not to have a moment's leisure.

**MARAPPAN ਮਰੱਪਣ** } *s. m.* Lean-  
**MARAPPUN ਮਰੱਪੁਣ** } ness, debility;  
poverty, straitened circumstances;  
badness.

**MARÁRÁ ਮਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Dád-shambar*.

**MARAR MARAR ਮਰੜ ਮਰੜ** *s. m.* The sound made by cattle in eating :—*marar marar karke chabbá* or *marar marar chabbá, v. a.* To grind and eat (as a cow); also in derision of any one who eats voraciously.

**MARÁS ਮਰਾਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mírás*. An inheritance, a patrimony, a hereditary estate or property.

**MARÁSAN ਮਰਾਸਣ** *s. f.* } The  
**MARÁSÍ ਮਰਾਸੀ** *s. m.* } name of  
a caste; a singer by hereditary profession; *i. q. Mirdás*.

**MARÁTABÁ ਮਰਾਤਬਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marátib*. Rank, dignity; time.

**MARÁUNÁ ਮਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be beaten or killed; to cause to be committed (sodomy); to cause to be cohabited with.

**MARCH ਮਰਚ** } *s. f.* Black  
**MARCHÁN ਮਰਚਾਂ** } pepper, red  
pepper. See *Mirch*.

**MARD ਮਰਦ** *s. m.* A male, a man, a brave man, a hero; a husband :—*mard makkhar, s. m. lit.* A man's butter; *met. semen virile* :—*mard muchchhel, te bald singel.* A man with moustaches and a bullock with horns (are both good.)

**MARDÁÍ ਮਰਦਾਈ** *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Mardan*.

**MARDAK ਮਰਦਕ** *s. f.* The *Carissa Diffusa*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ* used medicinally.

**MARDAMÍ ਮਰਦਮੀ** *s. f.* Manliness; bravery; civility, humanity; *memb. vir.*

**MARDAN ਮਰਦਨ** *s. m.* Rubbing, anointing; bruising, transplanting, treading down.

**MARDÁNAGÍ ਮਰਦਾਨਗੀ** *s. f.* Manliness, bravery.

**MARDANG ਮਰਦੰਗ** *s. m. f.* A pair of drums, leathered at one end and beaten both at once; a Jew's harp.

**MARDANGÍ ਮਰਦੰਗੀ** *s. m.* One who beats the *Mardang*.

**MARDAÚ ਮਰਦਉ** *s. m. f.* Manliness, bravery; civility, humanity.

**MÁRE ਮਾਰੇ** *ad.* For, for the sake of, on behalf of, on account of, by reason of.

**MARG ਮਰਗ** *s. f.* Death.

**MÁRG ਮਾਰਗ** *s. m.* A way, a road, a course; a sect; routine of ceremonies.

**MARGÁN ਮਰਗਾਨ** *s. m.* A deer-skin; *i. q. Mirdán*.

**MARGHANG** ਮਰਘੰਗ *s. m.* A tree (*Quercus dilatata*, *Q. Floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferae*) which is abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. It grows to a large size, trees of 8 or 10 feet girth and 80 to 100 high. It furnishes the best wood of any oak of the N. W. Himalaya, the timber being hard, heavy, durable, and much used for ploughs, axe-handles, house-building. It is also said to be much used for *jámpán*-poles at some hill stations. The leaves are frequently given as fodder, for which purpose the trees are often very severely lopped and reduced almost to hop-poles.

**MARGHIPAL** ਮਰਘਿਪਲ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Kanḍiári*.

**MARGHWALÁWÁ** ਮਰਘਵਲਾਵਾ *s. m.* A shrub (*Viburnum cotinifolium*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which grows abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya, and in various parts of the Suleman Range, Trans-Indus. Its ripe fruit is sweetish and is eaten in many places. It forms the underwood of Himalayan forests in valleys. The wood is only used as fire-wood.

**MARGRÍ** ਮਰਗੜੀ *s. f.* Death:—*tainán kamm de nán te margrí pai jándí hai*. At the mention of work you are ready to die; *i. q.* *Maut*.

**MARH** ਮੜੁ *s. m.* A monument in memory of a deceased Hindu; covering with leather, gold leaf, &c.

**MARHÁ** ਮੜਾ *s. m.* A site for a cannon on the battle-field; a dead body.

**MARHÁÍ** ਮੜਾਈ *s. f.* Covering with leather, coating with gold leaf; wages for the same.

**MARHÁÍ** ਮਰਹਾਈ *s. f. pl.* *Marháýán*, *Marháén*. A gum.

**MARHÁK** ਮਰਹਾਕ *s. f.* (*M.*) The hip:—*marháke te hatth rakkh kar uṭh de*. Putting his hands on his hips he rises.

**MARHAM** ਮਰਹਮ *s. f.* See *Malhan*.

**MARHÁUN** ਮੜਾਉਣ *s. f.* Wages for covering with leather, or coating with gold leaf.

**MARHÁUNÁ** ਮੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be coated with gold, silver, leather.

**MARHÍ** ਮੜੀ *s. f.* A monument raised to a deceased Hindu, a shrine of a deceased Hindu, a tomb (Hindu, or Sikh):—*marhí te phos márdí, v. n.* To go to stool on a tomb, (in derision), to do good to one after one's death; to do one a favour not wanted.

**MARHOTRÁ** ਮਰਹੌਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* A got among the *Khattris*, *i. q.* *Malhotrá*.

**MARHNÁ** ਮੜਣਾ *v. a.* To cover with leather or cloth, to coat ornamentally with gold, silver, copper:—*sir marhṇá, v. a.* To blame, to accuse.

**MARHWAUNÁ** ਮੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be coated with gold leaf, to cause to be covered with leather.

**MARÍ** ਮਰੀ *s. f.* Plague, pestilence, death:—*marí painí, v. n.* To break out (a plague.)

**MÁRÍ** ਮਾੜੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Márd*. A small room erected on the roof of a house; a lofty house of masonry:—*máří te charkḍendí hokká, najar áwum maldán yár paroká*. Mounting the *máří*, she gives a shout, (thinking) perhaps my lover of last year may appear.—Song.

**MÁRÍDÁ** ਮਾਰੀਦਾ *a. lit.* Beaten, compelled, in a critical state.

**MÁRÍDIÁN** ਮਾਰੀਦਿਆਂ *ad.* In a state of being forced.

**MARIKKŌ** मरिक्का *v. n.* To change one's name secretly (as practised in certain plays); *i. q.* *Mikkā*.

**MARIRI** मरीरी *s. f. (M.)* A weed:—*mān mariri, pin tāndā, dhi kesar dī jar.* The mother a weed, the father the same, the daughter a root of saffron.—Prov. used of those who are proud of their birth, while their parents are not of good origin.

**MARJ** मरज *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marz*. Sickness, indisposition, a disease, a disorder.

**MARJĀD** मरजाद *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
**MARJĀDĀ** मरजादा *s. f.* } ed from  
the Sanskrit word *Maryādā*. A rule, a custom, place, rank, proper position; social code, thrift, economy:—*nā Kābal, Kandhār dā khatyā, nā ghar dī marjādā.* Thrift at home is better than profits from Kābal and Kandahar, *i. e.*, thrift at home is better than large profits in a foreign country.—Prov. used to express the sentiment of "there's no place like home."

**MARJANG** मरजंग *s. m.* A Jewsharp.

**MARJĪ** मरजी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marzi*. Will, pleasure, choice, purpose, intention, assent, concurrence:—*marji milāi, v. n.* To argue, to be of one mind, to suit:—*āpūi marji, ad.* Voluntarily.

**MARJĪU** मरजीउ } *a.* Close,  
**MARJĪURĀ** मरजीउड़ा } stingy,  
parsimonious, living poorly; self-denying, regardless of ease; a poor liver; a miser; a pearl diver.

**MĀRKĀ** मारका } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**MĀRKAH** मारकाह } from the Arabic  
word *Mārkaḥ*. Strife, fight; (*M.*) an

assembly, a crowd, a party:—*mārka dā dāmī, s. m.* A great man.

**MARKAN** मरकट *s. f.* The creaking sound made by new shoes; the name of a wild plant, the seed pod of which crackles when trodden upon. It is a kind of grass which is eaten in famine: one famine year is still remembered as the *markaḥwālā sāl*.

**MARKAT** मरकट *s. m.* A monkey.

**MARKĀUNĀ** मरकाउना *v. a.* To cause to creak or crackle, to break, by folding or doubling (paper); to eat with a crackling sound (parched grain.)

**MARKE** मरके *ad.* With great labour, or difficulty.

**MARKHĀF** मरखायी *s. f.* A reward given to one who catches a thief.

**MĀRKHOR** मारखोर *s. f.* The wild goat, so called because it is supposed to kill snakes by looking at them. When its foam falls on certain stones, it turns them, so it is said, into the substance called *Zahr mohrā*.

**MARKNĀ** मरकना *a.* Creaking (shoes); brittle, breaking when folded (paper);—*v. n.* To creak (as new shoes), to crackle; to break in folding (paper).

**MARLĀ** मरला } *s. m.* A measure of  
**MARLAH** मरलाह } land containing 30¼  
square yards and equal to a square pole, a measure of land equal to the 20th part of a *kandī* and the 16th part of a *Ghumān*.

**MARM** मरम *s. m.* A secret, anything recondite, hidden meaning, secret design.

**MARMAR** मरमर *s. m.* Marble:—*sang marmar, s. m.* The same as *Marmar*.

**MARMARĀUNĀ** मरमराउना *v. a.* To have the pains of child-birth, to die.

**MARMARE** मरमरे *s. m. pl.* Pain; distress, especially the pains of child-birth.

**MARN** ਮਰਨ *s. m.* See *Maran*.

**MARNÁ** ਮਰਨਾ *v. n.* To die, to expire; to desire vehemently, to set one's heart upon, to die for, to love; to suffer hardship, to groan and sweat under; to fade, to wither; to be lost (money); to be out (of a game):—*bhukkhá, bhukkhe marná, v. n.* To be starved to death.

**MARNÁ** ਮਾਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To kill, to  
**MARNÍ** ਮਾਰਨੀ } slay, to murder; to

beat, to strike, to punish; to drive away; to spurn, to despise (as *phalán thok te marné*); to destroy, to ruin; to counteract, to mitigate; to keep down, to bear up (as *bhukkh teh marná*); to catch, to ensnare (*shikár marná*); to close, to shut up, to rock up (as *báhá marná, hattí marná*); to usurp, to defraud, to rob (as *gandh marná*); to throw, to cast a spell (*mantar marná*); to shoot, to discharge, to shot (as *tír or golí marná*); to calcine (as *dhat marná*); to commit sodomy (*bund marná*); to wrong, to injure (as *hakk marná*.)

**MARNÁÚ** ਮਰਨਾਉ *a.* About to die; at the point of death, *in articulo mortis*.

**MARNÍ** ਮਾਰਨੀ *s. m.* A small tree (*Sponia Wightii*, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*) found very sparingly in the Siwalak tract up to the Bias and occurring also in the Salt Range. In some parts of India its exceedingly harsh rough leaves are employed to polish wood and horn.

**MARJÍURÁ** ਮਰੋਜੀਉੜਾ *a., s. m.*  
Parsimonious, stingy; self-denying; a miser; a pearl diver; *i. q.* *Marjiurá*.

**MAROLÍ** ਮਰੋਲੀ *s. m.* A small idol temple.

**MÁRO MÁR** ਮਾਰੋ ਮਾਰ *s. f., a.* Fierceness, ferocity, violence, blood-thirstiness; abundant:—*hal dewe chár, te fasal howe máromár*. If you give four ploughings then the crop will be abundant.—Prov.

**MAROR** ਮਰੋੜ } *s. m.* A twist, a  
**MARORÁ** ਮਰੋੜਾ } wrench, (of a joint),

a sprain; flexion, turning, writhing, convolution, contortion; diarrhoea with gripping pain; strain, tenesmus, pain in the bowels with desire to go to stool; (*M.*) a slight fever:—*maror phali, s. f.* A large shrub (*Helicteres Isora*, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*) which is found wild in the Siwalik tract for some distance into the Panjab. Its fruit is spirally twisted, and is esteemed as efficacious in colic and dysentery being given in powder. It is sometimes applied externally:—*maror saffá, saffá, See Marorá.*

**MARORÁ** ਮਰੋੜਾ } *s. f.* The joining  
**MARORÍ** ਮਰੋੜੀ } of two pieces of

string or thread by opening the twist; a small knot in thread or cloth; the curving of letters in writing; the tenor of discourse, especially the windings and abstrusities in language, enmity, revenge.

**MARORNÁ** ਮਰੋੜਨਾ } *v. a.* To turn,  
**MARORNÁ** ਮਰੋੜਨਾ } to twist, to wrangle, to sprain, to contest.

**MARPACHNÁ** ਮਰਪਚਣਾ *v. n.* To undergo great trouble or pain in performing any work, to labour excessively; to suffer pain or sorrow; to be enfeebled and emaciated by disease.

**MARRAL** ਮਰਲ *s. m. (M.)* A clan.

**MARSÍHÁ** ਮਰਸੀਹਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marsiyah*. An elegy; a dirge in memory of Hassan and Hussain sung by Muhammadans at Muharram:—*marsihá khán, s. m.* A reader of the *Marsihá*:—*marsihá khásh, parhæ, s. f.* Chanting of the *Marsihá*.

**MARTABÁ** ਮਰਤਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Martabah*. Rank,

dignity; time:—*kaí martabá, ad.* Several times.

**MARTABÁN ਮਰਤਬਾਣ** *s. m.* An earthen jar, a glazed jar.

**MARTAN ਮਰਤਨ** *s. f.* A shrub (*Desmodium argenteum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) of some size which is found on several of the rivers, where the climate is somewhat dry. In Kanawar its bark is used for ropes after steeping in water. These are not lasting but very strong.

**MÁRÚ ਮਾਰੂ** *a.* Watered from the clouds (land); strong for labour (a man, ox, &c.);—*s. m.* The name of a musical mode; a kettle-drum; one given to fighting or beating; a striker, one who is to kill another, one who is in pursuit of making loss to another; a tree. See *Marghang*.

**MARÚÁ ਮਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia elegans*, A. *Scoparia*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*). It is very common in arid tracts and has a powerful pleasant odour. It is also used as a depurative:—*ban marúá, s. m.* A plant (*Echmanthera Wallichiana*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceae*). Bees are particularly fond of its flowers.

**MARÚÁ ਮਰੂਆ** } *a.* Much reduced  
**MÁRÚ ਮਾਰੂ** } in flesh, wasted  
by disease, very lean, very weak, emaciated.

**MARTHIÁL ਮਰਥਿਆਲ** *s. m.* (K.) A place where dead bodies are burnt.

**MÁRUM ਮਾਰੂਮ** *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahram*. A familiar friend, one so intimate that he is admitted into the women's apartments:—*milgiá márum yár.* My intimate friend met me.

**MARÚNDÁ ਮਰੂੰਡਾ** *s. m. pl.* *Marúnde.* Parched wheat and crude sugar mixed together and sometimes made into big balls:—*ghar de pirán nún tel de marúnde.*

The *marúnda* of oil to his own holy men! i. e., playing tricks with his own relatives and friends.

**MÁRWÁ ਮਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

**MARWÁÍ ਮਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Beating or putting to death; wages for beating, or putting to death.

**MARWÁÍYÁ ਮਰਵੈਈਯਾ** } *s. m.* One  
**MARWAYYÁ ਮਰਵੈਯਾ** } who kills,  
a slayer, one who does much execution in battle.

**MARWAN ਮਰਵਨ** } *s. f.* A com-  
**MARWANDE ਮਰਵੰਦੇ** } mon shrub

(*Vitex Negundo*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceae*) which is found in the Siwalik tract, and occasional in the Salt Range, and out in the plains. The branches are used for wattle-work. The leaves are in Chamba given for colic; they are also used as poultices. The root and fruit likewise are used medicinally; i. q. *Marwá, Mawá.*

**MARWANJNÁ ਮਰਵੰਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To die and depart.

**MARWÁR ਮਰਵਾਰ** *s. m.* An immense climber (*Bauhinia racemosa*, B. *Vahlia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) with very large leaves and great flowers and pods which grows in the Siwalik tract as far west at least as the Chenab. The branches are used as ties for fences, and a strong and durable rope is manufactured from the bark, without steeping. The leaves are eaten by buffaloes, and are used for packing and for making umbrellas (being put between strips of bamboo so as to overlap each other). They are also favourite leaves for plates, used at the marriages of Brahmins, for which purpose they are at times brought from some distance. The seeds are eaten in various places.

**MÁRWĀR** मारवाड़ *s. m.* The name of the country to the west of Jaingar.

**MÁRWĀRĪ** मारवाड़ी *s. f.* The inhabitant of *Márwār*.

**MARWĀUNĀ** मरवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be beaten or struck; to cause to be killed; to be subjected to sodomy or improper sexual intercourse; to cause to put any one into difficulties, or entangle any one into any criminal case; to cause to suffer loss; *i. q.* *Marāuṇā*.

**MARYAL** मर्याल *a.* Lean, poor, thin, emaciated, weak.

**MAS** मस *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Masi*. The first growth of beard of a young man; ink:—*mas bhinnā*, *a.* A young man whose beard is just coming:—*sengī kanūn puchchhe sengī teḍā kejihān yār he? ringre chūne mas lahnā nāl he*. One companion asks another—What is your lover like? Answer.—He has curly hair, and his beard is just coming.—Song.

**MĀS** मास *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Māns*. Flesh; a month:—*mās hārā, hārī, s. m. f.* One who eats flesh, a flesh-eater:—*bald de haḍḍ waggan, te sanḍe dā mās*. A bullock even bony can be worked, but a male buffalo (must be) fat.—Prov.

**MASĀ** मासा *s. m.* Drawing the wet hands over the head and neck, by Muhammadans in performing *Wazū*.

**MASAHĀRĀ** मसहरा *s. m.* A torch, a flambeau.

**MASĀHŪR** मसहूर } *a.* Corrupted  
**MASĀHŪR** मसहूर } from the Arabic  
word *Mashhūr*. Known, celebrated,  
noted, famous; *met.* notorious:—*masāhūr*

*karnā, v. a.* To proclaim:—*masāhūr*  
*hoḡā, v. n.* To be famous; *met.* to be  
notorious.

**MASĀHŪRĪ** मसहूरी } *s. f.* Fame;  
**MASAHŪRĪ** मसहूरी } *met.* notoriety;  
publicity.

**MASĀIK** मसाइक *s. m. pl.* of *Shaikh*.  
Corruption of the Arabic word *Mashāikh*.  
*Shaikhs*, holy men.

**MASĀJAN** मसाजन }  
**MASĀJANŪ** मसाजनु } *s. f. (K.)* An  
**MASĀJAN** मसाजन } inkstand.  
**MASĀJANŪ** मसाजनु }

**MASAK** मसक *s. f.* A water carrier's  
leathern water skin; *i. q.* *Mashak, Mashk*.

**MĀSAK** मासक *s. m. (K.)* A step-mother:  
—*khaffar gān, māsak mā dūdā nā denā;*  
*khaffar gān jhevrī nā kardī māsak mā*.  
The cow without milk is like a step-  
mother, the one does not give milk, the  
other does not love.

**MASKANĀ** मसकना *v. n.* To turn, to  
twist, to stretch (as a person gaping or  
in pain); to be torn, (the clothes) from  
such stretching; to move, to stir; to press,  
to squeeze.

**MASĀL** मसाल *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mashāl, Misāl*. A torch,  
a flambeau; a sample, a pattern, an  
instance:—*masāl bāṭi, v. a.* To light  
a torch, :—*masāl wakhāuḡā, v. a.* To  
carry a torch.

**MASĀLĀ** मसाला *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Masālah*. Spice, condi-  
ments, seasoning; material, the substance  
of which anything is made:—*masāle dār,*  
*a.* Seasoned with spices:—*masālā pāuḡā,*  
*v. a.* To season.

MASÁLCHÍ ਮਸਾਲਚੀ } *s. m.* A torch  
 MASALCHÍ ਮਸਲਚੀ } bearer; a cook's  
 assistant.

MASALNÁ ਮਸਲਨਾ *v. a.* To bruise,  
 to crush, to rub and break, to tread.

MASÁN ਮਸਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Shamshán*. A place  
 where corpses are burnt; the bones  
 that remain after a burning :—*masán*  
*bhám, bhámká, bhúmi, s. f.* The land or  
 place where dead bodies are burnt.

MASÁN ਮਸਾਂ *ad.* Hardly, with difficulty,  
 barely :—*masán masán karke, masán jehe,*  
*ad.* With great difficulty.

MASÁNÁ ਮਸਾਨਾ *s. m.* The urinary  
 bladder.

MASÁND ਮਸਾਂਦ } *s. f. m.* The last  
 MASÁNT ਮਸਾਂਤ } day of a Hindu  
 month.

MASAND ਮਸੰਦ } *s. m.* The priest of  
 MASANDU ਮਸੰਦੁ } a spiritual leader  
 (*Gurú*), one who receives offerings, and  
 presents them to the *Gurú*.

MASANDANÍ ਮਸੰਦਣੀ *s. f.* A *Mas-*  
*and's* wife.

MASÁNÍ ਮਸਾਨੀ } *s. m.* One who  
 MASÁNÍÁ ਮਸਾਨੀਆ } removes the re-  
 mains of the cremated corpse.

MÁSAR ਮਸਰ *s. m.* A mother's sister's  
 husband.

MASAR ਮਸਰ *s. m.* Lentils, a kind of  
 grain (*Errum Lens*, Nat. Ord. *Legumi-*  
*nosæ*), commonly cultivated in the cold  
 weather for its pulse, but not generally  
 in the more arid tracts. Its pulse is said  
 to be heating, and apt to cause eruptions;  
*i. q. Masúr* :—*masar chand Chet ghane,*  
*kanak ghaní Baisákh. Masar* (pulse) and

gram are ready for harvesting in *Chet*  
 and wheat in *Baisákh*.—Prov:—*Ah Múnh*  
*te masrán di dál!* *lit.* That mouth and  
 only lentils (to put in it), *i. e.*, well we  
 really expected something very different  
 from you!

MASÁT ਮਸਾਤ *s. m. f. (M.)* The child of  
 a mother's sister.

MASAUDÁ ਮਸੌਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Masaudah*. Original  
 composition, a draught, of any letter;  
 counsel, scheme, plot, deliberation.

MASAUHRÁ ਮਸੌਹਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
 MÁSEHORÁ ਮਸੇਹੌਰਾ } husband of  
 a mother-in-law's sister; *i. q. Masiauhré.*

MASEHAS ਮਸੇਹਸ } *s. f.* A mother-  
 MÁSEHAS ਮਸੇਹਸ } in-law's sis-  
 MASEHSU ਮਸੇਹਸੁ } ter.

MASEN ਮਸੇਂ *ad. (M.)* With great diffi-  
 culty; *i. q. Masán.*

MASER ਮਸੇਰ } *s. m.* A mother's  
 MASERÁ ਮਸੇਰਾ } sister's son :—  
*maserá* or *maser bhái, bhardu, s. m.* A  
 mother's sister's son :—*maser, maserá*  
*bhai, s. f.* A mother's sister's daughter.

MÁSH ਮਸ਼ *s. m.* See *Másh, Máh.*

MÁSHÁ ਮਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 Sanskrit word *Maháshay*. A title of res-  
 pect given by Bengalis to each other ;—  
 Corrupted from the Sanskrit word  
*Mákh*. The name of a weight being the  
 12th part of a *tola* and equal to eight *rattis*  
 (See also *Mássá*) :—*máshá allah, intj.*  
 (A.) God preserve him or it from the  
 evil eye!

MASHAHÚR ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ }  
 MASHHÚR ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ } *a. Masahúr.*

MASHAHÚRÍ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰੀ } *s. f.* See *Masá-*  
 MASHHÚRÍ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰੀ } *húrí.*

MÁSHÍ ਮਾਸ਼ੀ *a.* Of the colour of *másh dí*  
*dál*, of a dark brown colour (cloth). This  
 dye results from a combination of  
 alum, turmeric and pomegranate rind ;—  
*s. f.* The plant *Antennaria sp.*, Nat. Ord.  
*Compositae* which is found in the Punjab  
 Himalaya. It is used in the Kumaon and  
 other places as an offering at shrines.

MASHK ਮਸ਼ਕ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 MASHAK ਮਸ਼ਕ } the Arabic word

*Mashq.* Learning to write by drawing  
 the pen along letters already made ;  
 practice, exercise ; a model or copy for  
 imitation ; also see *Masak*, *Mashak*.

MASHKARÁ ਮਸ਼ਕਰਾ *s. m.* See *Maskará*.

MASHKARÍ ਮਸ਼ਕਰੀ *s. f.* See *Maskarí*.

MÁSHKÍ ਮਸ਼ਕੀ } *s. f.* A water  
 MÁSHKAN ਮਸ਼ਕਣ } carrier, one  
 who uses a *mashak*.

MÁSHO ਮਾਸ਼ੋ *s. m.* A plant (*Thymus*  
*serpyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) which is  
 common in the Punjab Himalaya. On  
 the Chenab the seeds are given as a  
 "warm" medicine. The plant is used  
 in diseases of the eyes and stomach.

MASHRÚ ਮਸ਼ਰੂ *s. m.* A kind of striped  
 cloth made of silk and cotton :—*kutte dí*  
*kabar te mashrú dá urchhár.* A dog's  
 grave and a covering of a striped cloth.  
 —Prov. A valuable thing in the posses-  
 sion of a mean person ; *i. q.* *Masrú*.

MASHÚK ਮਸ਼ੂਕ } *s. m. f.* A beloved  
 MÁSHÚK ਮਾਸ਼ੂਕ } one, a darling, a  
 sweet-heart, mistress ; *i. q.* *Masúk* :—*áshik*  
*mashúk*, *s. m.* The clasps of a belt.

MASHÚKÍ ਮਸ਼ੂਕੀ } *s. f.* The state  
 MÁSHÚKÍ ਮਾਸ਼ੂਕੀ } of being be-  
 loved ; loveliness, charm.

MÁSHÚR ਮਾਸ਼ੂਰ *s. m.* A shrub (*Daphne*  
*oleoides*, Nat. Ord. *Thymelaeaceae*.) See  
*Gand lend*, *Gápdalán*.

MASÍN ਮਸੀਂ *ad.* Hardly, with much  
 difficulty, barely, commonly used, as *masín*  
*masín karke i. q.* *Masáq*.

MASÍT ਮਸੀਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Masjid*. A Muhammadan  
 place of worship, mosque :—*take pich-*  
*chhe masit dháuní*, *v. n. lit.* To destroy  
 a mosque for two pices. Used of  
 those who are so covetous or penurious  
 that they will stop at nothing for the  
 smallest gain.

MASÍTAR ਮਸੀਤਰ *s. m. (M.)* One who  
 attends the mosque regularly ; *met.* a  
 religious hypocrite.

MASKALÁ ਮਸਕਲਾ *s. m.* The in-  
 strument with which rust is removed  
 from swords and other weapons.

MÁSKAN ਮਾਸਕਣ *s. f.* The wife of  
 a *Máshkí*, *Máskí*.

MASKARÁ ਮਸਕਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Maskhará*. A  
 buffoon, a jester, a mocker, one given to  
 ridiculing ;—*a.* Given to jesting, dis-  
 posed to ridicule or mock.

MASKARÍ ਮਸਕਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Maskharí*. A  
 female jester or mocker ; mocking, jest-  
 ing, ridicule.



**MASKĀUNĀ** भसकाउना *a. a.* To cause to turn or writhe; to tear by writhing and stretching (one's clothes.)

**MĀSKĪ** भामकी *s. m.* A water carrier, one who uses a *Masak*; *i. q.* *Māshkt.*

**MASKĪJĀ** भसकीजा *s. f.* A small *masak*, a *bihistī's* water-skin.

**MASKĪN** भसकीन *a.* Humble, meek, mild; obedient, submissive; poor.

**MASKĪNĪ** भसकीनी *s. f.* Humility, meekness, mildness, obedience, submission.

**MASLĀ** भसला *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Maslah*. A question, a proposition; a precept, a doctrine, a principle; a tenet; objection:—*masledār*, *a.* Given to making objections, fault finding:—*masle chhāntne*, *v. n. lit.* To preach doctrines; *met.* to make objections, to talk nonsense:—*maslā hall karā*, *v. a.* To solve a difficulty.

**MASLAND** भसलंद *s. f.* Carpet, floor-cloth.

**MASLAT** भसलत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maslahat*. Counsel, advice, deliberation.

**MASLŪN** भसलून *s. m.* A plant (*Polygonum Bistorta*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) common at places in the Panjab Himalaya. On the Sutlej the root is said to be applied to abscesses, and it is used medicinally in the plains, being very astringent. See also *Dakachrū*, *Paṭhānbhed*.

**MASNIĀ** भसना *s. m. (M.)* To ferment, to have a bad smell, to rot, to putrify, to spoil; *i. q.* *Hubasūd*;—*s. m.* A tree (*Pistacia integerrima*, *Rhus integerrima*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) See also *Kikkar sīgā*.

**MASOHJARĀ** भसोहरा } *s. m.* The  
**MASOHJARĀ** भसोहरा } early morn-  
**MASOJHRĀ** भसोहरा } ing, day-  
**MASOJHRĀ** भसोहरा } break.

**MASOSNĀ** भसोसना *s. m.* To complain, to grieve, to sorrow, to make lamentation.

**MASRĪ** भसरी *s. f.* A kind of pulse like *masar* but smaller; a young mango just formed.

**MASRŪ** भसरु *s. m.* A kind of cloth made of silk and cotton. See *Mashrū*.

**MASRŪR** भसरुर *a. (A.)* Merry, delighted.

**MASS** भस *s. f.* Ink, soot, lamp-black, blacking; blackness;—*mass bhiggat*, *phuttat*, *v. n.* The first springing of a young man's beard:—*mass bheu*, *bheun*, *bhinndā*, *a.* Having the first beginnings of the beard, arrived at the age of puberty; a young man; *i. q.* *Mas*.

**MASSĀ** भसा *s. m.* A wart; *i. q.* *Mahukā*.

**MĀSSĀ** भामा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Māh*. The name of a weight, being the 12th part of a *tola*, and equal to eight *rattis*:—*māssā ku*, *māssā bhar*, *a.* Full eight *rattis*; very small quantity:—*kadī māssā kadī tolā honā*, *v. a.* To be changeable, to be inconstant.

**MASSE** भसे *s. m. (M.)* Drought, scarcity of rain:—*Jēṭh wasse Sāwan masse*. Rain in *Jēṭh* means drought in *Sāwan*.

**MĀSSĪ** भामि *s. f.* A maternal aunt, a mother's sister.

**MASSNÁ ਮੱਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To mix and prepare ink; to compound or make up medicines; (*M.*) to dwell.

**MASSÚ ਮਸੂ** *s. f.* Ink; *i. q.* *Mass, Mas*;—*s. m.* A small tree. (*Sterculia villosa*, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*) is common in many places up to the Indus, and occurs in the Salt Range. Its bark is frequently made into ropes of some strength; in Southern India, elephant ropes, and in Bombay bagging are made of it. In Dera Doon good paper has been made from it.

**MAST ਮਸਤ** *a.* Intoxicated, drunk; intoxicated with pride, proud, arrogant; lustful, heated or excited with animal desire; full of spirits and energy, under fanatical influence; overjoyed, transported; careless, indifferent; mad, lost in divine contemplation;—*bad mast, a.* Dead drunk:—*mast garh, s. m.* A Muhammadan place of worship, a mosque:—*mastmaláḡá, a.* Indifferent, careless, reckless, inattentive to the claims of duty, family.

**MASTAK ਮਸਤਕ** *s. m.* The forehead of a man or elephant.

**MASTAKÍ ਮਸਤਕੀ** *s. f.* A medicinal gum (*Pistacia Atlantica*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) having astringent properties, Mastic (commonly called *mastakí rámi, rámi mastakí*); *i. q.* *Mastagí*.

**MASTANÁ ਮਸਤਣਾ** *v. n.* To be intoxicated, to be filled with pride; to lust, to have concupiscent desire.

**MASTÁNÁ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ** *a.* Intoxicated; filled with pride; lustful; in an enthusiasm (as *faqírs*), *met.* old, worn out;—*s. m.* A Muhammadan *faqír*:—*mas-tání chál, s. f.* A reeling or wanton gait.

**MASTÁNÍ ਮਸਤਾਨੀ** A female Muhammadan *faqír*.

**MASTÁUNÁ ਮਸਤਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To excite to ambition, pride or lust, to intoxicate.

**MASTEWÁN ਮਸਤੇਵਾਂ** *s. m.* Intoxication from pride or lust; fulness of bodily vigour, great buoyancy of spirits.

**MASTÍ ਮਸਤੀ** *s. f.* Intoxication; lust, wantonness, unbounded pride, excessive buoyancy of spirits; transport; ecstasy; see *Kawár Gandal*:—*mustí chapkí, mastí wichh áungá, v. n.* To become excited with lust:—*mastí kaddḡí, v. a.* To bring one to his senses; to chastise.

**MASTIÁRÁ ਮਸਤਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.* A plant (*Scutellaria linearis*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) which is not uncommon in the Salt Range and Jhelum basin. In the former, the plant which is very bitter, is eaten.

**MASTÚL ਮਸਤੂਲ** *s. m.* The mast of a ship.

**MASÚ ਮਸੂ** *s. m.* Ink; *i. q.* *Mass, Mas*.

**MASUÁK ਮਸੁਆਕ** *s. f.* A piece of wood used for cleaning the teeth (a Muhammadan term called by Hindus *Dātāḡ*); *i. q.* *Maswák*.

**MASUÁR ਮਸੁਆਰ** *s. f.* Hire of a shop, hire or rent of any building.

**MASÚHRÁ ਮਸੂਹੜਾ** *s. m.* The gums.

**MASÚK ਮਸੂਕ** *s. m. f.* See *Mushúk*.

**MASÚKRÁ ਮਸੂਕੜਾ** *s. m.* A darling, one beloved (spoken not seriously but in contempt or ridicule.)

**MASÚL ਮਸੂਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahsúl*. Custom, duty, tax; postage:—*masúl chukáungá, v. a.* To pay duty:—*masúl láungá, v. a.* To tax, to levy tax:—*masúl márná, v. a.* To smuggle:—*masúl dák, s. f.* Postage.

**MASÚLÍÁ** **ਮਸੂਲੀਆ** *s. m.* A tax gatherer, a collector of imposts, a receiver of Government duty; a custom-house officer.

**MASÚM** **ਮਸੂਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Másúm*. Innocent, ignorant, unacquainted, simple; a child, an infant.

**MASÚR** **ਮਸੂਰ** *s. m.* A species of *dál*. See *Masár*.

**MAASWÁK** **ਮਸਵਾਕ** *s. f.* A tooth brush. See *Masúák*; *c. w. pherqí, karní*.

**MASWÁÑÁ** **ਮਸਵਾਣਾ** *s. f.* A place where corpses are burnt. See *Masán*.

**MASWÁÑÍ** **ਮਸਵਾਣੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Ink-stand.

**MASWÁR** **ਮਸਵਾਰ** *s. m.* Hire of a shop, rent of a house.

**MAT** **ਮਟ** *s. m.* A monastery of *Sanyásí faqírs*; a monument erected in memory of a deceased Hindu;—*s. m.* An equal *s. f. (M.)* An alluvial deposit of fertile soil; the sediment in suspension in the water of rivers. It is very fertilizing, and, when deposited on land, its effect is said to last five years. The sediment of the Chenab is considered much more fertilizing than that of the Indus, hence the popular lines:—*daryá Chenáb kaláí lewe te soná dewe; daryá Sindh soná lewe te kaláí dewe*. The river Chenab takes away tin and gives gold; the river Indus takes away gold and gives tin:—*maṭo maṭ, a. Equally matched (this phrase much used in wrestling):—ápnē maṭ ná jāñē kahīñ kún*. She considered no-one equal to herself!—Story of *Sasí and Punnún*.

**MAT** **ਮਤ** *s. m.* Religion, a form of religion, a religious sect; wisdom, intelligence, opinion; also see *Matt*;—*ad.* Not, lest, (used commonly with the imperative):—*mat matáñtar, s. m.* Different religious sects.

**MÁT** **ਮਾਤ** *a., s. f.* Beaten (used especially of one beaten in chess); defeated, overcome, become low; decayed, in a sunken and unprosperous condition; mother (dim. of *mátá* as *mát Gangá*):—*mát pitá, s. m.* Parents; lord, master.

**MATÁ** **ਮਤਾ** *s. m.* Counsel, advice, sentiment, consultation:—*gurmatá, s. m.* The old Sikh council;—*matá pakáñgá, v. n.* To contrive, to devise plots, to be of one opinion:

**MÁTÁ** **ਮਾਤਾ** *s. f.* Mother; a title of respect given to *Devís* (goddesses); the small-pox; a title of respect given to an old Hindu woman; a wife of a Sikh *Guru*; a wife of the descendant of the Sikh *Gurús*:—*mátá pitá, s. m. f.* Parents; lord, master:—*mátá páñgá, páñgá, v. a.* To worship the goddess of small-pox (after recovery from an attack):—*mátá nikalýí, v. a.* To come out (small-pox):—*máté de dóg, s. m.* Pitting of small-pox on the face.

**MATÁBÍ** **ਮਤਾਬੀ** *s. f.* A kind of fire-work.

**MATÁH** **ਮਤਾਹ** *s. m.* Wealth, goods, chattels, furniture.

**MATÁHÍ** **ਮਤਾਹੀ** *s. f.* A kind of check-ed cloth.

**MATÁK** **ਮਟਕ** *s. f.* Coquetry, affectation, airs in walking.

**MATÁKÁ** **ਮਟਾਕਾ** *s. f.* The sound produced by cracking the joints.

**MATÁKÑÁ** **ਮਟਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To crack, to emit a sound by being cracked (the joints of the fingers); to behave affectedly, to carry one's self like a wanton.

**MATÁLAB** **ਮਤਾਲਬ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Matlab*. Meaning, design, purpose, object.

**MATÁLABÍ ਮਤਾਲਬੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Matalbī*. Interested, designing, seeking one's own object.

**MATÁN ਮਤਾਂ** } *intj.* Let it not be that,  
**MATAN ਮਤਨ** } by no means, God

forbid, lest; perhaps:—*Sāwī tálhī utte totā bole, nān udārīn, matān kāsul howe.* On the green *Dalbergia* tree a parrot is talking, do not make it fly away, perhaps it is a messenger.—Song:—*matān khaleñ dī, mār wī dīwāñ.* Lest I even cause to be given to you a shoe beating.

**MATAR ਮਟਰ** *s. m.* The common

garden pea *Pisum sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*. Introduced by the British. An article of diet, by the people made into *dāl* and also ground into flour. Natives consider it hot, aperient, diuretic, useful in swellings and to increase the secretion of milk. They further believe that persons who sleep in fields of this plant become paralysed. It is largely raised for fodder on low inundated lands:—*maṭar bārā, s. m. Pisum sativum*:—*maṭar rewaṭī, s. m.* A term in the Amritsar District for the small or field pea (*Pisum arvense*.)

**MÁTAR ਮਾਤ੍ਰ** *ad. (in comp.)* In the measure or amount of, (as *chhīn mātār, nān mātār*);—*s. f. m. (M.)* The ridge round a handmill which prevents the flour from being scattered.

**MATÁUNÁ ਮਤਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To devise, to arrange, to plan (used only with *matā*.)

**MATARÚÁ ਮਟਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A man who is small and thin, but eats a great deal.

**MATÁUNÁ ਮਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To blot out, to wipe out, to strike out, to cancel, to bring to an end, to take away sin by atoning for it; *i. q. Miṭāunā.*

**MATBAL ਮਤਬਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Matlab*. See *Matlab*.

**MATBALÍ ਮਤਬਲੀ** } *a.* Corrup-  
**MATBALÍÁ ਮਤਬਲੀਆ** } tion of the  
Arabic word *Matlabī*. See *Matlab*.

**MATBHER ਮਤਭੇੜ** } *s. m.* Meeting  
**MATBHERÁ ਮਤਭੇੜਾ** } of two or

more persons, interview; comparison; disputing, quarrelling, fighting; *i. q. Muṭhbheṭ, Muṭhbheṭā.*

**MATCH ਮਟਰ** *s. m. (K.)* A kind of harrow without teeth, used to make soil into soft mud before sowing rice.

**MATEÁ ਮਤੇਆ** *a.* Having a different mother:—*mated bharā, bharāu, s. m.* A half-mother, *i. e.*, having a different mother.

**MATEÍ ਮਤੇਈ** } *s. f.* A step-mother:

**MATER ਮਤੇਰ** } —*mateí, mater bhāis,*  
*s. f.* A half-sister, *i. e.*, having a different mother.

**MATH ਮਥ** *s. m., f.* Advice, counsel, plan, arrangement, determination:—*mathbheṭ, math bheṭā, s. m.* Meeting of two or more persons, interview; comparison; disputing, quarrelling, fighting.

**MATHÁ ਮਠਾ** *s. m.* Thick butter milk (especially poured into *pakaupis*).

**MATHÁJ ਮਠਾਜ** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mishṭhān*. Sweetness; *i. q. Mathās.*

**MATHÁGAR ਮਥਾਗਰ** *s. m.* A climbing plant (*Ficus reticulata, F. scandens*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceae*) found in the Panjab Siwalik tract and up to near the Indus. It is eaten by goats; *i. q. Dūl-agrú.*

**MATHÁL ਮਥਾਲ** } *s. m. (M.)* A

**MATHAYAL ਮਥਯਲ** } leather thong  
connecting the blinkers of harness.

**MĀTHAN ਮਾਠਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To plane wood:—*Present participle*: *maṭhēddā*; *Future*: *maṭhesāṇ*; *Past participle*: *maṭhidā*.

**MATHĀS ਮਠਾਸ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**MATHAT ਮਠਤ** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Miṣṭhāṇ*. Sweetness; *i. q.* *Miṭhās*,  
*Miṭhāi*.

**MATHIĀĪ ਮਠਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Sweetmeats, sweetened pastry; sugar, molasses; con-fits, any cookery prepared with sugar; sweetness.

**MATHIRĀ ਮਥੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A creeping plant (*Citrullus vulgaris*, *Curcubita citrullus*, *Cucumis citrullus*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) commonly cultivated throughout the Panjab plains. If not really wild, it is apparently so, and covers the ground for miles in sandy deserts near Sirsā, and in the Sindh Sagar Doab, ripening in the cold weather. It grows also over immense tracts on the low ground along some of the rivers, *i. e.*, the Bias, in Gardaspur. Its fruit is a favourite with the people, and in Shah-pur the seeds are eaten parched, with other grain. Its seeds are also used medicinally; *i. q.* *Hadwāṇā*, *Tartāj*.

**MATHLĀ ਮਠਲਾ** *s. m.* A home made earthen vessel about the size of a *maṭṭ* and sun-dried.

**MATHLŪNĀ ਮਠਲੂਣਾ** *a.* Imperfectly salted, having little salt.

**MATHNĀ ਮਥਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mathan*. To advise, to plan, to appoint, to decide, to arbitrate, to determine; to ponder over.

**MĀTHŪ ਮਾਥੂ** *s. m.* A tall straggling plant (*Nima quassioides*, Nat. Ord. *Simarubae*) common in places in the Panjab Himalaya from the Sutlej

to the Chenab. It is eaten by goats and sheep, and in Chamba the leaves are applied to itch. In some parts the red fruit is eaten.

**MĀTHŪ ਮਾਥੂ** *a.* Middle-sized (spoken in derision):—*māthū gulkand*, *s. m.* A precious child (a term of endearment.)

**MATHUNN ਮਥੁਨ** *s. m. (lit.)* a hand-ful). One who is senseless and stupid; a block head:—*miṭṭī dā maṭhunn*, *s. m. lit.* A lump of dirt; *met.* a sordid senseless person; *i. q.* *Mathunn*.

**MATHUNNĪ ਮਥੁਨੀ** *s. f.* A lump of dough, clay formed by taking up a single handful, and squeezing it.

**MATHŪSAL ਮਥੁਸਲ** *s. m. (K.)* A plant (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*, Nat. Ord. *Valerianae*). See *Bālchhar*.

**MAṬĪ ਮਟੀ** *s. f.* A small monument erected to a deceased Hindu.

**MĀṬĪ ਮਾਟੀ** *s. f.* The same as *Miṭṭī* (used in poetry.)

**MAṬĪLĀ ਮਟੀਲਾ** *s. m.* A mud tower.

**MATIRĀ ਮਤੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A water-melon. See *Mathirā*.

**MATIRĪ ਮਤੀਰੀ** *s. f.* A large long species of water-melon.

**MAṬKĀ ਮਟਕਾ** *s. m.* An earthen vessel smaller than a *maṭṭ*.

**MAṬKAN ਮਟਕਣ** *s. m. f.* A wild plant found in moist places; coquetry; the creaking sound made by new shoes.

**MAṬKĀUNĀ ਮਟਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to crack, to crack (the fingers); to move the eyes amorously, to ogle, to wink.

**MATKÍ ਮਟਕੀ** *s. f.* A small earthen vessel, less than a *Maṭká*.

**MATKORÁ ਮਟਕੋਰਾ** *s. m.* Ogling, casting amorous glances.

**MATLAB ਮਤਲਬ** *s. m.* Meaning, design, business, an aim, purpose, object, reason, account, affair:—*be matlab*, *a.* Disinterested, having no concern with, disinterestedly, indifferently:—*matlab karné*, *v. a.* To sell or dispose of, to sell cheap, to borrow money on high interest (spoken of shopkeepers):—*matlab kaḍ-dhṛḍ*, *v. n.* To have one's ends served:—*matlab nikalṛḍ*, *v. n.* To be successful in a design; to understand:—*matlab dá yár*, *a.* Self-seeking, selfish, time serving, designing, artful:—*matlab rakkhṛḍ*, *v. n.* To be interested in, to occupy or concern one's self with.

**MATLABÍ ਮਤਲਬੀ** } *a.* Interest-  
**MATLABÍÁ ਮਤਲਬੀਆ** } ed, design-  
ing, given to seeking one's own ends, self-centred:—*bematlábí*, *s. f.* Disinterestedness:—*matlabí yár*, *s. m.* See *matlab dá yár* in *Matlab*.

**MATLAUNÁ ਮਤਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To have nausea, to have a desire to vomit, to be sick at the stomach (used with *jí* or *dil* as *merá jí matlaundá hai*).

**MATNÁ ਮਾਟਣਾ** *a.* Middle-sized, neither large nor small.

**MATRÁ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ** *s. m.* A particle; a vowel point, a vowel; a diacritical mark; a dose of medicine; (*M.*) the large thick earthen vessel (*Kundí*) in which boiled sugarcane juice is cooled and made into lumps of *Gur*:—*mátrá bhar*, *a.* A little, a small quantity.

**MATRÁ ਮਤਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A disease of horses.

**MATRAPÁ ਮਤਰਪਾ** *s. m. (M.)* (Corrupted from *Matrei*, step-mother, *ṣá* condition, status.) Step-motherhood, the condition of a step-mother:—*matrapá satt jhugge sarende*. Step-motherhood destroys (*lit.* burns) seven (*i. e.*, innumerable) homes.—Prov.

**MATREÁ ਮਤਰੇਆ** } *s. m., a.* A half-  
**MATRERÁ ਮਤਰੇਰਾ** } brother, *i. e.*,  
having a different mother:—*matreá bhará bharaura*, *s. m.* A half-brother.

**MATREÍ ਮਤਰੇਈ** *s. f. (M.)* A step-mother. She is *Injusta Noverca* in Multani as in all other languages:—*matrei Alláh ná anei hán sarakí; jadán kahen kún. ápid dekhe jadán deve tike*. May God not bring you a step-mother a heart burner, who only gives you food when she sees some one coming!—*matrei bhaiṛ*, *s. f.* A half-sister, *i. e.*, having a different mother.

**MATṬ ਮੱਟ** } *s. m.* A large earthen  
**MATṬU ਮੱਟੂ** } vessel, containing  
some two or three maunds, liquid measure.

**MATT ਮੱਤ** *s. f.* Advice, counsel, instruction, wisdom, prudence; opinion, understanding:—*matt hṛṇ*, *matt hṛṇḍ*, *a.* Without sense, void of understanding, idiotic, silly, foolish, stupid:—*matt deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To counsel, to give advice:—*matt máriṣ hṛṇḍ*, *s. m.* A dolt, an idiot:—*matt mári jṛṇḍ*, *v. n.* To lose one's senses:—*matt báḷá*, *matt wáḷá*, *a.* Sensible, wise, prudent, judicious:—*sau siániṣ dí ikká matt mārakh épo áppí*. A hundred wise men have the same opinion, but fools have every one his own.—Prov.

**MATTÁ HOIÁ ਮੱਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ** }  
**MATTIÁ HOIÁ ਮੱਤਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ** }  
*part. a.* Intoxicated; carried away (by some subject), engrossed, absorbed; involved, environed, enclosed, (as wheat in its beard.)

MATṬAR ਮੱਟਰ *a.* A cow that will not allow the milk to descend.

MATTAR ਮੱਤ੍ਰ } *s. m.* A kind of field  
MATṬAR ਮੱਟਰ } pea (*Lathyrus sativus*,

*Pisum sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) often cultivated in the plains as a cold weather field crop for its pulse; i. q. *Churdī*, *Maṭar*.

MATṬHĀ ਮੱਠਾ *a.* Slow, lazy, (an ox, horse); (*M.*) blunt (as knife);—*s. m.* A large cake of wheaten bread fried in *ghee* (used at weddings, several being given by the bride's father to the bridegroom.)

MATṬHĪ ਮੱਠੀ *s. f.* A wheaten fritter:—*khastā maṭṭhī*, *s. f.* Crispy wheaten fritter.

MATTĪ ਮੱਤੀ *s. m.* A twiggy leafless plant (*Orthanthera viminea*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceae*) not uncommon about Dehli and in some other parts Cis-Indus, occasional in the Siwalik tract, and Trans-Indus. In Sindh the unsteeped stalks of this plant are made into ropes for Persian wheels, which are said to be very durable as they do not readily rot from moisture.

MATṬĪ ਮੱਟੀ *s. f.* A large earthen vessel, larger than a *maṭṭ*; a division of a reed, bamboo, sugarcane, the parts between two joints:—*maṭṭī lohā*, *s. m.* Red hæmatite.

MATTŪ ਮੱਤ੍ਰ } *s. m.* (*K.*) A shrub (*Indi-*

MATṬŪ ਮੱਟ੍ਰ } *gofera heterantha*, *I. arbo-*  
*rea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which is abundant in many places in the hills. In Kashmir and elsewhere the twigs are largely used for making baskets. In Kangra the flowers are used as a potherb.

MATWĀLĀ ਮਤਵਾਲਾ *a.* Intoxicated, drunk; mad; *c. w. hoṇḍā*.

MAU ਮੈ } *s. m. f.* Heat, rut; sexual  
MAU ਮਉ } appetite (lower animals.)

MAUHAKĀ ਮੋਹਕਾ }  
MAUHKĀ ਮਉਹਕਾ } *s. m.* See *Mahukā*.

MAUHAR ਮੋਹਰ *s. m.* (*Poṭ*) A kind of *dāl*. See *Masar*.

MAU HARĀ ਮੋਹਰਾ *s. m.* Poison.

MAUHARĪ ਮੋਹਰੀ } *s. f.* A Carbuncle  
MAUHRĪ ਮੋਹਰੀ } (disease); (*M.*)

a kind of *dāl*. See *Masar*:—*chhoṭī mauhrī*, *s. f.* A plant (*Solanum xanthocarpum*, *S. Jacquinii*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) common throughout the Panjab plains. In some places the seeds are eaten. They are also applied for bruises and in otitis. The fruit likewise is used medicinally, being bruised and applied for pain:—*waḍḍī mauhrī*, *s. f.* A plant (*Solanum sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) seen occasionally Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range. In some places its fruit is eaten fresh and in pickle.

MAUJ ਮੈਜ *s. f.* A wave; an emotion of the mind, ecstasy, desire, volition; pleasure, joy, prosperity, good living; abundance, plenty:—*mauj karnī* or *mārṇī*, *v. n.* To enjoy one self.

MAUJĀ ਮੈਜਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
MAUJĀ ਮਉਜਾ } the Persian word  
*Mosah*. A stocking, a sock.

MAUJĪ ਮੈਜੀ } *a.* Emotional, merry,  
MAUJĪ ਮਉਜੀ } jovial; odd, fantastic.

MAUJJĀ ਮੈੱਜਾ } *s. m.* A boy, or girl's  
MAUJJĀ ਮਉੱਜਾ } shoe.

MAUJÚD ਮੌਜੂਦ } a. Present ; at hand,  
MAUJÚD ਮਉਜੂਦ } available ; exist-  
ing, ready ; c. w., *hoṇḍá, karná, rahigá.*

MAUKÁ ਮੌਕਾ } s. m. Corrupted from  
MAUKIÁ ਮੌਕਿਆ } the Arabic word

*Mauqá.* Suitable time, fitting opportunity, season, occasion ; locality, place, situation, the place where a crime has been committed ; the place or house about which a suit has been instituted in the court ; a small swelling, e. g., *bairdsír de maukhe* :—hemorrhoidal swellings :—*be maukid*, a. Untimely, premature, inopportune :—*mauká deṇḍá, v. a.* To give one an opportunity :—*maukid chale jáṇḍá, v. n.* To lose an opportunity :—*mauká milḍá, v. n.* To get an opportunity :—*mauká vekhḍá, v. n.* To look for an opportunity ; to bide one's time :—*maukid te jáṇḍá, maukid vekhḥḍe jáṇḍá, vekhḍá, v. a.* To go to see the place where a crime has been committed, or to a place about which a suit has been instituted.

MAUKARÍ ਮੌਕਰੀ s. f. (Poř.) The name of a thorny plant ; i. q. *Pohlí.*

MAUL ਮੌਲ s. m. A small tree (*Pyrus Kumaonensis, P. Aria*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The wild pear, the smallish fruit ripens about October and looks well, but is very indifferent eating ever when half rotten, in which state it is generally consumed by the people.

MAULÁ ਮੌਲਾ s. m. God, master, lord (generally used by *faqirs*) :—*Maulá Ali*, s. m. A form of salutation among Muhammadan *faqirs* :—*maulá dauld*, s. m. An open handed, liberal man :—*maulá de nán, ad.* In the name of God.

MAULÍ ਮੌਲੀ } s. f. A triple cord  
MAULÍ ਮਉਲੀ } of red, yellow and  
green, a variegated thread, with which women tie their hair, used also by

Muhammadans as a necklace at the Muharram, and used also by Hindus at weddings or other joyful occasions. It is also tied round the bride and bridegroom's right wrist at marriages (both by Hindus and Muhammadans). Among Muhammadans it is tied by the *mirdai*, or the barber, when the party is assembled before the reading of the marriage service (*nikáh*). It is considered to be efficacious in keeping away evil spirits. This ceremony is one of the *sagans* of a wedding, (i. e., those customs which are in addition to, and unconnected with, the religious ceremony).

MAULNÁ ਮੌਲਣਾ } v. n. To bud, to  
MAULNÁ ਮਉਲਣਾ } blossom, to  
bloom ; to shoot forth, to become verdant (trees in the spring), to be out of order (the system) at the coming of spring ; *met*, to be proud, to boast ; to be overjoyed, not to be able to contain oneself for joy.

MAULSARÍ ਮੌਲਸਰੀ } s. f. A hand-  
MAULSIRÍ ਮੌਲਸਿਰੀ } some tree  
(*Mimusops Elengi*, Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*) occasionally planted in the east of the Panjab for its appearance and the fine smell of its flowers. There are one or two small specimens about Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. Its bark is used as a gargle for swollen gums. The wood is soft.

MAULWÍ ਮੌਲਵੀ s. m. A learned Muhammadan, a doctor of law or literature.

MAUN ਮੌਣ s. f. The masonry about a well above ground ; an earthen water vessel of the better sort and large size.

MAUR ਮੌਰ } s. m. The part of the  
MAUR ਮਉਰ } back immediately below the neck, the shoulder ;—*inij*. Begone ? avaunt ! ill be to you ! (used by women and girls).

MAURAT ਮੌਰਤ s. f. (Poř.) Sandy soil :—*maurat jamín hai ret ; halláṇ bájho*



*howang khet.* Maurat land is sand, without ploughing crops are produced.—Prov.

MAURÍ ਮੋਰੀ *s. m.* See *Masar, Masúr.*

MAURÚS ਮੋਰੁਸ *s. f.* Hereditary land.

MAURÚSÍ ਮੋਰੁਸੀ *a.* Hereditary, ancestral, patrimonial.

MAUSAM ਮੌਸਮ *s. m.* Season, time :—*be-mausam, a.* Unseasonable, early, late.

MAURÚ ਮੋਰੂ *s. m.* See *Morú.*

MAUT ਮੌਤ *s. f.* Death; dissolution :—*—maut ángí, v. n.* To come (death), to die :—*maut mangúí, v. n.* To wish for or seek death.

MAUTÁ ਮਉਤਾ } *a.* Dead.  
MAUTÁ ਮੋਤਾ }

MÁWÁ ਮਾਵਾ *s. m.* Starch, made of rice and wheat flour; milk boiled down; materials for confectionery; a portion, a dose; leaven.

MÁWAN ਮਾਵਨ *s. m. (M.)* To be contained in. *Present participle:* *máwád;* *Future:* *másán;* *Past participle:* *máwá:*—*chúhád ná máwe khad̐ te kuchchhar baddhe chhajj.* There was not room for the mouse in his hole, and he has tied a winnowing basket under his foreleg!—Prov. used of persons who unnecessarily increase the difficulties of a difficult situation :—*mín̐h wass Phaggan Chetur, ná ghar máwe ná khetar.* If it rain (late) in Phaggan and Chet, neither house nor field will contain the produce.

MAWÁT ਮਵਾਤ *a.* Light, illuminated.

MAWÁTÁ ਮਵਾਤਾ *s. m.* } A wisp  
MAWÁTTÁ ਮਵਾਤਾ *s. m.* } of straw  
MAWÁTÍ ਮਵਾਤੀ *s. f.* } or other  
MAWÁTTÍ ਮਵਾਤੀ *s. f.* } like substance used as a torch; *i. q.* *Muáttá.*

MAWES ਮਵੇਸ } *s. f.* Piles;  
MAWESÍÁN ਮਵੇਸੀਆਂ } *i. q.* *Mamesián.*

MAWESÍÁ ਮਵੇਸੀਆ *s. m.* One who is afflicted with piles; *i. q.* *Mamesíá.*

MAWHÁS ਮਵਹਾਸ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs.*

MÁWÍN ਮਾਵੀਂ *s. f. (Pot.)* The wife of a mother's brother; *i. q.* *Mámí.*

MAWWÁ ਮੱਵਾ *s. m.* See *Mahwá.*

MÁYÁ ਮਾਯਾ *s. f.* Error, illusion; wealth, (also see *Máid*) :—*máyá dhárl, a., s. m.* Rich, wealthy; a man of property :—*máyáwant, a.* Possessed of riches, wealthy, under illusion :—*Máyá shutr Arbí, s. f.* from the camel's stomach. The genuine article is imported from Arabia and sells at a high rate.

MAYYAR ਮੱਯਰ *s. m. (M.)* A herdsman; *i. q.* *Pállí.*

ME ਮੇ *s. m. (M.)* A fisherman.

MEÁD ਮੇਆਦ *s. f.* See *Míád.*

MECH ਮੇਚ } *s. m.* Measure.  
MECHCHÁ ਮੇਚਾ }

MECHKÁ ਮੇਚਕਾ } *s. m.* A thorny  
MECHKANÁ ਮੇਚਕਣਾ } plant reput-  
MECHKUNÁ ਮੇਚਕੁਣਾ } ed to be a  
febrifuge.

**MECHNÁ मेचन** *v. a.* To compare (with respect to measure), to measure.

**MEDA मेदा** *s. m.* The *Tetranthera Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Lauraceae*:—*medá chob*, *s. f.* The wood and *medá sakk*, the bark of the plant, employed externally and internally for bruises. The berries yield an oil used for ointments and candles. The wood is aromatic and the leaves glutinous. Also see *Maidá*.

**MEDÁ मेडा** *s. m.* A ram.

**MEDHÍ मेधी** *s. f.* A plait in a woman's hair, a plaited or twisted strand of hair; an ewe; *i. q.* *Mídhí*.

**MEDNÍ मेदनी** *s. f.* The earth; a great collection of people; a body of pilgrims going to visit the tomb of a saint.

**MEDRÍ मेदरी** *s. f.* See *Maidrí*.

**MEGH मेघ** *s. m.* A cloud; the name of a musical mode appropriate to the rainy season; the name of a tribe of aborigines, who subsist largely by field labour and weaving.

**MEGHAT मेघट** } *a.* Having the tail  
**MEGHUT मेघुट** } pied or party-coloured (cattle).

**MEGHLÁ मेघला** *s. m.* A cloud:—*Kattak barse meghlá bháli phire ganurár*. If there is rain in *Kátak*, villagers go about light-hearted.—Prov.

**MEH मेह** *s. m.* Rain; *i. q.* *Mísh*.

**MEHÁL मेहल** *s. f.* The wild pear of the hills *Pyrus baceata*, *P. variolosa*, Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*.

**MEHAR मेहर** *s. m.* The oxen of a threshing-floor; a crowd, a collection of people; *c. w.* *páungí*; *i. q.* *Mihar*.

**MEHÁRÁ मेहरा** *s. m.* (K.) A place where buffaloes are tied up in the jungle; sometimes applied to the grazing ground.

**MEHDÁ मेहदा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Medah*. The stomach.

**MEHENSHÍ मेहेन्शी** *a.* (K.) Of a buffalo, pertaining to a buffalo:—*sáphí chával*, *meheñshí dúdh*, *ghare supáti nár*; *uppar chítte kapre*; *suarg nishánti chár*. Fine rice, buffalo's milk, a good wife in the house, white clothes (outside), are the four marks of heaven.

**MEHLANÁ मेहलना** *v. a.* To live well, to enjoy one's self, to be at ease, to be comfortable.

**MEHNÁ मेहना** *s. m.* Reproach, abuse, chiding, upbraiding:—*khásh píá thál*, *ná mehná ná gál*. The platter has fallen into the well, what is the use of recrimination or abuse.—Prov. "it is no good crying over spilt milk"; *i. q.* *Míhnd*.

**MEJ मेज** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mez*. A table; a bench:—*mej kursí*, *s. f.* A table and chair.

**MEÍNÍ मेयीनी** *s. f.* (Pof.) A naked looking bushy plant (*Crotalaria Burhia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) common in all the more arid parts of the Punjab from Dehli to Trans-Indus, up to Peshawar. It is eaten by cattle. It has a very tough bark, which has exactly the smell of broom when bruised. Ropes are in many parts made from it by the dry process. The rope is not strong, and is probably only used on account of the cheapness of the material. The branches and leaves are in the east used as a cooling medicine.

**MEKH मेख** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Meḵh*. A nail, a pin, a peg;—(S.) The sign Aries:—*mekh rás*, *s. f.* The sign Aries.

**MEKHCHÚ मेखचु** *s. m.* A mallet; a hammer.

**MEKHÍ मेधी** *a.* Debased by drilling and filing in inferior metal (a rupee.)

MEKHULÍ मेखुली *s. m.* A rope by which cattle are fastened together.

MEL मेल *s. m.* Friendship, familiarity, affection; agreement, concurrence, harmony; a wedding party; union; combination, an operation; conjunction, connection; a pair, a match; (*M.*) small change; mixture, composition; kind, sort:—*meláungá*, *v. n.* To be gathered together (guests) at a wedding:—*mel jol*, *mel mildp*, *s. f.* Association, connection, relationship; amity:—*mel jol hongá*, *v. n.* To be familiar; *c. w. karná*.—*jor mel karná*, *v. a.* To assemble for a religious ceremony.

MELÁ मेल्ला } *s. m.* A collection of

MELLÁ मेल्ली } people at a shrine, or temple, bathing place, a fair, a crowd, a multitude, meeting, company; (*M.*) a deputation to persuade a Government official or an obstinate creditor:—*Hárh melá te Hárh wichhorá*. *Hárh* united and *Hárh* parted us.—Prov. a reference to the custom of engaging farm servants and locating tenants from the beginning of the month *Hárh* (June—July.)

MELAN मेलन *v. a.* (*M.*) To unite, to bring together, to cause to meet:—*Present participle: malenda; Future: male-sán; Past participle: mellá, melá*:—*wahin wáh rang láyá khúhán; Allah milest, inhán sikkidán ruhán*. The canals are flowing; the wells have shown their beauty; God will unite these longing souls.—Song.

MELAN मेलन *s. f.* A female guest at a wedding; a female friend or acquaintance.

MELHNÁ मेलुना *v. n.* To live well, to enjoy one's self, to be at ease; *i. q.* *Mehalgá*.

MELÍ मेली } *s. m.* A guest at a  
MELLÍ मेल्ली } wedding; a friend, an acquaintance, an associate.

MELNÁ मेलना } *v. a.* To bring to-  
MELNÁ मेलना } gether, to join, to unite, to make acquainted; to cause to agree, to compare; to twist (a rope); to milk (a cow); to cause to be covered (a mare.)

MEMOKÁ मेमोका *s. f.* The *Marlea begonifolia*; *i. q.* *Budandá*.

MEMRÁRÍ मेमरारी *s. m.* (*Pof.*) A tree (*Rhamnus purpureus*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnæ*) which is common up to near the Indus. In Hazara the fruit is used as a purgative. The fruit of some of the European species is powerfully purgative; *i. q.* *Mimarárf*.

MEMNÁ मेमना *s. m.* }  
MEMNÍ मेमनी *s. f.* } A kid.

MENĐAK मेंडक } *s. m.* A frog.  
MENĐUK मेंडुक }

MENĐHÁ मेंहा *s. m.* }  
MENĐHÍ मेंही *s. f.* } A ram, a ewe.

MENĐHÍ मेंही *s. f.* The *Lawsonia inermis*, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ*. Used to dye the hands and feet of a red colour, also as an hair dye. Medicinally it is considered a depurative, and is used in skin diseases. The *mehndí* of Gujranwala is most famed; *i. q.* *Mainđhí*, *Mahindí* which see.

MENĐHÍ मेंही *s. f. pl. Menđhían. (M.)*  
A braid in a woman's hair. The hair of unmarried girls is braided in three plaits, from the parting in the centre of the head down each side of the forehead to the ear. Seven days before marriage a party of the bridegroom's relations go to the house of the bride, when her plaits are solemnly undone by the oldest woman present, hence—*menđhí* or *menđhían kholan* means to marry a wife:—*menđhían wálí*, *s. f.* A virgin:—*menđhían wálí kanyak*, *s. f.* Beardless wheat (*dádú*) the grain of which is tightly packed in the

ear in a way not unlike the braids of a woman's hair—hence the name braided wheat:—*mendhíán wálí kún mendhíán dá máne, assán pardest, sáddá Allah dá máne*. The virgin has the glory of her braids, we are strangers, we have only the name of Allah.—Song; i. q. *Međhí*.

**MENDPHAL** *मेंदहल* s. m. The fruit of a small tree (*Randia dumetorum*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*) found in the Siwalik tract and in the plains in the east of the Province. The bark is applied with cowdung to bruises, and the fruit is used as an emetic, and in the Hindi system used externally as an anodyne in rheumatism; i. q. *Mingdhal*.

**MENDRÚ** *मेंदरु* s. m. (K.) A handsome small evergreen (*Dodonaea Burmanniana* Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceae*) well suited for hedges, for which it is often used. It is common in Trans-Indus, and occurs frequently in the Salt Range. Its branches are tough, and used by the people in the east to put under the earth of their roofs. The leaves are hard and dry, and only eaten by cattle when very hungry; i. q. *Mirandá*.

**MENDUKÍ** *मेंडुकी* s. f. The dung projection above the rear of the feet of cattle, sheep, horses; a frog.

**MENGAN** *मेंगण* } s. f. The dung  
**MENGNI** *मेंगनी* } of the goat and sheep.

**MENGHLÚ** *मेंघलु* s. m. { (Pof.) A cloud; i. q. *Meghlá* which see.

**MENGRÁ** *मेंगरा* s. m. A bullock with a ring on his tail (used in the Hoshiarpur district.)

**MENH** *मेंह* s. m. Rain; (M.) a female buffalo; i. q. *Mainh*.

**MEP** *मेप* s. f. (Pof.) Measurement; i. q. *Máp*:—*Sohán dí jímín bhi kachchi, wáp bhi kachchi, jabán bhi kachchi*. *Sohán* (a stream) lands, *Sohán* measurements and the word of a *Soháni* are all unstable.

**MEPU** *मेपु* s. m. A vessel used in measuring, a measure.

**MERÁ** *मेरा* pron. (gen. of *maín*.) My, mine;—s. m. (M.) Loamy soil; i. q. *Mairá*.

**MERANDÚ** *मेरंदु* s. m. A small tree. (*Elæodendron Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineae*) not uncommon in the eastern part of the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The timber is white, soft, and fragile, and is used only for small wood work and for fuel.

**MERH** *मेहु* s. f. The oxen of a threshing floor; a crowd (See also *Mehar*); (M.) the rope by which the line of oxen treading out corn are tied to one another and to the post in the centre of the threshing-floor; i. q. *Jotar*.

**MERHÁ** *मेहुा* s. m. The same as *Méhlá*.

**MERU** *मेरु* s. f. The bead in which the two ends of a rosary are joined; a head man.

**MERÚ** *मेरु* s. m. The stem of a *huggá* which supports the *chilam*, the name of a tree. See *Mardí*.

**MESÁ** *मेसा* } s. m. A sheep skin  
**MESHÁ** *मेसा* } dressed and coloured; soot, lampblack;—a. (Pof.) Perverse, taciturn, not disposed to answer; i. q. *Misrá*.

**MESH** *मेस* s. f. (M.) A file of bullock's threshing.

**MESÍYÁN** *मेमीयां* s. f. pl. (Pof.) Piles; i. q. *Mamesián, Mauwesián*.

METE ਮੇਤੇ } *pron. (obl. Main.) By*  
METON ਮੇਤੋਂ } *or from me.*

METHAR ਮੇਥਰ *s. m. (M.)* A plant from which *sajji*, impure carbonate of soda, is made.

METHE ਮੇਥੇ	<i>s. m. pl.</i>	} A plant ( <i>Trigonella</i> <i>fœnum græ-</i> <i>cum</i> , Nat. Ord. <i>Legu-</i> <i>minosæ</i> )
METHÍ ਮੇਥੀ	<i>s. f.</i>	
METHRÁ ਮੇਥਰਾ	<i>s. m.</i>	
METHRÍ ਮੇਥਰੀ	<i>s. f.</i>	
METRÁ ਮੇਤਰਾ	<i>s. m.</i>	
METRÍ ਮੇਤਰੀ	<i>s. f.</i>	

commonly cultivated in the cold weather, and is grown for fodder but the young leaves are used as a pot-herb. The leaves are dried and used as seasoning. The seeds are used in fomentations and are given for colic and flatulency, and in the Arabian system for dysentery. They are considered tonic and demulcent, laxative and vermicide and emmenagogue. The seeds are roasted and used as coffee, and to form a yellow dye. The *methí* of Kasur is especially famous.

MEṬNÁ ਮੇਟਣਾ *v. a.* To blot out, to erase, to cancel, to do away.

MEUN ਮੇਉਂ *s. m.* A sailor, a boatman, a waterman.

MEUNÁ ਮੇਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be contained in, to go into, to find room.

MEUNÍ ਮੇਉਣੀ *s. f.* A female of the boatman caste.

MEURÁ ਮੇਉੜਾ *s. m.* A *Gurú's* priest.

MEURÍ ਮੇਉੜੀ *s. f.* The wife, daughter of a *gurú's* priest.

MEWÁ ਮੇਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mewah*. Fruit:—*mewe wále*, *mewe dár*, *a.* Fruitful:—*mewá farosh*, *s. m.* A fruit-seller.

MIÁD ਮਿਆਦ *s. f.* Time, period; usance.

MIÁDÍ ਮਿਆਦੀ *a.* Limited, terminable.

MIÁN ਮਿਆਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Miyán*. The sheath of a sword, dagger, the middle, the midst:—*mián bhái*, *s. m.* Two men living with one woman.

MIÁN ਮੀਆਂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Miyán*. Sir, good Sir; a gentleman; a general title of respect among Muhammadans; a master; a husband; a father, papa; an evil spirit; a title of the sons of Rajput princes (in the hill states):—*mián ji*, *s. m.* A teacher of youth; a schoolmaster, a title of respect among Muhammadans:—*mián miṭṭhú*, *s. m.* A parrot, so called by Muhammadans, the Hindu term is *Gangá Rám*:—*mián bábi ráji te kí karegá káji*. When a husband and wife agree with each other, what will the *Káji* do, *i. e.*, he will have nothing to do, as they are entitled to look after their own concerns.—Prov. to show that when there is a mutual good understanding, out-siders cannot hinder matters.

MIÁNÁ ਮਿਆਨਾ *s. m.* A sedan, a travelling chair.

MIÁNÍ ਮਿਆਨੀ *s. f.* The middle piece in trousers between the legs.

MIARÁ ਮਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* (K.) A big field roller called *Suhággá* in the plains.

MIÁUN ਮਿਆਉਂ *s. f.* The cry of a cat, the mewing of a cat:—*káñh dí billí miáun kiun kare*. You can't expect a wooden cat to mew.—Prov. to show that a timid person can not take a bold step.

MÍCH ਮੀਚ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mírtya*. Death, extinction.

MICHÁUNÁ ਮਿਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To get in motion, to set agoing, to excite, to kindle; to begin; to cause to shut (the eyes); *i. q.* *Macháuná*.

MICHCHHARĪA HOIĀ

ਮਿੱਛਰਿਆ  
ਹੋਇਆa. In a great rage; i. q. *Machchhariā hoid.*MICHCHNĀ ਮਿੱਚਣਾ v. a. To compare,  
to measure.

MICHKĀ ਮਿਚਕਾ } s. m. A plant  
MICHKĀ ਮੀਚਕਾ } which possess  
MICHKANĀ ਮਿਚਕਣਾ } strong febrile  
MICHKANĀ ਮੀਚਕਣਾ } fuge proper-  
MICHUKĀ ਮੀਚੁਕਾ } ties; i. q.

*Mechkḍ.*MICHNĀ ਮਿਚਣਾ v. n. To fall out, to  
come to pass, to happen, to arise, to get  
under way, to be kindled.MICHNĀ ਮੀਚਣਾ v. a. To close the  
eyes; to shut the hand or mouth.MICHREN ਮੀਚਰੇਨ s. m. A plant  
(*Pedicularis pectinātā*, Nat. Ord. *Scrophula-  
riaceæ*) common in the Panjab Him-  
alaya. In Kanawar the pounded leaves  
are given for hæmoptysis.MIDĀRĪ ਮਿਦਾਰੀ s. m. A bear man,  
a juggler. See *Madārī*.MIDDHĀ ਮਿੱਧਣਾ v. a. To stir up,  
to mix, to tread (mortar); to rumple, to  
tumble (clothes, paper); to spoil by  
walking across (a grain field.)

MIDPHĀ ਮੀਢਾ s. m. A ram.

MIDHĀUNĀ ਮਿਧਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause  
to be stirred, mixed, trodden, rumbled.MIDPHĪ ਮੀਢੀ s. f. A plaited strand in  
a woman's hair; i. q. *Medhī*, *Menḍhī*.MIHALNĀ ਮਿਹਲਣਾ v. n. To be com-  
fortable, to enjoy one's self, to live well.MIHAR ਮਿਹੜ s. f. See *Mehar*.

MIHAR ਮਿਹਰ } s. f. Mercy, kindness,  
MIHR ਮਿਹਰ } compassion, pity, fa-

vour; feeling, sympathy, prosperity; the  
small pox:—*miharbāg*, *miharwāg*, a. s. m.  
Merciful, kind, compassionate, gracious,  
benevolent, friendly; a friend; c. v.  
*hōḍ*;—*mihar bāḡī*, *mihrwāḡī*, *miharbāḡī*,  
*miharwāḡī*, s. f. Mercy, kindness, pity,  
benevolence, clemency, compassion,  
favour; c. v. *karnī*.

MIHĪN ਮੀਹੀ } s. m. Rain, a shower;  
MIHIN ਮਿਹੀ } i. q. *Mīḡh*.  
MIHN ਮੀਹੀ }

MIHNĀ ਮਿਹਣਾ s. m. See *Mehḡā*.

MIHNAT ਮਿਹਨਤ s. f. Labour, toil;  
trouble, pains, effort, exertion, endeavour,  
calling, trade; business; attention, dili-  
gence; the reward of a labourer:—*mihnat  
wāḍḡī*, v. n. To turn to account (one's  
labour):—*mihnat majūrī*, s. f. Labour  
and wages; daily labour.

MIHNATĀNĀ ਮਿਹਨਤਾਨਾ s. m. Cor-  
rupted from the Arabic word *Mihnatānāh*.  
Remuneration, fee:—*wakīl dī mihnatānā*,  
s. m. Pleader's or counsel's fee.

MIHNATĪ ਮਿਹਨਤੀ a. s. m. Industri-  
ous, laborious, painstaking, hardy; one  
who labours, a labourer.

MIHRAMMAT ਮਿਹਰੱਮਤ s. f. Compas-  
sion, mercy; i. q. *Mahrammat*.

MIHRĪ ਮਿਹਰੀ s. f.; a. A woman; a  
*mahirā's* wife; consecrated and left at  
large (a cow.)

**MIHRÚ ਮਿਹਰੂ** *a., s. m.* Pertaining to a buffalo; (*M.*) a maggot which cuts its way through the ridge of the back into the flesh, and grows to a great size, an inch long, and as thick as a finger. It is said to do no harm, but the flesh swells, and the presence of a number of these maggots in the flesh must disorder the system. It seems only to infest cows and bullocks.

**MIHTAR ਮਿਹਤਰ** *s. m.* The name of a caste, the same as *Chúrhá* (in some districts the same as *Chamár*), an honorific title of sweepers, shoemakers; the headman of a caste.

**MIHTARÍ ਮਿਹਤਰੀ** *s. f.* The office of *Mihtar* or headman of a caste.

**MIHTARNÍ ਮਿਹਤਰਨੀ** } *s. f.* A female  
**MIHTRÁNÍ ਮਿਹਤਰਾਣੀ** } of the *Mihtar*  
caste.

**MIJ ਮਿਜ** } *s. f.* The brain, the  
**MIJH ਮਿੱਝ** } marrow.

**MÍJÁ ਮੀਜਾ** *s. f.* Counting, summing up, sum total; will, purpose, desire; medium size.

\* **MIJMÁN ਮਿਜਮਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mahmán*. A son-in-law, a guest; *i. q.* *Mimdy*.

\* **MIJMÁNANÍ ਮਿਜਮਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female guest.

\* **MIJMÁNÍ ਮਿਜਮਾਣੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mezbání*. A feast, an entertainment, hospitality; an invitation to a feast.

**MIKDÁR ਮਿਕਦਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Miqdár*. Magnitude, dimension; quantity, weight; amount, rate; measure.

**MIKDÁRÁ ਮਿਕਦਾਰ** *s. m.* An elephant.

**MIKKAR ਮਿਕਰ** *s. f.* A small lump (of *kaṅkar*, salt, *gur*).

**MIKKNÁ ਮਿਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To change one's name secretly as practised by boys in play.

**MILANSÁR ਮਿਲਨਸਾਰ** *a.* Friendly, disposed to be familiar, sociable, affable, civil.

**MILANSÁRÍ ਮਿਲਨਸਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Friendliness, sociability, affability.

**MILÁP ਮਿਲਾਪ** *s. m.* Agreement, harmony, concord, union; a meeting, an interview; a treaty, an alliance, reconciliation:—*miláp karnd*, *v. n.* To be reconciled to:—*miláp karwáṅḡ*, *v. a.* To reconcile, to conciliate, see also *Itfák*:—*miláp rakkhḡ*, *v. n.* To agree with, to live in concord.

**MILÁPAN ਮਿਲਾਪਣ** *s. f.* } *A*  
**MILÁPARÁ ਮਿਲਾਪਰਾ** *s. m.* } friend,  
**MILÁPI ਮਿਲਾਪੀ** *s. m.* } an intimate acquaintance, an associate.

**MILÁU ਮਿਲਾਉ** *s. m.* Mixture, mingling, compounding (medicines); adulteration, resemblance, agreement, fitness, suitableness.

**MILÁUNÁ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To mix, to blend; to cause to meet, to bring together, to join; to adjust, to apply; to compare, to reconcile, to assimilate; to cause to cohabit, to pimp.

**MILÁURÁ ਮਿਲਾਉਰਾ** *a.* Affable, courteous, disposed to be kind to all, sociable, civil.

**MILÁWÁ** **मिलावा** *s. m.* Union:

—*Bharat milāwá, s. m. lit.* The meeting together of Ramchandra and his brother Bharat on the occasion of the return of the former after 12 years' exile from Ajudhia and after defeating Ravana. This ceremony is performed every year in October after a few days of the *Rám Idá* festival have lapsed:—*shabā milāwá hot hai, diḥ milāwá nāḥ.* "A meeting through words can be, but a meeting in the flesh may not be." Lines to show that intercourse may still be had with those who have gone hence, through their words and writings though not in person."

**MILECHH** **मिलेछ** *s. m.* } See  
**MILECHHNÍ** **मिलेछनी** *s. f.* } *Ma-*  
*lechh.*

**MILK** **मिलक** *s. f.* A family inheritance (i. e., land, house, well); a patrimony, landed property; (*M.*) a soil with a deep layer of good rich friable clay on the surface, and sand underlying it at a considerable depth. It is the most esteemed; crops of every kind grow well on it, and it requires less irrigation than other soils.

**MILKAYYAT** **मिलकयज** *s. f.* Proprietary right in land; landed or real property.

**MILKAN** **मिलकट** *s. f.* } One who  
**MILKÍ** **मिलकी** *s. m.* } has a  
patrimony, one who inherits an estate,  
one who receives possession of land.

**MILKH** **मिलख** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Milk*. A family estate, a patrimony.

**MILKHAN** **मिलखट** *s. f.* } One who  
**MILKHÍ** **मिलखी** *s. m.* } holds  
an estate, one who receives a patri-  
mony.

**MILLAT** **मिल्लत** *s. f.* Friendship, harmony, attachment, affection.

**MILLATAN** **मिल्लतन** *s. f.* } An ac-  
**MILLATÍ** **मिल्लती** *s. m.* } quaintance, an associate, a friend.

**MILNÁ** **मिलना** *v. n.* To meet, to visit, to associate; to agree, to tally, to correspond, to be similar, to resemble, to be like; to be united, to be mixed, to be joined, to coalesce; to cohabit; to obtain, to be attained; to clasp, to embrace; to combine together; to agree with, to be unanimous; to be reconciled, to agree; to suit; to find; to cause to bind; to give milk (a cow.)

**MILNÍ** **मिलनी** *s. f.* A meeting, an interview; a meeting for arranging a wedding, presents given by the bride's father or relatives to the bridegroom's father and other relatives on the occasion of such meeting; *c. w. karní.*

**MÍMÁ** **मीमा** *s. m.* A term of affection applied to a young calf or a little child.

**MIMHÁR** **मिमहार** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mírāb* and Arabic word *Mimār*. The water bailiff on an inundation-canal. His duty is to look after the distribution of the water while the canals are running.

**MÍMÍ** **मीमी** *s. f.* A term of affection applied to a female young calf; a little girl; a young kid; a cow; a breast or nipple of a woman (spoken to a child).

**MIMIÁUNÁ** **मिमिआउटा** } *v. a.* To  
**MIMYÁUNÁ** **मिमयाउटा** } cry (a kid  
or lamb), to baa.

**MÍN** **मीन** *s. f.* A fish; the sign Pisces:—*mín mekh, s. f.* Distinction; objection:—*mín mekh karná, v. n.* To criticise.



**MÍNĀ** ਮੀਣਾ *v. n.* A bull or ox with the horns inclined downward along the face; a nickname given by the Sikh Gurús to those who pretended to become Gurús, while they were unfit for the noble work as *mínā masandīd*:—*mínā bajār* *s. m.* A fancy fair.

**MÍNĀÍ** ਮਿਣਾਈ *s. f.* Measuring; compensation for measuring.

**MÍNĀKĀR** ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰ *s. m.* An inlayer of colours, an enameller on silver.

**MÍNĀKĀRÍ** ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Enamelling on silver. The colours exhibited are blue, green and red.

**MÍNĀUNĀ** ਮਿਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be measured.

**MIND** ਮਿੰਟ *s. m., f.* A moment, a minute, an instant, a very short time:—*mindku, ad.* About a moment.

**MIND** ਮੀਂਡ *s. f.* The support for the strings at the lower end of a guitar; a ledge, a ridge.

**MINDAK** ਮੀਂਡਕ } *s. m.* A frog; *i. q.*  
**MINDUK** ਮੀਂਡੁਕ } *Meṇḍak, Daddū.*

**MINDHĀ** ਮੀਂਢਾ *s. m.* A ram; *i. q.* *Meḍhā.*

**MINDHAL** ਮੀਂਧਲ *s. m.* See *Meṇḍphal.*

**MINDHĀUNĀ** ਮਿਧਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
**MINDHWĀUNĀ** ਮਿਧਵਾਉਣਾ } *To*  
cause to be stirred, mixed, trodden, rumbled; *i. q.* *Midhāuṇā.*

**MINDHÍ** ਮੀਂਢੀ *s. f.* See *Míḍhí,* *Meḍhí.*

**MINDHÍ** ਮੀਂਧੀ *s. f.* A plant used for staining the hands and feet red. See *Mahindí.*

**MINDUKÍ** ਮੀਂਡੁਕੀ *s. f.* A female frog; the bony projection immediately above the hinder part of the feet of cattle, sheep; a disease in horse's feet.

**MING** ਮੀਂਗ } *s. f.* Droppings  
**MINGAN** ਮੀਂਗਣ } or ordure of  
**MINGAN** ਮੀਂਗਨ } sheep and  
goats, hare, rat, and other such animals;  
*i. q.* *Mengān,*

**MINH** ਮੀਂਹ *s. m.* Rain, a shower:—*pār dī kaṇḍhī kái ṭing sarīṅh dī; wehlā wālā jūwā jhāwār mính dī.* On the farther bank is a branch of siris wood return quickly like a shower of rain.—Song.

**MINHĀN** ਮੀਂਹਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* Accusation, reproach:—*ghīā wīṭīā thāl, ná mínhān ná gālā.* The ghee dropped into the tray of itself, there is no need for reproaches or words:—*hatthīā meṇḍī, pairīā meṇḍī; apṛe mínheṅ kūr qeṇḍī.* She has henna on her hands and henna on her feet, she gives the reproaches due to herself to others.—Prov. meaning she has all the signs of being a bad character herself, and yet she accuses others of being no better than they should be.

**MINDHÍ** ਮੀਂਹਦੀ *s. f.* See *Meṇḍhí,* *Mainḍhí, Mahindí.*

**MINÍ** ਮੀਣੀ *s. f.* A cow with the horns turning downward along the face.

**MINJH** ਮਿੱਝ *s. f.* See *Mijh.*

**MINJRÍ** ਮੀਂਜਰੀ *s. m.* See *Ghásuel.*

**MINJHUN** ਮਿਨਝੁਨ *pron. (K.)* Me, to me.

**MIN MIN** ਮਿਣ ਮਿਣ *s. m.* The noise made by flies; dullness, slowness, sloth:—*miṅ miṅ karnā, v. a.* To speak slowly, to be slow motioned.

**MINMINÁT** भिन्मिनाट *s. m.* Swarming and buzzing of flies; delay; slothfulness.

**MINNÁ** भिन्न *c. a.* To measure.

**MINNAT** भिन्न *s. f.* Entreaty, supplication, beseeching:—*minant dár, s. m.* Obsequiously entreating, supplicant, beseeching:—*minnat dári, s. f.* Making supplication, presenting a request.

**MINNHÁ** भिन्हा *a.* Dim. not shining brightly (the sun, moon, lamp); slight; perverse, not disposed to answer, taciturn, revengeful.

**MINTÍ** भिन्ती *s. f.* Measuring, measure.

**MINWÁÍ** भिन्वाही *s. f.* Measuring; wages for measuring.

**MINWÁUNÁ** भिन्वाउना *c. a.* To cause to be measured.

**MINYÁR** भिन्जार *s. m.* A plant (*Andropogon annulatus*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) which is abundant in many parts of the Panjab plains. It is considered excellent fodder for bullocks, and when green for horses.

**MÍR** मीर *s. m. lit.* A chief, a head; a title by which *Sayads* are called; a title of respect applied to a *Mirásí*;—*s. f.* A heap of small *couries* set as a mark to be thrown at (in certain games):—*mír bahir, s. m.* An admiral; a collector of port duties:—*mír bahirí, s. f.* Ferriage, port duties:—*mír munshí, s. m.* (*lit.* Head *Munshí*, a chief Secretary). An officer in charge of the Vernacular Department of the Panjab Government or in any Resident's Office; a Foreign Secretary or Foreign Minister in the Native States:—*mír sakár, shakár, s. m.* One who has charge of animals kept for the chase, a game keeper, a chief huntsman:—*mír shakáran, mír shakárá, s. f.* A game keeper's wife.

**MIRACH** भिरच *s. f.* See *Mirch*.

**MIRÁJ** भिराज *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Miráj*. The night journey of Muhammad to heaven.

**MÍRÁN** मीरान *s. m.* Chief, king; God (a religious term); a name of Muhammad.

**MIRA NDÚ** भिरंदु *s. m.* See *Mirándi*.

**MIRÁS** भिरास *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mirás*. An inheritance, anything inherited, a patrimony.

**MIRÁSÍ** भिरामी } *s. m.* A caste of  
**MÍRÁSÍ** मीरामी } Muhammadans,  
employed as musicians, bards, and genealogists, a man of that caste; *i. q.*  
*Dám*:—*mírásí jhok, s. f. (M.)* A share given to any *mírásí* who is present at the division of the produce.

**MIRÁSAN** भिरामट } *s. f.* A female of  
**MÍRÁSAN** मीरामट } the *Mírásí* caste.

**MIRCH** भिरच } *s. f. pl. mirchā,*  
**MIRICH** भिरिच } Pepper.—*kálí*

*mirch, s. f.* Black Pepper *Piper nigrum*, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*, used as a condiment, and medicinally as a stimulant, in cholera and other diseases, also locally as a rubefacient, and in various skin diseases and piles.—*lál mirch, s. f.* Red Pepper. This the product of many varieties of *Capsicum*. *C. annuum, C. baccatum*, bird pepper, *C. grossum*, the large round kind. *C. frutescens* the ordinary shrubby plant, *C. Nepalensis, C. purpureum, C. conoides, C. pyramidale*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*. Red pepper is an important article of diet, and is also used medicinally. *C. Fastigiatum* yields the true Guinea or Chilli pepper, the small shining orange coloured pod. This is the variety most often used medicinally:—*harí mirch, s. f.* green chillies:—*kaghol mirch, s. f.* See *Kaghol*:—*mírchān laggníā, v. n.* To smart, to feel a smart; *met.* to be much vexed, to be irritated.

**MIRCHAI** ਮਿਰਚੈਈ *s. f.* A medicinal purgative seed, the seed of the *ishk pechā* *Pharbitis nil*, or *Ipomoea Cœrulea*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

**MIRCHĀGAND** ਮਿਰਚੀਆਗੰਦ *s. m.* The root sheaths of *Khawwā*, *Pannā* which see.

**MIRDAHĀ** ਮਿਰਦਹਾ *s. m.* (*lit.* Master of ten.) A headman, a village guard.

**MARDANG** ਮਰਦੰਗ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Martang*. A musical instrument consisting of two drums, leathered at one end and beaten both at once.

**MIRDANGĪ** ਮਿਰਦੰਗੀ } *s. m.* One  
**MIRDANGĪĀ** ਮਿਰਦੰਗੀਆ } who plays on the *Mardang*.

**MIRG** ਮਿਰਗ *s. m.* A deer; a wild animal:—*mirg chhdā*, *s. m.* A deer skin worn and used as bedding by Hindu devotees by whom it is held sacred:—*mirg rāj*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the king of wild beasts). A lion:—*mirg nainā*, *mirg wargī akkh*, *s. m. f.* Having eyes like a deer, fawn-eyed:—*mirg tarishnā*, *s. m.* The mirage:—*mirg tarishnā dā jal*, *s. f.* The water of the mirage; delusion of *Māyā*.

**MIRGĪ** ਮਿਰਗੀ *s. f.* Epilepsy:—*mirgī dūgī*, *v. n.* To have an epileptic fit:—*mirgī wāldā*, *s. m.* An epileptic.

**MIRHUN** ਮਿਰਹੂੰ *s. m.* (*M.*) A wild pig.

**MIRĪ** ਮੀਰੀ *s. m. f.* The one who stands first in any play; the one who has the first throw at the *Mīr*; a man of thrift and standing; the spinal marrow.

**MIRIKKNĀ** ਮਿਰਿੱਕਣਾ *v. n.* To change one's name in play, to be broken (the point of a pencil or anything brittle.)

**MIRJĀ** ਮਿਰਜਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mirzā*. A title of respect given to *Mughals*; the name of the lover of *Sāhibā*:—*Mirja gāund*, *v. a.* To sing the song of *Mirja* and *Sāhibā*.

**MIRJAI** ਮਿਰਜੈਈ *s. f.* A jacket with long sleeves.

**MIRJANG** ਮਿਰਜੰਗ *s. m.* A jew's harp.

**MIRK** ਮਿਰਕ *s. m.* (*M.*) A tribe.

**MIRKNĀ** ਮਿਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be broken (the point of a pencil.)

**MIRMIRĪ** ਮਿਰਮਿਰੀ *s. f.* Incipient pain in the stomach or bowels; a sense of heat in the blood; a sudden sinking.

**MIROṢ** ਮਿਰੋੜ *s. m.* See *Maroṣ*.

**MIROṢE DENĀ** ਮਿਰੋੜੇ ਦੇਣਾ *v. n.* To squeeze and press the limbs; *s. q.* *Maroṣe deṇā*.

**MIRSADĀ** ਮੀਰਸਦਾ *s. m.* A caste of Muhammadans.

**MIRRĪ** ਮਿੱਰੀ *s. m.* See *Chilgojā*, *Neujā*.

**MIRT** ਮਿਰਤ *s. f.* Death:—*mirt lok*, *s. m.* The habitation of the mortals, the earth.

**MIRTAK** ਮਿਰਤਕ *a.* Dead.

**MIRUKAR** ਮਿਰੁਕਰ *s. f.* See *Lamb*.

**MIS** ਮਿਸ *s. m.* Copper.

**MISAL** ਮਿਸਲ *s. f.* Subjection, dependency, allegiance, (of a *Sardār* or other petty ruler), the documents or records of

a case in court, the confederacies which ruled in the old Sikh times, e.g., *Phulkidā misal*, *Bhangidā misal*:—*misal dār*, *s. m.* A *Sardār* or other petty ruler who is under the authority of a *Rājā*.

**MISAR** **मिसर** *s. f.* A Brahman, a title of respect given to a Brahman; Egypt:—*misarpund*, *s. m.* The rank or position of a *Misar*, the Brahminic office.

**MISHTĀN** **मिषटाण** *s. m.* The products of sugarcane, as sugar, molasses.

**MISNĀ** **मीसना** *a.* Perverse, taciturn, not disposed to answer.

**MISRĀÍ** **मिसरायी** *s. f.* The rank of Brahman, the employment or business of a Brahman; the monies he receives.

**MISRĀNÍ** **मिसराणी** *s. f.* A female of the Brahman's caste.

**MISRÍ** **मिसरी** *s. f.* Crystallised sugar, lump sugar, loaf sugar:—*misrī dā kujjā*, *s. m.* Sugar candy:—*sálib misrī*, *s. f.* An esculent root (*Eulophia Campestris*, *E. Herbacea*, *E. Vera*, *Nat. Ord. Orchidaceae*). The best kinds are said to come from Afghanistan and Kashmir. The *sálib* is chiefly esteemed as a tonic and aphrodisiac:—*shalgam misrī*, *s. f.* See *Dang-shalts*:—*shakákal misrī*, *s. f.* The eringo (*Eryngium planum*, *E. dichotomum*, *Nat. Ord. Umbellifera*) grows wild in Kashmir and the neighbouring tract, as well as in the Pesháwar plain, and in the Salt Range. It is considered tonic and aphrodisiac.

**MISS** **मिँस** *s. f.* A general name which includes the following crop, peas, gram, moth, *múng*, *máñh*, *masar*, *makáí*, *juár*; a mixture of two or more kinds of grain:—*s. f.* English word Miss. Young woman or girl, a miss, a title of address to an unmarried woman:—*miss tariss*, *miss tiriss*, *miss tiss*, *s. f.* Any bread stuff besides wheat, a mixture of two or more kinds of grain.

**MISSÁ** **मिँसा** } *a.* Of or belonging  
**MISSAH** **मिँसह** } to grain of some

other species than wheat; of mixed grain (bread, a heap of grain, a mass of chaff); made of copper (a vessel):—*missá tissá*, *missá tarissá*, *dhissá*, *a.* Of mixed sorts or other than wheat (grain):—*a.* (*M.*) Of foregoing:—*missá bhúñ*, *s. m.* Straw of these crops opposed to *baggá bhúñ* (straw of wheat and barley.)

**MISSÍ** **मिँसी** *s. m. f.* Copper; land of light sandy soil:—*a.* Fem. of *Missá*:—*s. f.* Black oxide of Manganese used for blackening the teeth (*nissi*); (*M.*) the female of the black partridge:—*sikh missí*, *missí chíttí*, *s. m.* Oxide of zinc.

**MISTAR** **मिसत्र** *s. f.* A board or paste-board on which a string is stretched back and forth for ruling paper.

**MISTARÍ** **मिसत्री** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word *Master*. A head artificer:—*mistarí khndá*, *s. m.* A workshop.

**MISWÁK** **मिसदाक** *s. f.* See *Maswák*.

**MÍT** **मीड** *s. f.* A friend.

**MITÁÚ** **मिटाऊ** *a.* Capable of being blotted or rubbed out;—*s. m.* One who rubs or blots out, a person who is disposed to settle a dispute or quell a mutiny.

**MITÁUNÁ** **मिटाऊना** *v. a.* To rub out, to blot out, to cancel, to do away. See *Meṭṭá*, *Miṭṭá*.

**MITH** **मिष** *s. f.* Advice, counsel, plan, arrangement;—*s. m.* (*K.*) A friend.

**MITHÁÍ** **मिठाई** }  
**MITHÁS** **मिठाम** } *s. f.* Sweetness.  
**MITTHAT** **मिँठड** }

**MITHAUNÁ** मिथाउना *v. a.* To cause to be appointed, decided, or arranged.

**MITHÍGÁ** मिथीगा *s. m.* A small shrub (*Lonicera augustifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya, up to near the Indus. Its small red, sweet fruit is eaten.

**MITHLÁ** मिठला *s. m.* *Gwilandina bonduc*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*. The hard round seed is used in a variety of diseases: *Convolvataria*, see *mitthá dodyá*.

**MITHLÚNÁ** मिठलुना *a.* Not well salted, insipid, unsavoury.

**MITHNÁ** मिथना *v. a.* To advice, to assume, to plan, to appoint, to decide, to arbitrate.

**MITHRÁ** मिठरा *a. (K.)* Good natured. See *Gaddi*.

**MITÍ** मिठी *s. f.* Date, day of the month, the day from which interest is reckoned, a month; interest, discount:—*mití paigí*, *v. a.* To mature a bill:—*mití kaffal*, *v. a.* To discount:—*mití puijāt, puggat*, *v. n.* To expire the date of a bill.

**MÍṬNÁ** मीटना *v. a.* To close (the eyes), to shut (the hand or mouth.)

**MITNÁ** मिटना *v. n.* To be rubbed out, to be cancelled, to be blotted out; to come to an end, to become extinct, to die out; to be destroyed, to be annihilated; to pass away; to be settled, (a quarrel); to yield, to give place; to dwindle, to become faint (light); to fade (colour); to fall in an engagement; (*Pol.*) to be contained in, to go into, to find room.

**MITRÁÍ** मित्राई *s. f.* Friendship, familiarity.

**MITRÁNÍ** मित्राई *s. f.* The wife or daughter of a sweeper, *ṭ. q.* *Mehtrání*.

**MÍṬṬÁ** मीṬṬा *s. m.* A wooden vessel carried by *Muhammadan faqirs*.

**MITTARTÁ** मित्रता } *s. f.* Friend-  
**MITTARTÁÍ** मित्रताई } ship,  
familiarity.

**MITTHÁ** मिठा *a., s. m.* Sweet; deficient (salt); sweet water, i.e., fresh, scarce, dear (time); a sweet citron *Citrus medica*; a general name for sweets as sugar, molasses; a poison (used of arsenic and *mauh-rá*):—*mitthá samá*, *s. m.* Time of scarcity:—*mitthá bolná*, *v. n.* To speak mildly:—*mitthá páni*, *s. m.* Sweet water; Lemonade:—*mitthá tel*, *s. m.* Oil of sesame, sweet oil:—*mitthá telyá*, *s. m.* A very active vegetable poison (*Aconitum ferox*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*):—*mitthá múnk karduṇḍ*, *v. n.* To give one sweetmeat, money to bribe:—*mitthá múnk karná*, *v. a.* To take sugar or sweets:—*mitthá siṭhā*, *s. m.* Sweets of any kind, any of the products of sugarcane, as sugar, molasses:—*mitthá bish*, *s. m.* A poison obtained from the *Aconitum ferox*:—*mitthá dodyá* see *Mitthá telyá*:—*mitthá doliyá*, *s. m.* A species of *Convolvataria* used as a drug, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*:—*mitthá tendá*, *s. m.* The fruit of *Diospyros tomentosa*, Nat. Ord. *Ebenaceae*, the wood is dark and heavy but rare, Hill ebony:—*mitthá gáchuṭ*, *s. f.* A soft saponaceous drab coloured earth; *i. q.* *Gáchuṭ mitti*, *Mitthá sahj khurdani*, *s. f.* Fuller's earth, (Dera Ghazi Khan.)

**MITTHÍ** मिठी *a., s. f.* Dim. of *Mitthá*; *met.* a kiss:—*mitthí bolí*, *s. f.* A sweet language:—*mitthí chhuri*, *s. f.* A sweet knife, i.e., one who while apparently a friend is at heart a bitter enemy:—*mitthí gall*, *s. f.* Honied words:—*mitthí mān*, *s. f.* Slow torture. See *Gujjhi mān*.

**MITTHIÁ** मिथिया } *a.* False, un-  
**MITTHIYÁ** मिथिया } truthful;

delusive, allusive;—*s. f.* A falsehood, a lie, untruthfulness, falsity:—*mitthiá bād*, *mitthiyá udd*, *s. m.* False speaking, a false speaking:—*mitthiá lādān*, *bāddi*, *icādan*, *wādī*, *s. m. f.* A false speaker, a liar.

**MITTHÚ** मिठु *s. m.* A kind of root, the product of a species of *Convolvataria*, used as Salap:—*miān mitthú*, *s. m.* See *miān*.

**MITTÍ भिटी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mritika*. Earth, dust, ashes, soil, land; a state of decay; a dead body, a corpse :—*mittí dā tel*, *s. m.* Kerosine oil :—*mittí karnā*, *v. a.* To dirty, to soil; to spoil, to mar :—*mittí de mull*, *v. a.* Cheap as dirt, very cheap :—*mittí hoṇā*, *v. n.* To be turned to clay; *met.* to be very much ashamed :—*mittí kharāb karnā*, *v. a.* To trouble, to harass :—*mittí kharāb hoṇā*, *v. n.* To be troubled, to be harassed :—*mittí dā mādho*, *s. m.* An effigy in clay; a blockhead, a stupid :—*mittí wichch mil jānā*, *v. n.* To be levelled in the ground; to be marred, spoilt :—*mittí wichch mittí milnā*, *v. n.* To be mingled with the dust; to be laid in the ground :—*mittí hoṇā*, *v. n.* To turn to clay :—*pāu mittí*, *v. n.* To put away a matter—“let us have no more of it.”

**MIWHÁL भिदगल** *s. m. (M.)* A buffalo herdsman :—*iho hāl miwhāl dā*, Allah be! *mālā*. If this is the state of the herdman, God befriend the herd!—Prov.

**MÍYÁN भीख** *s. m.* See *Mídā*.

**MÍYÁNÁ भीजाटा** *s. m.* A knick name of *Jāp*.

**MO में** *s. f. (M.)* See *Mock*.

**MOCH मेंच** *s. f.* A wrench to the ankle, twisting or spraining a joint :—*mockras*, *s. m.* *Bombax heptaphyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Bombacae*, also applied to the gum of *Hyperanthera moringa*, Nat. Ord. *Moringaceae*. The former tree is the *Simbal*, the latter the *Sohajā*. The gum is highly astringent. *Phul Supari* (*Areca Catechu*), is also sometimes called *Mockras*. The gum which exudes from the bark, is given often for dysentery and diarrhoea.

**MOCHAN मेंचट** *s. f.* A female of the *Mochí* caste.

**MOCHCHHÁ मेंछा** *s. m.* A cutting of a tree or beam, a short thick piece of timber :—*mochhe pāuṇā*, *v. n. lit.* To cut a

tree or thick piece of timber; *met.* to fight severely so as to cut off many heads; to kill many persons (in battle); to destroy one's property; to do one an injury.

**MOCHHNÁ मेंहटा** *v. a.* To put away, to remove, to forgive (sin).

**MOCHÍ मेंरी** *s. m.* A caste that work in leather, a shoe-maker.

**MOCHNÁ मेंचटा** *s. m.* A pair of tweezers.

**MOD मेंद** *s. f. (Pot.)* Foundation :—*mīnḥ wasse Sāwan faslān dā mod bādwān*. If it rains in *Sāwan*, the foundation of the crop is made.

**MODHÁ मेंहा** *s. m.* The shoulder. See *Mudhā*, *Mudhī*; *i. q. Monḥā*.

**MODHÍ मेंही** *s. m.* The man who stands at the edge of a well and handles the water bucket in drawing water; an ox in the yoke (as distinguished from those in front).

**MODHÚ मेंयु** *s. m.* A stupid man, a blockhead; a large and fat cat (in the latter sense a term of endearment.)

**MODÍ मेंरी** } *s. m.* A steward, a treasurer, a store-keeper :—*modí khānā*, *s. m.* A storehouse.

**MOGH मेंय** } *s. m.* A hole in a wall, roof or vessel.

**MOGH मेंय** } *s. f.* A cloud or clouds

**MOGHÁN मेंया** } in a radiating position, yellow clouds in the morning or evening :—*mogh pae dīn chāḥde*, *dā chhātī sarde*, *mogh pae dīn lahāde*, *dā chhātī wahāde*. When yellow clouds show in the morning, the women come home with their breasts burning; when yellow clouds show in the evening, the women come home with breasts dripping (with rain).—Prov.

**MOGHLÁ** **ਮੋਘਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An old tax on indigo. Its name would make it appear that it came down from the time of the Mughals, but probably the word was used originally on account of the arbitrary nature of the tax. Under Sawan Mal it was a tax in cash on indigo in addition to the Government share in kind. The amount varied with the market-price of indigo, i. e., in the Muzaffargarh district forty rupees per maund was the turning-point; if indigo sold for less than forty rupees, the *moghlá* was levied at three rupees per maund; if above, at six rupees. *Moghlá* lasted during the Sikh rule and was abolished on the British annexation.

**MOGLÁ** **ਮੋਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A pestle:—*ndé bñ nakhattid chind, moghlá laike chharn laggt, chittar hogiyá kigd.* Do not sow the worthless *chind*, I took a pestle and began to pound it, (but) my buttock became weak.—Prov. to show the hard and painful labour *chind* requires to pound in a mortar.

**MOH** **ਮੋਹ** } *s. m.* Love, affection,

**MOHU** **ਮੋਹੁ** } attachment; fascination, charm, allurements (commonly spoken of attachment to worldly things):—*moh-laid, v. a.* To fascinate, to charm, to enchant:—*moh paid, v. n.* To be in love, to be charmed:—*moh karná, v. a.* To love, to hold dear.

**MOHAN** **ਮੋਹਨ** *s. m. lit.* A sweet-heart; an epithet of Krishna:—*mohan bhog, s. m.* A sweetmeat, a sweetmeat offered to an idol.

**MOHAKRÍ** **ਮੋਹਕਰੀ** *s. m.* A plant (*Bryonia umbellata*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit is eaten, and on the Sutlej the root is said to be given for spermatorrhoea.

**MOHAR** **ਮੋਹਰ** } *s. f.* A seal; the  
**MOHUR** **ਮੋਹਰ** } impression of a seal;  
a stamp; a gold coin, a gold *mohar*; the front, the lead, the van of an army;—

(K.) the *masar* grain.. See *Masar*; *c. w. lagdugí*:—*mohar chháp, s. f.* A seal, a signet; a Government seal:—*ddge ddge te mohar hai.* There is a seal on every grain.—Prov. used to show that Destiny has sealed up every grain of food, to be opened only by the man for whom it is provided:—*ghar nán mohar chháp láugí, v. a.* To confiscate a house with its contents:—*mohar láugí, v. n.* To seal up, to put a seal on.

**MOHARLÁ** **ਮੋਹਰਲਾ** *a.* Foremost, front, leading, fore.

**MOHGAT** **ਮੋਹਗਤ** *a.* Knotty:—*mohgat púchhe páldá, khamán nán kháwan kí hálidá.* A knotty tailed ox is not lucky, he eats his master or the ploughman.—Prov.

**MOHLÁ** **ਮੋਹਲਾ** *s. m.* A pestle; *i. q.* *Moghlá.*

**MOHNÁ** **ਮੋਹਨਾ** *v. a.* See *moh laid* in *Moh*;—(K.) To steal.

**MOHNÍ** **ਮੋਹਨੀ** *s. f., a.* Charming, fascinating, winning;—*s. f.* Fascination; a charm, a charmer, a fascinating woman:—*mohní sárat, s. f.* A fascinating appearance or face.

**MOHR** **ਮੋਹਰ** *s. m. (K.)* A kind of bamboo.

**MOHRÁ** **ਮੋਹਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Muhrá.*

**MOHRE** **ਮੋਹਰੇ** *ad.* In front, early:—*mohre chhipe te pichchhe áwe, wachchhá mare duddh de háwe.* (The cow) that goes out early and comes in late, its calf dies for want of milk.—Prov.

**MOHRÍ** **ਮੋਹਰੀ** *s. m.* One who goes in front, a leader of an army;—*s. f. (M.)* A pulse (*Ervum lens.*) It is grown as a cold weather crop in lands which have been moistened by the annual rising of the rivers. See *Masar*:—*ddl mohrí dñ, dam pulá dd.* Only *mohrí* porridge and gives himself the airs of a *puláo.*—Prov.

**MOHRÁ** **ਮੋਹਰਾ** *s. m.* } See *Muhrá.*  
**MOHRÍ** **ਮੋਹਰੀ** *s. f.* }

**MOHRÍ** **ਮੋਹਰੀ** *s. f.* A post, a rail.

**MOHRÚ म०रु** *s. m.* *Quercus dilatata*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferæ*, the timber is so hard and heavy that it will not float.

**MOIL म०इल** *s. m.* A species of turmeric.

**MOKALÍ म०कली** *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Gonglá, Shalgam*.

**MOKH म०ख** *s. m., f.* Price; present; salvation (corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Moksha*); (*M.*) the price paid for an amulet (*taotj* or *phull*.) *Sayads*, incumbents of shrines, *faqirs, kutánás*, sell scraps of paper with some words written on them, generally the name of God, which the buyers hang round their own necks or the necks of children or cattle to protect them from evil spirits and the evil eye. The price is always exacted before the amulet is given. A very efficient amulet can be bought for five pice, but sometimes as much as one rupee is given.

**MOKLÁ म०कला** *m.* } *a.* Loose; ample,

**MOKLÍ म०कली** *f.* } large, wide, open, capacious; distant, remote;—*ad.* Far, further, far off.—*chare pásse ráh mogle hoqe, v. n.* To have all four sides or roads open.—Prov. used of an unworthy relative:—*panth parás mogle hoqe, v. n.* To be at liberty to go any where, to be free from care and anxiety.

**MOL म०ल** *s. m.* A kind of turmeric; (*M.*) a fold of cloth laid on the head or wound round it; (*K.*) a long pestle for pounding rice in the *ukkhál, ukkhli*, or mortar of wood.

**MOLE म०ले** *s. m.* A pretty lilac flower (*Brassica Griffithii*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*) which is not uncommon in parts of the lower hills, Trans-Indus, and of the Salt Range. It is used as a pot-herb.

**MOM म०म** *s. m.* Bees-wax; wax:—*mom battí, wattí, s. f.* A wax candle:—*mom dil, a.* Kind, tender-hearted, pitiful:—*mom jámmá, s. m.* Wax cloth, cere-cloth:—*mom raugan, s. m.* A kind

of varnish, a polish of wax and oil:—*mom dd nakk, s. m.* (*lit.* A nose of wax.) A pliable man; a fickle-minded person; *c. w. hongd, karná.*

**MOMAN म०मट** } *s. m.* A true believer,

**MOMIN म०मिड** } an orthodox Muham-

madan, a true Muhammadan; a Muhammadan weaver:—*músh momná de te andar káfarán de, or shakál momná de te kamm shaitánán de.* The face of a saint, and a devil at heart or the face of a true believer but at heart an infidel, devil at heart.—Prov.

**MOMÍ म०मी** *a.* Of or belonging to wax, waxen, wax-like (a kind of chintz.)

**MOMIÁÍ म०मिमाडी** } *s. f.* A very high

**MOMYÁÍ म०मयाडी** } priced medicine, said to be extracted from the human head. This "Osteocolla" or rare medicament in reality consists of hardened tar, petroleum or lignite, a mummy; *i. q. Mammidi.*

**MON म०न** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Moun*. Silence, taciturnity; the position of a holy sage:—*mon birt, s. f.* A vow of silence and its observance:—*mondhári, s. m.* See *Momi*.

**MON म०ट** *s. m.* *Ghi* or oil used for making "short" crust (pastry.)

**MONÁ म०टा** *v. a.* To knead with *Ghi* or oil, to make "short" crust;—*s. m. (M.)* A measure of grain.

**MONGRÁ म०गरा** *s. m.* A compound of flour of *changé* with seasoning, something like a *pakaufá*; the seed pods of the Radish used as a vegetable; *i. q. Mangrá.*

**MONDHÁ म०डा** *s. m.* The shoulder; *i. q. Modhá.*

**MONDHÍ म०डी** *s. f.* See *Modhl.*

**MONÍ म०नी** *s. m., a.* A taciturn, silent, ascetic, one who is silent; silent.

**MONNÁ म०ना** *s. m.* A Hindu who shaves (as distinguished from a Sikh.)



**MONNÁR ਮੋਨਾਰ** *s. m.* A class of people who used to manufacture an inferior sort of salt *nimak shor*, "kallrī lūg" before the annexation; *i. q.* *Lunggar*.

**MONNÍ ਮੋਨੀ** *s. f.* The part of the face and head which is shaved, especially the top of the head, also the lower part of the belly.

**MOR ਮੋਰ** *s. m.* A peacock:—*mor chál*, *s. f.* A peacock's gait; lines of intrenchment, a system of trenches:—*mor bandūgá*, *v. a.* To beat, a form of torture in which the person is trussed up like a fowl:—*mor chhap*, *mor jhal*, *s. m.* A bunch or wisp of peacock's feathers for driving away flies or used as a token of respect:—*mor wargi gardag*, *s. f.* A neck like a peacock's:—*mor mukat*, *s. m.* A crown or crest like a peacock's: (especially a crown of Krishna).

**MOR ਮੋੜ** *s. m.* A turn in a road, a cross street, a cross road; doubling; turning back, towards or aside imperative of *v. a.* *Morad*:—*mor páugá*, *v. n.* To cause to weep (applied to women weeping at the time of condolence.)

**MORÁ ਮੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Turning, returning, coming about; beginning to recover; *c. w.* *paigá*.

**MORÁKÍ ਮੋਰਾਕੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A kind of fish (*Cirrhina mrigala*.)

**MORÁG ਮੋਰਾਗ** *s. m.* See *Surmalag*.

**MORANN ਮੋਰਨ** *s. m.* See *Marwande*.

**MORCHÁ ਮੋਰਚਾ** *s. m.* Rust; (corrupted from the Persian word *Morchah*.) an embrasure in the wall of a fort; a ditch, embankment, a trench:—*morchá bannhád*, *morchá bandi karnd*, *v. a.* To make an intrenchment, to intrench:—*morchá jit-igá*, *v. a.* To carry an entrenchment:—*morchá laigá*, *v. a.* To oppose, to make head against:—*morchá mdrnd*, *v. a.* To attack the enemy with success.

**MORCHAR ਮੋਰਚਰ** *s. m.* A fine plant (*Dubias Umbelliferæ*, *Nat. Ord. Umbrelliferæ*) which grows with a very thick stem. Its very large root is redundant with yellow juice, and is pounded and mixed with snuff, which is said to be good for headache.

**MORÍ ਮੋੜੀ** *s. f.* A wisp of hay used to make a cow let down her milk; *i. q.* *Mári*.

**MORÍ ਮੋਰੀ** *s. f.* A hole in a wall, or dish; a vent for water, a drain, opening; a small gate; (*M.*) a fish (*Cirrhina mrigala*) common in the lakes. It is a beautiful fish with golden scales, and is very good eating; (*i. q.* *Mordaki*):—*morí dí íft chabáre lāugí*, *v. a. lit.* To lay the topmost brick in the drain; *met.* to marry a girl of high family to a young man of low birth.

**MORNÍ ਮੋਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A pea hen; an ornament attached to a nose ring; a beautiful woman.

**MORTÁ ਮੋਰਤਾ** *s. m.* A species of plant (*Prenanthes quinqueloba*, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*.) which is found in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Kanawar, the seeds are given for colic.

**MORÚ ਮੋਰੂ** *s. m.* A plant. See *Marghang*.

**MORÚÁ ਮੋਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A small bushy plant (*Rhododendron anthopogon*, *Osmothamnus fragrans*, *Nat. Ord. Ericaceæ*) with yellowish white flowers. The leaves are very aromatic, and their smoke is considered useful externally in some diseases. The leaves are used medicinally in the plains, being considered stimulant.

**MOSHÍ ਮੋਸ਼ੀ** *s. m., a.* (*M.*) Foremost, leading. (It is used of the leading camel of a string, the animal leading the cattle to graze or to their home); the foremost man of a party of travellers:—*ladá gullá moshí waindá bahndá*, *kar ghin golhín*, *Gámand yár*, *dinh wainhdá lahndá*. You have laden your string of camels, the

leading one staggers as it goes; *Gáman* love, converse a little, the day is coming to a close.—Song.

**MOTAR ਮੋਟਰ** *a.* Fat and in good order, but giving little milk (a cow or buffalo); fat.

**MOTH ਮੋਠ** *s. m.* A grain (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) cultivated as a hot weather crop, for its pulse and fodder, all over the Panjab plains, but chiefly in the arid parts with light soil. The pulse is not much valued, and is thought to be heating:—*gallhiṁ diṁ gallhiṁ te fāke dā moṭh*. Words upon words, and only half an anna worth of *moṭh* after all!—Prov.

**MOTHÁ ਮੋਥਾ** *s. m.* A large root of a tree (*Cyperus juncifolius*, *C. longus*, *C. rotundifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceae*) which is considered cordial, stomachic, and desiccant, and is used for washing the hair:—*nāgar moṭhā*, *s. m.* The same as *Moṭhā*.

**MOTHI ਮੋਠੀ** *s. f.* A wild shrub used for fuel, and for cleaning the teeth.

**MOTHRÁ ਮੋਠੜਾ** *s. m.* A style of interweaving the colours in cloth, a mode of embroidery:—*moṭhre dār*, *s. m., a.* Made in the style called *moṭhrā* (cloth, shoes.)

**MOTHÚ ਮੋਠੂ** *s. m.* A little man, a dwarf (in derision.)

**MOTÍ ਮੋਤੀ** *s. m.* A pearl:—*motí*

**MOTTÍ ਮੋਤੀ** *chúr de laḍḍá*, *s. m.*

A kind of sweetmeat; a lump of *kaṭkar* (doely bearer's dialect):—*motíḍā dā hār*, *s. m.* A pearl necklace:—*motí winnhāḍ*, *v. a.* To bore a pearl:—*rāje de ghar motíḍā dā kál*, *s. m.* The house of a king and famine of pearls.—Prov.

**MOTÍÁ ਮੋਤੀਆ** *a.* Pearly bright; shaped like a pearl, coloured as if shaped

like a pearl (turban):—*s. m.* A jessmine (*Jasminum Zambac*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminae*):—*motíḍ bīḍ*, *s. m.* A Cataract.

**MOTTA ਮੋਟਾ** *a.* Fat, stout, corpulent,  
**MOTTÍ ਮੋਟੀ** *bulky, plump; dense,*

thick; coarse, inferior; large, great; capital, palpable, plain; rich, wealthy;—*ad.* Very, extremely:—*motṭá tájā*, *a.* Fat and plump:—*motṭá dūmī*, *s. m.* A clown, a rustic; a stupid person; *met.* a rich man:—*motṭá diṣṣā*, *v. n.* To be dim-sighted:—*motṭí kalam*, *s. f.* A thick reed pen to write capitals with.

**MOTUR ਮੋਟਰ** *a.* See *Moṭar*.

**MOWÁ ਮੋਵਾ** *s. m.* See *Matti*.

**MUÁL ਮੁਆਲ** *s. f. (K.)* An abuse.

**MUALLAM ਮੁਅੱਲਮ** *s. m.* A teacher.

**MUALLAMÍ ਮੁਅੱਲਮੀ** *s. f.* The business and office of a teacher.

**MUÁMLÁ ਮੁਆਮਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Mámlá*.

**MUÁTÁ ਮੁਆਤਾ** *s. m.* A wisp of  
**MUÁTTÁ ਮੁਆੱਤਾ** *straw, or coarse*  
**MUÁTRÁ ਮੁਆਤੜਾ** *grass, used as*  
a torch:—*mudṭṭá láuḡā*, *v. n.* To light  
a wisp of straw; to foment a quarrel.

**MUBÁRAK ਮੁਬਾਰਕ** *s. m.* See *Madrakh*.

**MUCHAKKRÍ ਮੁਚੱਕਰੀ** *a.* Eloquent, ready in speaking, gifted at narrative, an orator, a great speaker.

**MUCHALLAKÁ मुचलका** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Tatar word *Muchalká*. A recognizance, bond, penal recognizance:—*muchallaká laigá, likhāṇḡá, v. a.* To take a recognizance, to bind over:—*muchallaká likhḡá, v. a.* To execute a recognizance.

**MUCHAÚ मुचउ** *s. m.* The position of a *mochi* or leather worker, the business of a *mochi*.

**MUCHCH मुच्च** *s. m.* A piece of meat; a bite, biting (spoken of a horse); *c. w. báhaṇḡ, mārṇá.*

**MUCHCHÁ मुच्चा** *s. m.* A piece of meat about a quarter of a seer.

**MUCHCHH मुच्च** *s. f. m.* The moustaches; a short thick piece of timber; a portion of a beam:—*muchchh dá báḡ, wáḡ, s. m. lit.* A hair of a moustaches; *met.* a trustworthy man:—*muchchh muchchh khāṇḡ, v. n.* To live by extortion:—*muchchh laigá, v. a.* See *Muchchhḡá*:—*muchchhān nān tá deṇḡ, v. a.* To twirl or twist one's moustaches, to think no end of oneself; to brag, to show off:—*dāḡh náḡ muchchhān wadhniḡ, v. a.* To grow moustaches longer than one's beard; *met.* to outrun one's income:—*ḡabbi mainḡ bheḡ bhūḡ, te muchchhān wáḡ rann, te tanḡ wann ko wann or bann ko bann.* A spotted (black and white) buffalo, an earthen coloured sheep, a woman with moustaches, these three are bad kinds.—Prov.

**MUCHCHHAL मुच्चल** *a., s. m.* Having large and long moustaches; a man having large or long moustaches.

**MUCHCHHNA मुच्चना** *v. a.* To cut down an account unjustly, to keep back by force or deceit a part of what is due.

**MUCHHAHIRE मुहगिरे** *s. m. pl.* The hair on the upper lip, the moustaches.

**MUCHHAIL मुहल** *a.* Having long moustaches (a man), having long antennae (an insect.)

**MUCHHANDAGÍ मुहंदगी** *s. f.* Need, want, dependence.

**MUCHHIÁHAN मुहियाहन** *s. f.* The smell of fish.

**MUD मुद** *s. f. (M.)* Season, time:—*á wí sajjan mud ral wasan dí dí, te bambal chhoríe káḡhān.* Come, friend, the season of meeting has come, the reeds have put forth blossoms.—Song.

**MUDAI मुदै** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muddai*. A complainant, a prosecutor, a plaintiff, a claimant, a suitor; an enemy, an accuser; *c. w. hoṇḡ.*

**MUDAPPÁ मुदपा** *s. f.* Enmity, a quarrel; a claim.

**MUDDÁ मुददा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Muddá*. Intention, design, purpose, object, view; meaning; property, stolen property:—*muddá kaḡ-ḡhḡ, pharḡ, v. a.* To discover stolen property:—*muddá nikalḡ, v. n.* To be recovered (stolen property).

**MUDDAT मुदत** *s. f.* A space of time, long time, delay:—*muddat gujāḡ, v. a.* To elapse (a long time):—*muddat hoḡ, ad.* A long time ago.

**MUDDARKÁ मुदरका** *s. m. f.* A rupee; a finger-ring with a stone or glass set in it.

**MUDDH मुद्ध** *s. m.* The beginning, origin, root, place of ancestry, a root of a tree; a reel or spindleful of cotton;—*ad. prep.* Near, nigh, at hand, beside.

**MUDDHÍ ਮੁੱਢੀ** *s. f.* A small root of a tree or any plant; a block of wood on which straw is chopped:—*muddhíā mdrnīā, puṭṭnīā, v. a.* To clear jungle; *i. q.* *Muṇḍh.*

**MUDDHON ਮੁੱਢੇ** *ad.* From the beginning, by the roots:—*muddhon waddh, nikki gāh, ghāttā paws tān maithon pā.* Cut (the crops) by the roots, thresh fine, if you suffer loss recover it from me.—*Prov.*

**MÚDHÁ ਮੁਧਾ** *a.* Inverted, upside down, lying on the face; desolate:—*múdhē mēh,* *ad.* On the face, with the face down.

**MUDHER ਮੁਢੇਰ** *s. m.* A cloth wrapped round the head over the cap or turban; a cloth placed over the head; an aid in supporting a burden; *i. q.* *Madher, Madher, Muṇḍher.*

**MÚDHÍ ਮੁਢੀ** } *s. f.* Roots of plant (es-  
**MÚDHÍ ਮੁਧੀ** } pecially of cotton) left in  
the ground to produce a second crop next year.

**MUDHÍR ਮੁਢੀਰ** } *s. m.*  
**MUDHÍRWÁDHÁ ਮੁਢੀਰਵਾਧਾ** } See  
*Muṇḍhí.*

**MUDKAR ਮੁਦਕਰ** } *s. m.* A heavy piece  
**MUDKUR ਮੁਦਕੁਰ** } of wood lifted in  
exercise; it is larger than the dumb bell and of a different shape; *i. q.* *Mugdar, Bugdar.*

**MUFT ਮੁਫਤ** } *ad.* Without cost,  
**MUFTÍ ਮੁਫਤੀ** } gratis, gratuitously, to  
no purpose, in vain, uselessly:—*muftkhorá, khorí, s. m., f.* One who is a useless encumbrance, one who lives on others, a useless hanger on; a weapon:—*muft khorí, s. f.* The state of living in idleness at the expense of others:—*muft wichh kamm karáung, v. a.* To get work done for nothing; *i. q.* *Mukht.*

**MUFTÍ ਮੁਫਤੀ** *s. m.* A law officer among Muhammadans, below a *Káji.*

**MUGADH ਮੁਗਧ** }  
**MUGDH ਮੁਗਧ** } *a.* Ignorant, stupid.  
**MUGDHÁ ਮੁਗਧਾ** }

**MUGAL ਮੁਗਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mugil.* A Mogal; a tribe or class of Muhammadans.

**MUGDAR ਮੁਗਦਰ** *s. m.* See *Mudkar, Bugdar.*

**MUGDARÍ ਮੁਗਦਰੀ** *s. f.* A dumb-bell.

**MUGGH ਮੁੱਘ** *s. m.* A hole in a roof; *i. q.* *Mogh.*

**MUGGHÁN ਮੁੱਘਾਂ** *s. m.* A collection of clouds of a radiating shape; *i. q.* *Mogh.*

**MUGLAÍ ਮੁਗਲੈਈ** } *a.* Of or be-  
**MUGLAÍÁ ਮੁਗਲੈਈਆ** } longing to  
the Mugal class; loose (*a kurtá*).

**MUGLÁNÍ ਮੁਗਲਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Mugal.*

**MUGLAÚ ਮੁਗਲਉ** *s. m.* The fact of being a *Mugal* or anything relating thereto.

**MÚGRÁ ਮੁਗਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Chambá.*

**MÚHÁ ਮੁਹਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Dry plant of moth, or masar grain; a sheaf of grain.

**MUHÁBARÁ ਮੁਹਾਬਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Muhá-ward.*

**MUHABBAT ਮੁਹੱਬਤ** *s. f.* Love, affection, friendship:—*muhabbat karní, v. a.* To love, to be attached to:—*muhabbat rakkhí, v. n.* To have an affection for.

**MUHÁLÁ ਮੁਹਾਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A person of note, a leading man, a chief; face, features; also see *Muháṇḍrá*.

**MÚHÁN ਮੂਹਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* The head of a canal; a sheaf of corn.

**MUHÁNÁ ਮੁਹਾਣਾ** *s. m.* The face; the head or prow of a ship; the direction of a river; a boatman.

**MUHÁNDRÁ ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰਾ** *s. m.* The face, the features, the visage; (*M.*) a person of note, a leading man, a chief:—*jamm ná mukhí, te nání dá muhāṇḍrá*. She has not yet done being born (yet they say) she has the features of her grandmother!

**MUHÁR ਮੁਹਾਰ** *s. f.* See *Mohár*; a string for guiding a camel inserted through a perforation in the nose:—*be-muhár, a.* Unbridled, loose (a camel):—*shutar be-muhár, a.* A camel unbridled or loose; *met.* wandering (fellow).

**MUHÁR ਮੁਹਾਰ** *s. f.* Side, direction, inclination.

**MÚHAR ਮੁਹਰ** } *s. m.* A fool:—*múhar-*  
**MÚHUR ਮੁਹੁਰ** } *tái, múharpuṛá, s. f.*  
Folly, foolishness.

**MUHÁRÁ ਮੁਹਾਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The same as *Múhkhur* in *Múh*.

**MUHÁRÁ ਮੁਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A stack of Indian corn in the stalk, *charhí*; *c. w.* *láṅḡá*;—(*M.*) Foot and mouth disease; *i. q.* *Múhkhur* in *Múh*.

**MUHÁRÍ ਮੁਹਾਰੀ** *s. m.* A tenant, one who pays the rent of the house in which he lives; a string of glass beads used in polishing jewelry.

**MUHÁRÍ ਮੁਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* The wall on each side of a door.

**MUHARKÁ ਮੁਹਰਕਾ** *s. m.* Remittent fever, fever which causes a person's death within eight days, *i. e.*, *Moharká táp*.

**MUHÁRNÁ ਮੁਹਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To polish jewelry;—*s. m. (M.)* A cess which amounted altogether to 5½ *propis* in each *maṅ* of the Government share.

**MUHÁRNÍ ਮੁਹਾਰਨੀ** *s. f.* Reciting in the evening the lesson more especially in the alphabet and arithmetic that has been learned during the day by a company of school boys.

**MUHARRAR ਮੁਹੱਰਰ** *s. m.* A writer, a clerk, especially a Persian clerk; the head of a family, the chief man of a village; one who is chief or principal in any department.

**MUHARRÍ ਮੁਹੱਰੀ** *s. f.* The business or office of a *Muharrar*.

**MUHASSIL ਮੁਹੱਸਿਲ** *s. m. (M.)* A field watch-man. Under former governments, when the revenue was paid in kind he was appointed during the ripening and harvesting of the crop until it was divided. *Muhassils* are still appointed by proprietors of land to look after the crops grown by tenants and to prevent pilfering. They attach earthen seals (*ṭhappás*) to the heap of grain after it is threshed until divided, and to the heaps of each shareholder until removed.

**MUHASSILÍ ਮੁਹੱਸਿਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* The office or duty of a *Muhassil*; the pay

or share of a *Muhassil*, which was deducted at the rate of about half a seer in the maund from the total crop. Diwan Sawan Mal used to take the whole amount, credit half to himself, and to pay the half to *Muhassils*:—*chinge di muhas*—other *shik te misri dá sharbat!* What! *sherbet* of sugar for watching *chingá* (a crop of little value)!—Prov.

**MUHÁUNÁ मुहाउना** *v. a.* To be plundered.

**MUHÁURÁ मुहाउरा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muháwarah*. Habit, manner, custom; idiom:—*muhá-urá paigá*, *v. a.* To become a habit:—*muháurá puáungá*, *v. a.* To make one accustomed to.

**MUHIMM मुहिम** *s. f. (A.)* A military expedition; any difficult or arduous undertaking, an enterprize, a feat, an exploit; *c. w. charhí, jittá*.

**MUHÍN मुहीन** *s. f.* Progenitor, origin, root, source; race, family; the name of a minor caste of Muhammadans; the subdivision of a tribe, a clan; *i. q. Múhín*.

**MUHKAM मुकम** *a.* Strong, firm; strengthening:—*muhkam jarán honán*, *v. n.* (*lit.* May your roots be firm); a benediction bestowed by beggars when begging on owners of houses.

**MUHLÁ मुहला** *s. m.* A wooden pestle used in husking grain; the axle tree of a *gaddá* or cart; a long piece of timber sometimes used for piercing the bottom of a well:—*muhle, dhár a.* (*lit.* in streams like pestles). Heavy, violent, pouring (rain).

**MUHRÁ मुहरा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mohrá*. The counter of a checker board, a chessman; the front part of anything; a stone used for rubbing down paper; a poison.

**MÚHRÁ मुहरा** *s. m.* A stool made of reeds, a mat made of pressed sugarcane; delay, loitering; falling off milk giving animals in giving milk.

**MUHRAIL मुहरैल** *s. m.* One who has the precedence; a leader, a chief; *i. q. Mohrail*.

**MUHRE मुहरे** *ad.* Before, in front, ahead;—*prep.* Before, in front of; *i. q. Mohre*.

**MUHRÍ मुहरी** *a.* Of or belonging to gold *muhar*, pure (gold);—*s. m.* A leader, a headman;—*s. f.* The muzzle of a gun; the cuff of a jacket; the extremity of the leg of a pair of trousers, a halter for a cow; a horse, cow, buffalo or camel, given in dowry by a bride's father; *i. q. Mohrí*.

**MUHSÍ मुहसी** } *s. f.* The beginning  
**MUHTÍ मुहती** } of the year or of a particular season; the commencement of a business.

**MÚHUN मुही** *s. m.* The mouth, the face; an aperture, an opening. See *Múh*.

**MÚHUR मुहुर** *s. m.* See *Múhar*.

**MUHÚRAT मुहुरत** *s. m.* See *Mahárat*.

**MUJ मुज** *s. m. (M.)* Agreement, concord, peace:—*ápat wichh muj badho*. Make peace among yourselves.

**MUJÁIKÁ मुजैका** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**MUJÁIKÁ मुजायिका** } from the Arabic word *Muzáiqá*. Consequence, importance; fear, apprehension, significance:—*kuchh mujáiká nahín*. It is of no consequence, never mind.

**UJANNÁ ਮੁਜੰਨਾ** *s. m.* The knot or loop by which the heel ropes of a horse are attached.

**UJARÁ ਮੁਜਾਰਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**UJERÁ ਮੁਜੇਰਾ** } from the Arabic  
word *Muzárá*. A tenant.

**UJAUR ਮੁਜੌਰ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**UJÁUR ਮੁਜਾਉਰ** } from the Arabic  
word *Mujáwir*. One who receives offerings at a Muhammadan shrine, an attendant at a Muhammadan shrine or temple.

**MUJH ਮੁਝ** *pron.* My, mine.

**MUJHE ਮੁਝੇ** *pron.* To me.

**MÚJÍ ਮੁਜੀ** *a. s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Múzi*. Obnoxious, hurtful, vexatious; a tormentor, an oppressor; a miser.

**MUJRÁ ਮੁਜਰਾ** *s. m.* Account, reckoning; deduction; a dance, dancing; obeisance, respect, salutation:—*mujrá deqd*, *v. a.* See *mujrá karná*, in the last sense:—*mujrá hogá*, *v. a.* To be deducted, to be retrenched; dancing of girls:—*mujrá karná*, *v. a.* To dance; to allow abatement or deduction; to give credit for a sum:—*mujrá laigá*, *v. n.* To deduct, to subtract:—*mujrá páungá*, *v. a.* To receive credit for a sum:—*kukkari náí dí*, *mujrá mukaddam dá*. The hen belonged to the barber, but the headman got saluted for it!—Prov. used concerning the camp of officials.

**MUJRÁI ਮੁਜਰਾਇ** } *s. f.* Account,  
**MUJRÁI ਮੁਜਰਾਈ** } reckoning, settle-  
**MUJRÁIT ਮੁਜਰਾਇਤ** } ment of accounts;

a credit given on account; remission of revenue, reduction in the assessment.

**MUJÚLÁ ਮੁਜੁਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Majúlá*.

**MUJÚN ਮੁਜੁਣ** *s. f.* See *Majúg*.

**MUJÚRÁ ਮੁਜੁਰਾ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Majúlá*.

**MUKABBÁ ਮੁਕੱਬਾ** *s. m.* The lid of a book, a paste board.

**MUKADDAM ਮੁਕੱਦਮ** *s. m.* (*M.*)

Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muqaddam*. (*lit.* a leader, a headman) A superior proprietor; a village headman; the class of persons who, in recognition of old proprietary right or of former connection with a village or tract of land as officials, farmers of revenue, or *jagirdárs*, are entitled to a small share of the produce. This tenure existed before Sikh times, but its position was first defined by *Diwan Sáwan Mal*. When he farmed the revenues of the Multan province from *Mahárajá Ranjit Singh*, and saw that cultivation could not be restored or increased by the representatives of former governors, holy men, broken down *jagirdárs* and loosely-connected tribes whom he found in possession of the lands, he encouraged strangers and Hindu capitalists to sink wells, dig canals, and cultivate the lands of the nominal owners, to whom he secured a share of the produce, usually half a seer in each maund by weight or a *pái* per *path* by measure. In some cases the old proprietors were strong enough to secure an institution-fee from strangers thus located on their lands. In this way two distinct classes of proprietors were formed—(1), the old possessors, known as *mukaddams* and *zamindárs*, and in modern official language *malikán dí* (superior proprietors); (2), the locatees, called *chakkdárs*, and now styled *malikán adnd* (inferior proprietors)—the former claiming to be owners of all unappropriated land, and entitled to a small share of the crop produced in appropriated land; the latter being full proprietors of the land in their possession, subject to payment of the share of the old possessors and not liable to eviction even on failure to pay, and entitled to introduce tenants without reference to the former. Since the annexation the for-

tunes of the *mukaddams* have varied; in some cases they have disappeared; in others, especially where little unappropriated land was left, they have allowed their tenure to be absorbed into the *lambarádrship*, but in a considerable number of villages they still exist in full possession of their rights.

**MUKADDAMÍ मुकदमी** *s. f. (M.)* The status of a *Mukaddam*; a cess or cost of *mdlikáná*:—*hakk mukaddamí, s. f. m.* The share of the produce, but more often the specific rate at which the share prevails is used instead of the generic word, *na, adhsarí man, half a seer in the maund, pái path, one pái in every path. i. e. ४१.*

**MUKAIS मुकैस** } *s. f.* Gold or silver thread, any  
**MUKAISH मुकैश** } metallic thread interwoven with cloth, or otherwise ornamentally used.

**MUKAISÍ मुकैसी** } *a.* Made or ornamented with  
**MUKAISHÍ मुकैशी** } metallic thread.

**MUKAL मुकल** *s. m. Amyris commiphora,* Nat. Ord. *Amyridaceæ*, a plant used medicinally. The power of this remedy is increased by the number of blows which it receives with a heavy pestle. If one and a half lakh blows are given, it becomes a most valuable remedy for piles. Also used as a fumigatory; *i. q. Guggal.*

**MUKÁLÍ मुकाली** *s. m. pl. mukálán.* A lump of *gur* (used generally in the Amballa district):—*jo ráten jágan kálán, so hí khán mukálán.* The man who keeps awake on dark nights has lumps of *gur* to eat, *i. e.,* sure to get on.

**MUKÁN मुकान** *s. f.* Giving comfort, consoling, condolence on the death of a relative, or a friend; the persons who come for that purpose, paying a visit of condolence by women to the female relatives of a deceased person. The parties embrace and lament with their arms round one another:—*mukán áuní, jágá, v. a.* To pay a visit of condolence; *i. q. Buláuná.*

**MUKAND मुकंद** } *s. m.* God; an epithet of Vishnu  
**MÚKAND मुकंद** }  
**MUKANDÁ मुकंदा** } a precious gem:

—*mukand bábrí, s. m.* A plant (*Eclipta erecta*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) abundant all over the plains in moist places. The plant is used medicinally being considered cooling; *i. q. Bhāgrá*:—*mukand bábrí, s. f.* A plant (*Ajuga Bracteata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*) which is found in the Punjab Himalaya and in the Salt Range. In the Salt Range it is used to kill lice. The plant is used medicinally, being considered depurative.

**MUKAT मुकत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mukti*. Release, remission, salvation, pardon, absolution; (according to Hindu belief deliverance of the soul from the body, and exemption from further transmigration);—*a.* Released, absolved; freed (as the Hindus believe) from further births and deaths; saved, fully blessed, finally happy:—*mukat dátá, s. m.* The giver of salvation, *i. e.,* God:—*jīwā mukat, a.* Emancipated whilst yet living, leading a divine life; *i. q. Mukti, Mukti.*

**MUKÁÚ मुकौ** *a.* About to complete or finish, ready to bring to a conclusion; likely to be finished or concluded.

**MUKÁUNÁ मुकौना** } *v. a.* To bring  
**MUKÁWAN मुकौव** } to an end, to cause to cease, to complete, to finish, to spend, to consume; to pay what is due.

**MUKAWWÁ मुकौवा** *s. m.* The lid of a book, a paste board; *i. q. Mukabbá.*

**MUKH मुख** *s. m. f.* The mouth, the face; (*M.*) the fist; a blow with the fist;—*a.* Principal, chief, first, most important:—*asán pardesi bad kismat ánde; teke mukh de bukhe, kujh khas nakhe wainde.* We are strangers, and are come



in evil plight, we are hungry for (a sight of) your face, we are not going to steal anything.—Song:—*sháli il bhukh, berí dí dhupp, jímíndár dí chupp, matrói dí mukh.* Hunger at a wedding, the heat of the sun in a boat, the silence of *zamíndárs*, and a step-mother's blows (are all equal, i. e., are all bad).—Prov.

**MUKHÁGAR** मुखगार *a.* Learning by heart, committed to memory, at the tongue's end.

**MUKHÁLÁ** मुखाला *s. m.* The beginning of a mountain, ascent, a pass by which mountains are entered.

**MUKHÁWAN** मुखवन *v. n. (M.)*  
See *Mukdand.*

**MUKHÍ** मुखी } *s.* Chief, first,  
**MUKHÍÁ** मुखीआ } principal, most  
**MUKHÍYÁ** मुखीया } eminent; (in  
comp.) having mouths, as, *chau mukhí*,  
having four mouths or openings;—*s. m.*  
(*M.*) The leading members of the Hindu  
trading population in towns.

**MUKHLAS** मुखलस *a.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Mufli*. Abject,  
poor, penniless; without a wife.

**MUKHRÁ** मुखरा *s. m.* The mouth,  
the face.

**MUKHT** मुखत *a.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Muft*. See *Mufat*.

**MUKHTÁR** मुखतार } *a., s. m.* In-  
**MUKHTIÁR** मुखतिआर } vested  
with power or authority; independent;  
having legal power; an agent, a delegate;  
a master, one in charge, one vested with  
plenary powers; an attorney, a solicitor,  
an attorney not generally authorized  
to plead; a headman;—*mukhtár námá*,

*s. m.* A power of attorney; *c. w.* *honá*,  
*karná*:—*mukhtár kár*, *s. m. f.* A direc-  
tor, a superintendent:—*mukhtár kárt*,  
*s. f.* Attorney-ship.

**MUKHTÁRÍ** मुखतारी } *s. f.* In-  
**MUKHTIÁRÍ** मुखतिआरी } depen-  
dent control, chief management, absolute  
authority, headship, charge.

**MUKHTÍ** मुखती *s. f.* Corruption of  
the Persian word *Muftí*. See *Muftí*.

**MUKHTÚN** मुखतुनी *ad. (M.)* Gratis,  
free of cost, gratuitously.

**MUKIÁUNÁ** मुखिआउना *c. a.* To  
strike with the fist.

**MUKK** मुक् } *s. m.* The fist, a blow  
**MUKKÁ** मुक्का } with the fist; *Past*  
*participle of v. n Mukká*:—*mukká*  
*márná*, *v. n.* To give a blow with the fist  
*i. g.* *Ghusnuu, Hárá*:—*mukká uggharjá*,  
*v. a.* To draw the fist for a blow:—  
*hoiá pattá, mukká rattá*. Quarrels cease  
when a rent in cash is fixed.

**MUKKAR JÁNÁ** मुक्करजाणा } *v. a.*  
**MUKKARNÁ** मुक्करना } To  
deny, to refuse, to fail in keeping one's  
word, to fly from an engagement.

**MUKKARNÍ** मुक्करनी *s. f.* A kind  
of riddle in verse.

**MUKKH** मुक्ख *s. m.* The edge of a  
wall on either hand of a door on the  
outside; a corner;—*a.* See *Mukh*.

**MUKKÍ** मुक्की *s. f.* A blow with the fist;  
the fist:—*mukkián márnán*, *v. n.* To

buffet; to shampoo :—*mukkiān lāunān*, v. n. To shampoo :—*mukki waffāi*, v. a. To double the fist for a blow.

**MUKKŌNĀ** **ਮੁਕਣਾ** *s. m.* To fall, to cease, to come to an end, to turn out bankrupt; to be exhausted :—*mukkiā hoiā*, a. At the point of death.

**MUKLĀWĀ** **ਮੁਕਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Bringing or sending home a wife after marriage; bringing home a married wife from her father's house when she arrives at the age of puberty; consummation of marriage.

**MUKNĀN** **ਮੁਕਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maknā*. A silk veil placed over the bridegroom's forehead at Muhammadan marriages. It corresponds to the *Mufak* of Hindus.

**MUKRĀUNĀ** **ਮੁਕਰਾਉਣਾ** *a.* To cause to refuse, to cause to deny, to fail; to prove a lie against one; to refute.

**MUKT** **ਮੁਕਤ** } *s. f.* Release, salva-  
**MUKTĪ** **ਮੁਕਤੀ** } tion, pardon, abso-

lution;—*a.* Released, absolved, freed (as the Hindus believe) from further transmigrations, saved, fully blessed; finally happy :—*mukti, mukti dātā*, *s. m.* Giver of salvation, i. e., God. See *Mukat*.

**MUKTĀ** **ਮੁਕਤਾ** *a.* Plentiful, much, abundant, sufficient, ample; with a diacritical mark (in the Gurmukhi alphabet.)

**MŪL** **ਮੂਲ** *s. m.* Root, origin, source, foundation; principal of a debt, capital sum of money; text of a book; original composition;—*ad. (M.)* At all, completely, used almost always with negative prepositions:—*piplā mūl*, *s. m.* See *Magh*:—*pokhar mūl*, *s. m.* The same as *Dhūp*, which see; (*K.*) scorpion :—*je jandā saq*

*Māht wālā, main pñtī māl nā wajjān, sinhān saḡ ghatān wichch bele, nadi luphā-wān chhandān.* If I had known that it was the voice of *Māht*, I would not have gone at all for water, I would have thrown my head-pad into the marsh, and let the river carry away my water-vessel.—Song.

**MŪLĀ** **ਮੂਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An insect somewhat like an ant with a white body and red black head, which attacks young barley, wheat and cotton, grain, peas, *mohri, moḡh, māng, mānh, juwār, bājra*. It has been so named, because it destroys down to the roots. It is said to be caused by excessive dryness and excessive floods and rains. Wheat and barley attacked by it are supposed to be cured by irrigation, but no cure is known for the other crops :—*Mulān dā Sāwan, Leia dā Karm, Jhang dā Māld*. Multan got *Sāwan* (the rainy month), *Leia* got *Karam* (kindness); *Jhang* got *Māld* (the blight).—Prov. The allusion is to Diwan Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan, his son Karm Narain, *Kārdār* of *Leia*, and *Mūlraj*, *Kārdār* of *Jhang*. Sawan Mal was famed for his justice, Karm Narain for his liberality and impartiality, *Mulraj* was notorious for his avarice.

**MULĀHJĀ** **ਮੁਲਾਹਜਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
**MULĀJĀ** **ਮੁਲਾਜਾ** } ed from the  
Arabic word *Mulāhizah*. Regard, respect; anxiety; courtesy; inspection :—*mulāhje wālā dāmī*, *s. m.* An affable or courteous person :—*mulāhje karnā*, v. a. To regard with favour; to respect.

**MULĀIM** **ਮੁਲਾਇਮ** *a.* Soft, tender, mild, gentle; moderate;—*s. f.* An ointment :—*mulāim honā*, v. n. To be softened, to be assigned to give in, to yield.

**MULĀIMĪ** **ਮੁਲਾਇਮੀ** *s. f.* Softness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness.

**MULĀKĀT** **ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mulāqāt*. A meet-

ing, visit, an interview; *met.* carnal intercourse:—*mulákát bandūgtí*, *v. a.* To make friendship:—*mulákát karní*, *v. a.* To pay a visit; *met.* to have carnal intercourse with:—*mulákát karwūgtí*, *v. a.* To bring about a meeting of two persons; to introduce a person:—*mulákát rakkhātí*, *v. n.* To be on visiting terms, to be friends with.

**MULÁKÁTÍ मूलाकाती** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muláqatí*. A visitor, an acquaintance.

**MULAMMÁ मूलामा** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mulamamah*. Plated, gilt; gilding, coating; *c. w.* *karná*.

**MULÁNÁ मूलाणा** *s. m.* A school master, Muhammadan priest; an undertaker; See *Mullán*.

**MULÁNÍ मूलानी** *s. f.* A female *Muláná*.

**MULATTHÍ मूलठी** *s. f.* Liquorice, the root of a plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosae*.) The root and extract are both used medicinally and are given mixed with purgatives and for colds and coughs:—*mulatthí dá sat*, *s. m.* An extract of Liquorice used medicinally for coughs.

**MULEÍ मूलेयी** *s. f. (Pot.)* A species of plant (*Farsetia Edgeworthii*, *F. Jacquemontii*, *F. Hamiltonii*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*) common in many parts of the arid tracts throughout the Punjab plains, from Dehli to Peshawar. They have a pleasant pungent taste, and are pounded and taken as cooling medicine, and are considered a specific for rheumatism; *i. q.* *Farídábūtí*.

**MULER मूलेर** *s. m. f. (M.)* A mother's brother's child.

**MULHÁ मूला** } *s. m.* A decoy bird set  
**MULHO मूलो** } near a trap to entice other birds of the same species; a worthless man.

**MULÍ मूली** *s. f.* A radish (*Raphanus sativus*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*), commonly grown in the Panjab not only for the root, but for the young fruit (and leaves occasionally) used as a pot-herb. The seeds are used medicinally, being reckoned emmenagogue; the central root of a tree:—*báránmúlí*, *s. f.* See *Mole*.

**MULÍM मूलीम** *s. m. (Pot.)* A fine flowered plant (*Gloriosa superba*, *Nat. Ord. Liliaceae*) which occurs sparingly in the Siwalik tract up to near the Jhelum. It also appears to grow out in the plains in Amballa, near the Jamna. In some parts of India the root is commonly used as a poison.

**MULÍN मूलीं** *s. m. (Pot.)* A small tree (*Bignonia Indica*, *Nat. Ord. Bignoniaceae*), growing in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab. The timber is said to be soft, spongy, and useless. It has an enormous flat pod-like fruit resembling a scimitar, filled with seeds having very broad membranous wings. These are in some places applied to abscesses, and elsewhere are said to be given in hemicrania. The official *sionák* of the Panjab bazars appears to be the leaves of this tree; also see *Leñdí*.

**MULK मूलक** } *s. m. pl. mulkhán.*  
**MULKH मूलख** } Corrupted from

the Arabic word *Mulk*. A country, a region, state, territory:—*mulkhándá*, *a.* Much, abundant, (*i. e.*, the produce of several countries.)

**MULKHAÍÁ मूलखेयीआ** *s. m.* The populace, the people as distinguished from the ruler.

MULKHÍ मुल्की } a. Corrupted from  
MULKÍ मुल्की } the Arabic word

*Mulki*. Of or belonging to a country (an inhabitant, product) as distinguished from foreign; national:—*mulkhí*, *mulki* *lót*, *s. m.* The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MULL मुल्ल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Muly*. Price, value, worth, purchase-money; consideration:—*mull bardá*, *s. m.* A slave:—*mull deqá*, *v. a.* To sell, to dispose of:—*mull ehukáugá*, *v. a.* To value, to estimate, to bargain:—*mull laigá*, *v. a.* To buy, to purchase:—*mull wadháugá*, *v. a.* To enhance or raise the price; to outbid.

MULLÁN मुल्लान *s. m.* A school master; a Muhammadan priest; a person appointed to call to prayers or to read prayers in the mosque, to perform marriages, to read prayers at funerals and to recite the call to prayers in the ear of newly-born infants;—(M.) The *Mullán* is appointed by the zamindars, and receives a share (*rasúl arwáht*) of the crop at harvest, the amount of which is not fixed; and also presents food on domestic occurrences. He is not necessarily educated. When he is, he generally teaches the boys of the village. *Mulláns* are represented as the incarnation of avarice:—*Mullán jí kuchh kháso?*—*yá Bismallah*, *Mullán jí kuchh deso?*—*Naúz Billah*. *Mullán*, will you eat something?—in the name of God, I will! *Mullán*, will you give away something?—God preserve me! I will not!—Prov.

MÚLON मुल्ल *ad.* (*lit.* from the root.) Altogether, entirely, certainly, decidedly (used mostly in negative prepositions.)

MULTÁN मुलतान *s. m.* The name of a city; a province of the Punjab.

MULTÁNÍ मुलतानी *a.* Of or belonging to Multán:—*Multáni mittí*, *s. f.* A soft sapenine drab coloured earth, somewhat like Fuller's earth, sold in small pieces. Used medicinally and for cleaning

the hair. The name *Multáni* does not indicate its origin, except perhaps as regards the trade in it.

MULWÁNÁ मुलवाणा *s. m.* } The  
MULWÁNÍ मुलवाणी *s. f.* } same as  
*Muláná*, *Mullán*.

MÚMÁNÍ मुमानी *s. m.* (*Pol.*) A large shrub (*Segetia Brandrethiana*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnæ*) which abounds in places Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range, and occurs low in the Jhelam basin. The fruit, which is well known in the bazars of Peshawar, is small and black, and is very pleasant eating when fresh, and in sufficient quantity, the flavour being not unlike that of the bilberry. In the Salt Range a *chaṭṭí* is made of the fruit.

MUMANNÍ मुमनी *s. m.* A plant (*Arnebia echinoides*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) which is commonly found in the northern Indus. It is liked by the Patháns on account of its delightful scent, and is also held in veneration by them, as the five dark marks on the corolla are said to be those of Muhammad's fingers; *i. q.* *Paigambarí phull*.

MUMÁRAKH मुमारख *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mubarak*. Blessed, auspicious, fortunate;—*intj.* Well! hail! welcome! all hail!:—*mumárah bád*, *s. m.* Congratulations, blessings:—*mumarákh bád deqá*, *v. a.* To congratulate.

MUMÁRAKHÍ मुमारखी *s. f.* Congratulations; a kind of small-pox.

MUMESÍ मुमेसी *s. f.* The piles (commonly *pl. Mumesián*); *i. q.* *Mamesí*.

MUMESÍÁ मुमेसीआ *a, s. m.* Afflicted with piles; a man so afflicted.

MUMIÁÍ मुमिआयी *s. f.* See *Mamíáí*.

MUMÍRÁ मुमीरा *s. f.* }  
MUMÍRÍ मुमीरी *s. m.* } See *Mamírá*.

**MUN मुन** *s. m. (M.)* A pillar, a post, the pillars of a well on which the central beam rests, the four posts which keep a sugar-cane press firm; the two uprights of a cotton-gin in which the rollers are fastened, the uprights of a spinning wheel.

**MUNAH मुनाह** *s. m. (M.)* A bullock whose horns grow downwards.

**MUNÁL मुनाल** *s. m.* The Munal Pheasant:—*Lopholurus impyanus*; *i. q. Manal*.

**MUNÁFIK मुनादिक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mundāfiq*. A hypocrite, an infidel, an atheist:—*qinā eddikān qinā mundāfikān, Chínā chorān, Rāvi mor-khitorān, ikilī darveshān*. The Indus (is the house) of honest men, the *Thal* of dishonest men, the *Chenab* of cattle thieves, the *Rāvi* of informers, the *Sutlej* of fakirs.

**MUNÁÍ मुनायी** *s. f.* Wages for shaving.

**MUNAKKÁ मुनक्का** *s. m.* See *Manakká*.

**MUNÁL मुनाल** *s. m.* The mouth-piece of a *hukká*; the silver work about the mouth of a sword sheath.

**MUNÁRÁ मुनारा** *s. m.* A pillar by the roadside to denote distance, a mile-pillar.

**MUNAS मुनास** *s. m.* A man; a husband.

**MUNÁUNÁ मुनाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be shaved; caus. of *v. a. Munyá*.

**MUND मुंद** *s. m. (M.)* The head of a camel.

**MUND मुंड** *s. m.* The head:—*mundpungá, s. m.* Childhood, childishness.

**MUNDÁ मुंडा** *s. m.* A boy, a lad;—*a. (M.)* *Lame*:—*mundá khundá, s. m.* The same as *Mundá*:—*chand Chait ghand, kanak ghand Baisákh; istarí ghand, tad jántye, ján mundá howe dhák*. Gram (should be) good in *Chait*, wheat (should be) good in *Baisákh*, consider a woman then good when there is a boy in her hip:—*munde báji, s. m.* A sodomite:—*munde-báji, s. f.* Sodomy.

**MUNDAL मुंडल** *s. m. (K.)* A kind of millet (*Elusine corocana*). See *Maṇḍal, Kodrá*.

**MUNDAR मुंदर** *s. m.* An ear-ring.

**MUNDAR मुंदर** *s. m. (Pof.)* Stoppage, an obstruction.

**MUNDÁSÁ मुंडासा** *s. m.* A cloth wrapped over the cap or turban; *i. q. Maṇḍáca*.

**MUNDEMÁR मुंदेमार** *s. m. (M.)* A cultivator who clears jungle; *i. q. Búfemár*.

**MUNDH मुंध** *s. f.* A Hindu young woman.

**MUNDH मुंध** *s. m. (M.)* The head of a canal:—*múndh dá fakír, te pándh dá amír*. A poor man near the head of a canal is (as good as) a rich man at the tail.—Prov.

**MUNDH मुंध** *s. m.* See *Mudḍh*.

**MUNDHÁ मुंधा** *a.* See *Múdhá*:—*múndho múñh, s. m.* See *múdhé múñh* in *Múdhá*.

**MUNDHER मुंधेर** *s. m.* See *Mudḍher*.

**MUNDHÍ मुंधी** *s. f. pl. mundhíān.* A small root of a tree, **MUNDÍ मुंदी** *s. m.* Dim. of *Mundh*; (*M.*) the root and lower

part of plants, the stump of a plant when the top has been cut off. In the plural *munḍhián* means the stalks of indigo or cotton left after the upper part has been cut off, hence a crop of indigo or cotton in the second year, because it has sprung from the stalks of the first year's crop:—*munḍhimár*, *s. m.* One who clears jungle and acquires the tenure of *munḍhimári*:—*múnḍhí mári*, *s. f.* (*lit.* clearing the jungle.) A tenure of land which is acquired by clearing jungle and bringing the land under cultivation. Under former governments this generally conferred on the clearer proprietary right in half the land cleared; but latterly it has been held to entitle him to a right of occupancy only.

**MUNDHON ਮੁਢੋਂ** *ad. (M.)* Altogether, wholly. See *Muḍḥon*.

**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Munḍrí*.

**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਡੀ** *s. f.* The head and neck :  
**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਦੀ** } —*múnḍí*, *munḍí báṭí*,  
**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਡੀ** } *s. f.* A medicinal plant

(*Sphaeranthus hirtus*, *S. Moëllis*, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*) common in the Eastern and Central Panjab, and it yields flowers which are highly esteemed, being used as alterative, depurative, cooling and tonic. The root is anthelmintic:—*gorakh múnḍí*, *s. f.* A plant (*Nippia nodiflora*, *Nat. Ord. Verbenacæ*) common in and near water all over the Panjab plains. The plant is used medicinally being considered cooling:—*rat múnḍí*, *s. m.* See *Ratanjot*; a plant (*Trichodesmá Indica*, *Nat. Ord. Boraginæ*) which is common in many parts of the Punjab plains. Locally it is used as a cooling medicine, and its leaves are used medicinally, a cold infusion being considered depurative.

**MUNDHÍR ਮੁੰਦੀਰ** *s. m. f.* A crowd of boys:—*munḍhír wádhá*, *s. m.* The same as *Muḍhír*.

**MUNDLÁ ARU ਮੁੰਦਲਾ ਆਰੂ** } *s. m.*  
**MUNDLÁ ARÚ ਮੁੰਡਲਾ ਆਰੂ** } The  
nectarine.

**MUNDNÁ ਮੁੰਦਣਾ** *v. a.* To close, to fill up a hole in a wall.

**MUNDRÁ ਮੁੰਦਰਾ** } *s. f.* A finger ring,  
**MUNDRÁ ਮੁੰਦੜਾ** }  
**MUNDRÍ ਮੁੰਦਰੀ** } a signet.

**MUNḌÚ ਮੁੰਡੂ** *s. m. (K.)* A boy.

**MÚNG ਮੂੰਗ** } *s. f.* A plant (*Phaseolus*  
**MUNG ਮੂੰਗ** } *mungo*, *Nat. Ord. Legu-*  
**MÚNGÍ ਮੂੰਗੀ** } *minosæ*) commonly cul-

tivated in the plains for its pulse which is considered nutritious and digestible:—*múng Laddkhi*, *s. f.* A vetch or pulse *Cicer sp.*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*, grown in Ladakh:—*múng phalt*, *s. f.* The *Arachis hypogæa*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*, not very commonly cultivated in the Panjab. It is largely grown, and the nut and oil exported from other parts of India. The nut is a favourite food of the Hindus on fasts, in Bombay:—*múngí tort*, *s. f.* See *Tort*.

**MÚNGÁ ਮੂੰਗਾ** *s. m.* Coral;—*a.* Of the colour of *Múng*, light green:—*múngá pánt*, *s. m.* Weak tea.

**MUNGAR ਮੂੰਗਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A large cup of brass or copper for drinking purposes.

**MUNGGAÍ ਮੂੰਗਲੀ** *s. f.* A dumb bell; a wooden club.

**MUNGGRÁ ਮੂੰਗਰਾ** } *s. m.* The cod  
**MUNGGRÁ ਮੂੰਗਰਾ** } or seed pod of a  
radish; a preparation of the meal of *chaná* with salt;—*a.* In small lumps, coarse (salt); little.

MÚNH मुँह } s. m. Corrupted from  
MÚNHU मुँहु } the Sanskrit word

*Mukh*. The mouth, the face, countenance; an aperture, an opening;—*prep.* By means of:—*múnh dund*, v. n. To swell (mouth and face) by taking any medicine especially for syphilis; fighting of two birds:—*múnh bandund*, a. To make faces; to mock:—*múnh band karnd*, v. a. To hold one's tongue; to silence one:—*múnh bannh ke baithnd*, v. n. To sit silent; not to eat anything:—*múnh bhar dund*, v. n. To water (the mouth); to feel nausea:—*múnh chold*, v. n. To eat something (especially at marriage or other joyful occasion):—*múnh chattnd*, v. a. To lick one's face; to make much of; to toady:—*múnh chukk ke challnd*, *turnd*, v. n. To walk with one's head up; to walk carelessly:—*múnh dd kachchd*, a. Tender-mouthed (a horse):—*múnh dd mitthd*, *mitthi*, a. Sweet tongued:—*múnh dí khá-vi*, v. a. To be convicted out of one's own mouth, to be browbeaten; to be struck on the face, to be beaten:—*múnh dengd*, v. n. To show one's face; to come boldly:—*múnh dho chhad*, (*lit. go and wash your face!*) Put on a better face!—*múnh jabdnd*, a. Verbal, oral, *viva voce*:—*káld múnh*, s. m. May God bring disgrace on him:—*múnh káld hond*, v. n. *lit.* To be blackened (one's face); to be disgraced; to be notorious:—*múnh káld karnd*, v. a. *lit.* To blacken one's face; to dishonour, to disgrace, to make one notorious:—*múnh káld te nile pair*. A black face and blue feet, (*i. e.*, a great rascal):—*múnh kholnd*, v. a. To open one's mouth; to present to view:—*múnh khulnd*, *khullh jánd*, v. a. To become foul-mouthed:—*múnh khur*, s. m. (*M.*) The foot-and-mouth disease of cattle (derived from *múnh* mouth and *khur* hoof.) It attacks cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats. It is a fever, and its external symptoms are an eruption of small pustules or blisters on the inside of the mouth and on the tongue. The feet are also attacked sometimes, when the hoofs come off, and death follows. But it is not usually a destructive disease. Death rarely results, but the cattle get into low condition, and bullocks remain unfit for work for a long time after an attack. There is a common be-

lief, however, that cattle which get it will be free from any other illness for a year, so it is considered rather a good sign than otherwise. The remedies practised are incantations, keeping affected cattle standing in water which prevents the sores from becoming fly blown and washing and applying *ghee*, to the sores:—*múnh lál hond*, v. n. To be reddened (one's face), to be flushed with anger:—*múnh lál karnd*, v. a. To redden one's face; to slap one on the face, to be enraged:—*múnh lagdnd*, v. a. To apply the lips to, to countenance, to favour, to be familiar with an inferior:—*múnh laggnd*, v. a. See *múnh lagdnd*; to be used to, to be accustomed to a taste:—*múnh lukdnd*, v. a. To hide or veil one's face; to keep *pardah*, to be bashful; to avoid, to evade:—*múnh mangi*, a. Asked, requested:—*múnh mangi murád milni*, v. a. To obtain one's heart's desire:—*múnh mangi maut*, s. j. Wished for death:—*múnh márnd*, v. a. To bite, to sting:—*múnh miffhd karnd*, v. a. To sweeten one's mouth; to treat one; to bribe:—*múnh marond*, v. n. To turn up one's nose; to be displeased, to be offended:—*múnh mornd*, v. n. To turn away one's face, to turn aside; to turn a deaf ear to; to revolt, to rebel; to abstain from:—*múnhon múnh*, a. Brimful:—*múnhon múnh bharnd*, v. n. To fill to the brim, to stuff:—*múnh ná matthá te jinn pahdron latthd*. No mouth or forehead and a fairy has come down from the hills.—Prov. used of an ugly person who pretends to be beautiful:—*múnh ná múnh jornd*, v. n. *lit.* To bring one's mouth close to another; to draw close together and whisper:—*múnh ná múnh mildnd*, v. n. To kiss:—*múnh ná lahú laggnd*, v. n. To get a taste for blood; to grow on one (a vice):—*múnh paind*, v. n. *lit.* To fall into one's mouth, to be eaten; to be presumptuous:—*múnh phár ke kahind*, v. n. To break silence; to make bold to say:—*múnh phernd*, *mornd*, v. n. To turn one's face from one; to be averse to or against one; to abstain from or avoid one:—*múnh phirnd*, v. n. To be turned, paralysed (one's face); to be cloyed, to be satiated (with eating):—*múnh páund*, v. n. To put one's mouth to, to thrust one's muzzle in; to eat; to fight (used by cock fight-

ers, &c.):—*múñhon phuffá*, *v. n.* To fall from one's lips; to abuse:—*múñhon pharut*, *v. n.* To take the words out of one's mouth:—*múñh sarí*, *s. f. (M.)* (derived from *múñh* the face and *sarí* glowing.) A blight that attacks the young leaves of the indigo plant. The leaves fall off as if burnt, and the growth of the plant is checked, no remedy is known for it:—*múñh sukka*, *v. n.* To be dry mouthed; to grow thin:—*múñh otungá*, *v. a.* To seal one's lips; to silence:—*múñh sujáungá*, *v. a.* To slap the face so as to make it swell; to be in the sulks; to be angry:—*múñh fudá*, *a.* Cross, ill-tempered:—*múñh te lai dungá*, *liáungá*, *v. n.* To bring to one's lips; to utter, to say:—*múñh faddáungá*, *v. n.* To gape, to yawn; to desire overmuch; to ask a high price for; to raise one's price:—*múñh takka*, *v. n.* To stare or gaze at one; to be astounded, to look blank or foolish:—*múñh te hawátyán uddánda*, *v. n.* To be confounded; to look blank:—*múñh ton lot lákungá*, *v. n.* To lose one's good look; to lose one's good manners; to be corrupted, to be demoralized; to lose one's sense of shame:—*múñh torngá*, *v. a.* To break one's mouth:—*múñhon utár deugá*, *v. n.* To disgrace:—*múñhon utárgá*, *v. a.* To disprove one:—*múñh wikháungá*, *v. a.* To show one's face, to come before one:—*múñh wikháí*, *dikháí*, *wikháí*, *wikhályáí*, *dikhályáí*, *s. f.* A present given generally by the female relations of the bridegroom on their first visit to the bride:—*múñhh wekhde*, or *dekhde rahjáungá*, *v. a.* To be lost in astonishment:—*múñh wekhngá*, *v. a.* To see one's face in a glass; to look about idly; to stare with astonishment or helplessness; to look to or depend on one:—*múñh wekhe*, *dekhe dí parit*, *s. f.* A show of affection or regard:—*múñh wichch pángi choúgá*, *v. n.* To drop water into one's mouth; to perform the best services for one:—*múñh wichch parhngá*, *v. a.* To read to oneself:—*múñh wichch gun gun karndá*, *v. a.* To mutter to oneself:—*múñh wikháungá*, *v. a.* To show one's face, to come before one:—*usne dpáí sárí daulat jae múñh uddá ditti*. He destroyed all his wealth by gambling.

**MUNHÁN** **ਮੁਹਾਨ** *s. m.* The source (of a river);—*a.* (in comp.) Of or belonging to

the mouth or face as *do múñhás* having two mouths, formed by the junction of two streams.

**MUNHER** **ਮੁਨਹੋਰ** } *s. m.* Darkness.  
**MUNHERÁ** **ਮੁਨਹੋਰਾ** }

**MUNHÍN** **ਮੁਹੀਨ** *s. f.* Progenitor, origin, root, source; race, family; the name of a minor caste of Muhammadans.

**MUNHON DÚHÍN** **ਮੁਹੋਂਦੁਹੀ** *ad.* Face to face, before.

**MUNÍ** **ਮੁਨੀ** *s. m. (S.)* A devotee, a *faqír*, a saint, a sage.

**MUNIÁD** **ਮੁਣਿਆਦ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bunyádd*. Foundation, basis, strength, stability, reality; period.

**MUNIÁR** **ਮੁਨਿਆਰ** } *s. m.* One who  
**MUNIÁRÁ** **ਮੁਨਿਆਰਾ** } works in glass, a manufacturer of glass armlets.

**MUNIÁRÍ** **ਮੁਨਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.* A female of *muniár* caste;—*a.* Of or belonging to the *Muniár* caste; glass, armlets.

**MUNÍS** **ਮੁਨੀਸ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**MUNÍSAR** **ਮੁਨੀਸਰ** } from the Sanskrit word *Munishar*. A monk, a recluse, an ascetic, a devotee; i. g. *Muní*.

**MUNJ** **ਮੁੰਜ** } *s. f.* The sheath of  
**MUNJH** **ਮੁੰਝ** } the seed of the plant *sar* (*Saccharum sara*, *S. Munja*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*.) *Munj* is used for making ropes of every kind;—*s. m.* A plant. (*Chamerops Bitchiana*, *Nat. Ord. Palmæ*) which is common on portions of the Salt Range near its centre and occurs in the



Siwalik tract in one place east of the Jhelam. The finer leaves are made into mats and the more coarse ones into ropes and sandals.

**MUNJÁL** **ਮੰਜਾਲ** *s. f.* The sheath, of a single reed; *i. q.* *Munj.*

**MUNJAN** **ਮੰਜਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To send.

*Present participle: munjdā; Future: munj-sān; Past participle: Mutā. Ajj taikūn sass sauhrī sadwā mute.* To-day your mother-in-law and father-in-law have sent for you.—Story of the Three Fools.

**MUNJH** **ਮੁੱਝ** *s. f. (M.)* Sadness, regret,

longing:—*uḍḍiān kūnjīn wichch sāvī kūnje; hikk wichhorā yār dā, dūjhā watan dī mūnjhe.* The cranes have flown away, among them is a grey crane; firstly I am separated from my lover, secondly I have regrets for my home.—Song.

**MUNJHĀ** **ਮੁੱਝਾ** *a. (M.)* Of the fore-

going; sad, regretting:—*pār dī kaṇḍhī koṭhā ghaṭā de, mūnjhī thīsān, dū haran ghināde.* Build me a house on the farther bank, I shall be sad, bring me two deer (as pets).—Song.

**MUNJHĪJIN** **ਮੁਨਜ਼ੀਜਿਨ** *v. n. (M.)*

To be sad, to be confused, to be perplexed, to be agitated, to be embarrassed.

**MUNJĪ** **ਮੰਜੀ** } *s. m.* Rice, a kind of

**MUNJĪ** **ਮੰਜੀ** } rice in the hill, a plant

(*Adropogon involutus*, Nat. Ord Gramineæ) which is common in many parts of the Siwalik tract and up to the Indus. It is commonly used for cordage, swing bridges.

**MUNKAR** **ਮੁਨਕਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Munkir*. One who denies the existence of God, an atheist:—*Munkar Nakīr, s. m.* According to Muhammadan belief two angels who

examine the spirits of the departed in the tomb; *c. w. honḍ.*

**MUNMUNĀ** **ਮੁਣਮੁਣਾ** *s. m.* A pendulous excrescence below the jaw of certain goats;—*s. f. (M.)* Wheat boiled and parched.

**MUNNĀ** **ਮੁਨਣਾ** } *v. n.* To shave the  
**MUNNĪ** **ਮੁਨਣੀ** } head, beard, &c.; to  
make a disciple of; to cheat.

**MUNNĀ** **ਮੁਨਣਾ** *s. f.* The wrist.

**MUNNĀ** **ਮੁੱਨਾ** } *s. m.* A post for sup-  
**MUNNĀN** **ਮੁੱਨਾਂ** } porting a spinning

wheel, a similar post in a cotton gin; a plough handle; the *penis* (abusive); (*M.*) the wall on which the upper-cross bar of the Persian wheel rests; a platform on which to sleep; a fractional number three quarters. It differs from *pauṇḍān* which also means one quarter less, by being used only with units, while *pauṇḍān* is used with the other numbers, as *munṇān ser*, a quarter less than one seer, *munṇān kaṭorā*, a *kaṭorā* three quarter filled but *pauṇḍān dū ser*, a quarter less than two seers:—*baddhā lakk Aropiān munṇān koh Lahore.* When *Aropās* gird up their loins they make the distances to Lahore only by three quarters of a *kos*.—Prov.

**MUNNĪ** **ਮੁੱਨੀ** *s. f.* A little girl; a wooden post to which a buffalo is tied; a corner post of a hackery; a plough handle; (*M.*) the post in the middle of a threshing flower to which the oxen treading the corn are tied and round which they move.

**MUNS** **ਮੁਨਸ** }  
**MUNSRĀ** **ਮੁਨਸਰਾ** } *s. m.* A husband.

**MUNSAF** **ਮੁਨਸਫ** } *a., s. m.* Corrupted  
**MUNSIF** **ਮੁਨਸਿਫ** } from the Arabic  
word *Munsif*. Just; a judge, a subordinate judge; an arbitrator.

MUNSAFÍ मुनसफी } *s. f.* Corruption  
 MUNSIFÍ मुनसिफी } of Arabic word  
*Munsifi.* The office of a *Munsaf*; a *Munsaf's* court; justice, equity; arbitration.

MUNSÁL मुनमाल } *s. f.* A sheath,  
 MUNSÁLÍ मुनमाली } of a single sheath.

MUNŚÁT मुनसात } *s. f.* A depth of  
 three and a half or four cubits; *i. q.*  
*Maṣṣat.*

MUNŚÍ मुनसी } *s. m.* A Persian  
 MUNSHÍ मुनशी } scholar, a learned  
 man, a writer, a *Munshi*, a title of respect:—*Munshi khānd*, *s. m.* The vernacular office, room:—*mīr munshī*, *s. m.* The head of a Persian or vernacular office, or Foreign Minister in the Native State. See *Mīr*.

MUNSRIM मुनसरिम } *s. m.* A  
 MUNSIRAM मुनसरम } superior  
 MUNSIRIM मुनसरिम } officer of  
*Paṭwārī*, a subordinate settlement officer.

MUNWÁÍ मुनवायी } *s. f.* A barber's  
 wages.

MUNWÁUNÁ मुनवाउना } *v. a.* To  
 cause to be shaved.

MUNYÚ मुनयु } *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia sacrorum*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) which grows to considerable heights in the drier tracts on several of the rivers up to near the Indus. It is eaten by cattle, sheep; and in Chamba is said to be given medicinally to horses in affections of the head.

MURABBÁ मुरबबा } *s. m.* Preserved  
 fruit, conserve, sweetmeats; a square:—*murabbā pāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To preserve fruit in syrup.

MURABBAT मुरबबत } *s. f.* Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Murawat*. Generosity, humanity, mercy; help:—*be murabbat*, *a.* Unkind, ungracious, unfriendly:—*murabbat wāld*, *a.* Gracious, affable, kind; *i. q.* *karnā*.

MURABBÍ मुरबी } *s. m.* A friend, a  
 helper; a patron, a protector, a guardian; *c. w.* *hoṣḍ*.

MURÁD मुरद } *s. m.* A plant (*Myrtus communis*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*) occasionally grown in the Panjab by Natives and Europeans. The leaves, however, seem also to be brought from the west, and are used medicinally in cerebral affections, and for flatulence.

MURÁD मुरद } *s. f.* Desire, will, inclination, intention; motive, design, aim, object; end, view; meaning; drift; a vow:—*murād de dīq*, *s. m.* The wished for days:—*murād laiq*, *v. a.* To understand, to conclude, to infer:—*maṅgī murād*, *s. f.* Heart-felt wish or desire:—*murād maṅgī*, *v. n.* To make a vow:—*murād pūrī hoṣṭ*, *v. n.* To obtain one's wishes; to obtain one's ends:—*murād pūrī karnī*, *v. a.* To grant one's desires.

MURÁDĤ मुरय } *s. f.* A plant (*Bileptostachyum*, *R. viliosum*, *R. nigrum*, Nat. Ord. *Grossulariaceæ*) which is found in the Himalaya.

MURAK मुरक } *s. f.* A kind of grass (*Scirpus maritimus*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*) common in marshes in the Panjab plain; when fresh it is fair forage, but it soon gets too dry.

MURÁKBÁ मुराकबा } *s. m.* Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Murāqbaḥ*. Divine contemplation:—*murākbē jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be absorbed in contemplation.

MÚRAKH मूरख *s. m.* } A fool, a  
MURAKHŃÍ मूरखनी *s. f.* } foolish,

senseless person, a stupid, an idiot :—*chatar lope bolūd, mūrakh chāhe chupp, Sāwan chāhe meghlā, Hārī chāhe dhupp*. Clever people are talkative, while fools should be silent ; *Sāwan* wants rain, while the winter season (preceding the *Hārī* crop) should get sunshine.—Prov.

MÚRAKHYÁ मूरखया *s. m., a.* One who feigns idiocy to serve a purpose ; stupid, idiotic.

MURAMMAT मुरम्मत् *s. f.* Mending, repairs, amendment :—*murammat hoṣṭ, c. n.* To be repaired :—*murammat karāuṣṭī, v. n.* To get repaired :—*murammat karnī, v. n.* To repair, to mend.

MURANDE मुरंडे *s. m. pl.* See *Marāṇḍā, Murāṇḍā*.

MURANGGÁ मुरंगगा *s. m.* The face, the features ; the visage, the countenance.

MURÁR मुरार } *s. m.* God ; the ene-  
MURÁRÍ मुरारी } my of *Daitya's*, an  
epithet of Krishna.

MURÁRÁ मुरारा *s. m.* A piece of burning wood, a burning brand.

MURAS मुरस *s. m. (M.)* A man, a husband :—*nāṅī muraṣ kītā duhte kūṅ chaffī paī*. The grand mother has married a husband, the grandsons pay the penalty, *i. e.*, they have to support them both.—Prov ; *i. q. Muns, Munas*.

MURÁSLÁ मुरासला *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Murāsīlāh*. A royal epistle, a state letter.

MÚRAT मुरत् *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mūrtī*. A picture,

a representation, an image, an idol ; a person, an individual ; a beautiful object ; a young newly set ear of Indian corn.

MURÁUNÁ मुराउना *v. n.* To cause to turn, to bring back, to give again, to return.

MURB मुरब *s. m.* A timber tree in the Sutlej Valley (*Desmodium Sp.*—?)

MURCHÁR मुरचार *s. m.* Dead body, carrion.

MÚRCHHÁ मुरछा *s. f.* Fainting, syncope, loss of the senses, a swoon :—*murchhāgat, s. f.* In a fainting fit, or syncope from excessive joy.

MURDÁ मुरदा *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Murdah*, Dead ; weak, infirm, old ; a corpse :—*murdaḥ bandūṅḍ, karnā, v. a.* To do to death, to kill :—*murdaḥ dabbāṅḍ, v. n.* To bury the dead :—*murdaḥ dā māl, s. m.* Effects of the deceased, generally sold cheap, hence a cheap bargain :—*murdaḥ sāṅḍ, v. a.* To burn the dead, cremation :—*murdaḥ sing, s. m.* A medicine, oxide of lead or massicot :—*chiffī kabar ta murdaḥ beīmāṅ*. A whitened sepulchre and the dead a heretic :—*murdaḥ bole ta khapphaṅ pāre*. The corpse speaks and bursts the shroud.—Prov.

MURDÁR मुरदार *a., s. m.* Dead ; unlawful, amongst Muhammadans the flesh of animals killed otherwise than according to prescribed Muhammadan formula, impure, profane ; a dead body, a corpse ; carrion, the carcase of an animal that has died a natural death, or which has not been killed in a lawful manner, and is therefore unfit for food ;—*intj*. Wretch ! hussy !

MURDIÁNH मुरदिआनु *s. f.* The smell from a dead body, a similar smell arising from incipient mortification before life is extinct.

MUREWÁ मुरेवा *s. m. (M.)* A piece of wood, tied to the *Jhallan* and supporting one end of the *Pārçhā*, The other rests on the *Bārī* or *Nisār*.

**MURG ਮੁਰਗ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Murg*. A cock; a fowl.

**MURGÁ ਮੁਰਗਾ** *s. m.* A rooster; a cock.

**MURGÁBÍ ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**MURGÁÍ ਮੁਰਗਾਈ** } from the Persian word *Murgábi*. A water-fowl, a wild duck.

**MURGHIR ਮੁਰਘਿਰ** *ad.* Again and again, at every turn:—*buddh bhains purá ná gaddá, murghir kháe kham dá haddá*. An aged buffalo, an old cart will break their owner's bones at every turn, *i. e.*, will always be causing some loss.—Prov.

**MURGI ਮੁਰਗੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Murgi*. A hen (*Gallus Banckiva*).

**MURH ਮੁਰ੍ਹ** *s. f., m.* A fool, a vain, senseless person:—*múrhpuṇḍá, s. m.* See *Múrhidá, Múrhidáí*.

**MURHÁ ਮੁਰ੍ਹਾ** *s. m.* } A stool made of  
**MURHÍ ਮੁਰ੍ਹੀ** *s. f.* } reeds, a thick mat; falling off (of a cow) in giving milk; *i. q.* *Múhṛá*.

**MURHAIL ਮੁਰਹੈਲ** *s. m.* One who has the precedence, a leader, a chief.

**MURHKÁ ਮੁਰ੍ਹਕਾ** *s. m.* Sweat, perspiration.

**MURHTÁ ਮੁਰ੍ਹਤਾ** } *s. f.* Folly,  
**MURHTÁÍ ਮੁਰ੍ਹਤਾਈ** } fooli<sup>s</sup> hness.

**MURÍ ਮੁਰ੍ਹੀ** *s. f.* A wisp of grass or straw, a roll of cloth, &c. to thrust into an

aperture; a dressing for a sore; a plectet; foundation; dependence; *c. w.* *chapháuní, cháháuní, deví;—jīhḍí rūṇí usḍí mūrí*. He who has manure has (firm) foundation.—Prov.

**MURÍD ਮੁਰੀਦ** *s. m.* } A disciple,  
**MURÍDNÍ ਮੁਰੀਦਣੀ** *s. f.* } proselyte;  
*c. w.* *karná*.

**MURÍDÍ ਮੁਰੀਦੀ** *s. f.* The state of being a disciple, discipleship; pupilage (collectively):—*pirí murídí, s. f. m.* Saints and followers.

**MURÍNDE ਮੁਰੀਂਡੇ** *s. m., pl.* Parched wheat and *gur* mixed together; *i. q.* *Marúṇḍá*.

**MURJHÁUNÁ ਮੁਰਜ਼ਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Murchhan*. To wither, to fade, to pine, to droop, to languish.

**MURK ਮੁਰਕ** *s. f.* See *Murak*.

**MURKÁUNÁ ਮੁਰਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To break, to cause to snap off (a pencil point.)

**MURKÁUNÁ ਮੁੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to break, to break.

**MURKHAT ਮੁਰਖਤ** *s. f.* See *Múrakhtí*.

**MURKÍ ਮੁਰਕੀ** *s. f.* A small earring commonly of silver and gold.

**MURKNÁ ਮੁਰਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To break,  
**MURKNÁ ਮੁੜਕਣਾ** } to be broken, to snap off anything brittle.

**MURLÍ ਮੁਰਲੀ** *s. f.* A coarse fute or fife made of bamboo, a pestle for pounding rice:—*Murli manohar*,

*s. m.* An epithet of Krishna owing to his playing on a flute; *c. w. wajjūṣṭ, wajṣuṣṭ*.

MURMURÁ ਮੁਰਮੁਰਾ } *s. m.* Maize  
MURMURE ਮੁਰਮੁਰੇ } *pl.* shelled and  
parched, parched rice; green parched  
Indian corn.

MUR MURKE ਮੁੜਮੁੜਕੇ *ad.* Again and  
again, over and over again.

MURNÁ ਮੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* To turn, to turn  
back, to return; to bend, to be worried  
or crooked; to incline, to make a repeti-  
tion; to deviate; to turn or draw aside.

MURRÁ ਮੁਰਰਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Cyanan-  
thus sp. Nat. Ord. Campanulaceæ*) with  
a pretty blue flower growing in Chamba.  
The calyces are eaten, being mawkish-  
sweet, and are said to be good for asthma.

MURSAD ਮੁਰਸਦ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
MURSHAD ਮੁਰਸ਼ਦ } from the Arabic  
word *Murshid*. A religious teacher  
among Muhammadans, a spiritual guide;  
*met.* a knave, a cunning fellow.

MURSADÍ ਮੁਰਸਦੀ *s. f.* The posi-  
tion and duty of a *Murshad*. Instruction  
in matters of religion.

MURSADIÁNÍ ਮੁਰਸਦਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* A  
*Murshad's* wife.

MURT ਮਰਤ } *s. m.* *Bauhinia race-*  
MURTA ਮਰਤਾ } *mosa, Nat. Ord.*  
*Leguminosæ*. Seeds used medicinally as  
tonic and aphrodisiac.

MURÚNDÁ ਮੁਰੂੰਡਾ } *s. m.* See *Marúnde*.  
MURÚNDE ਮੁਰੂੰਡੇ }

MUS ਮੁਸ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) See *Moch*.

MUSÁ ਮੁਸਾ *s. m.* The name of a prophet,  
Moses; (corrupted from the Sanskrit  
word *Múkhik*) a mouse, a rat.

MUSADD ਮੁਸੱਦ } *s. m.* A thick wooden  
MUSADDU ਮੁਸੱਦੁ } paddle used for  
stirring confectionery or other cookery.

MUSADDÍ ਮੁਸੱਦੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mutsaddi*. A learned  
man, a head man in a *rájá* or sardar's  
household, a chief writer, a *munshí*; an  
epithet of some priests of the Golden  
Temple, Amritsar.

MUSÁFAR ਮੁਸਾਫਰ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from Arabic word *Musafir*. A traveller,  
a wayfarer:—*musáfar khánda, s. m.* An  
inn, a caravanserai.

MUSÁFARÍ ਮੁਸਾਫਰੀ *s. f.* Journeying,  
travelling, a journey.

MUSÁG ਮੁਸਾਗ } *s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted  
MUSÁK ਮੁਸਾਕ } from the Arabic word  
*Miswak*. A small stick used for cleaning  
the lips, teeth and gums; *i. g. Dáláq  
Maswak*.

MUSÁHAB ਮੁਸਾਹਬ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Musáhib*. An  
attendant and counsellor of a king or  
other ruler, an aide-de-camp, a courtier;  
a companion.

MUSÁHABÍ ਮੁਸਾਹਬੀ *s. f.* The position  
and duty of a *Musáhab*.

MÚSAL ਮੁਸਲ *s. m.* A wooden pestle;  
a stack of wheat chaff:—*músal dhár, mú-  
salá dhár, s. f.* Heavy rain, raining very  
hardly:—*múslá dhár warhád, v. n.* To rain  
in torrents.

MÚSALÍ ਮੁਸਲੀ *s. f.* See *Múslí*.

MUSALLÁ ਮੁਸੱਲਾ *s. m.* A carpet or mat  
to pray on, a place of prayer; a kind of  
flag-staff carried by a *Bhiráí* or priest of  
*Nagáhd*.

**MUSALLAM मुसल्लम** *a.* Firm ; sound ; accepted, admitted ; entire, whole.

**MUSALMĀN मुसलमान** *s. m.* A believer in or follower of Muhammad, a Muhammadan ; *c. w.* *hoṇḍā, karnā.*

**MUSALMĀNĀNĪ मुसलमाननी** *s. f.* A Muhammadan female.

**MUSALMĀNĪ मुसलमानी** *s. f., a.* The Muhammadan religion ; a Muhammadan woman ; circumcision ; of or relating to Muhammadanism.

**MUSAN मुसन** *r. n. (M.)* To be unlucky, to be injured, to be hurt, to be ruined. *Present participle :* *musdā ; Future :* *musdān ; Past participle :* *muṭṭhā : —dhoḥī de ghar piā chor, uh nā muṭṭhā, te muṭṭhe hor.* A thief got into the washerman's house, the washerman was not injured, but others were (*i. e.*, those whose clothes were with him)!—*Wisākh Jēṭh wuṭṭhā, Sāwāṇ Bhādon muṭṭhā.* If it rain in *Wisākh* and *Jēṭh*, (*i. e.*, from the middle of April to the middle of June) it will be unlucky in *Sāwāṇ, Bhādon*, (*i. e.*, from the middle of July to the middle of September).—*Prov.* a wet spring makes a dry autumn.

**MUSAWDĀ मुसवदा** *s. m.* See *Masau-dā.*

**MUSER मुसेर** *s. m. (M.)* A headman, the headman of a *halarā* ; the man who manages the division of the *kaldpānī* (among the Darban *Midākhel*.)

**MUSERĪ मुसेरी** *s. f. (M.)* The one-tenth share of the produce of the *Mūsāzai nikannī* lands taken by the chief is called by *Muserī*.

**MUSHAK मुसक** } *s. m.* Odour, smell,  
**MUSHK मुस्क** } (whether pleasant  
or otherwise); fragrance :—*mushak anbar,*

*s. m.* Musk :—*mushak bdā, wdlā, s. m.* A plant (*Valeriana, Wallichii*, Nat. Ord. *Valerianæ*.) which grows in the hills up to the Indus. Its roots are exported to the plains to be used medicinally :—*mushak bed, bed mushk, s. m.* A tree and its flower (*Salix Caprea*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*) cultivated at Lahore, Peshawar, and Amritsar, and several other places in the plains. Close to Lahore there are a good many acres of it, and there it is raised by cuttings, which are planted out in March. This tree, which is irrigated throughout the year, does not grow to a large size, and is said only to flourish for 11 or 12 years. The large yellowish catkins of flowers appear in February, and are collected and sold to *Attārs*, who at once distil a scented water from them. This is mixed with water and drunk as a *sharbat*, which has a rather pleasant though somewhat medicinal taste. It is a great favourite, with well-to-do people, and is much belauded by native writers on medicine. It is considered cordial, stimulant, and aphrodisiac, and is applied externally for headache and ophthalmia. The ashes of the wood are said to be useful in hæmoptysis, and with vinegar are applied to hæmorrhoids. The stem and leaves are considered astringent, and the juice and gum also are said to be used medicinally :—*mushak kapūr, kaphūr, s. m.* Camphor :—*franj mushk, s. m.* A shrub (*Calaminth umbrosa*, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*) common in the Punjab Himalaya ; also see *Rehān* :—*mushak paigā, paigī, v. n.* To infect (as *bukhār dī mushak paigī*) ; to advance towards maturity (a cattle) :—*muskh turd mushī, s. f.* See *Pūdāḍ.*

**MUSHAKKAT मुसक़त** } *s. f.* Labour,  
**MUSAKKAT मुसक़त** } exertion,  
effort.

**MUSHAKSĀ मुसक़सा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mushakhsah*. The form of the Government *Mahsūl* or revenue tax either to the proprietors or to outsiders :—*mushaksadār, s. m.* The proprietor or lessee who takes up the *mushaksā*.

MÚSHÍ मुशी *s. m.* Rat colour.

MUSHKAL मुश्कल } *a., s. f.* Corrupted

MUSKAL मुश्कल } from the Arabic

word *Mushkil*. Hard, difficult, intricate; difficulty, hardship:—*mushkal asán karní*, *v. a.* To remove a difficulty, to clear or smooth the way:—*mushkal dugí, bangí, paigí*, *v. n.* To meet with a difficulty:—*mushkal gall*, *s. f.* A knotty or intricate matter, a nice point:—*mushkal kamm*, *s. m.* A hard work, a difficult task:—*mushkal karná*, *v. a.* To render difficult:—*mushkal kushá*, *s. m. lit.* One who removes difficulty, God:—*mushkal wichch paigí*, *v. n.* To get into a difficulty or to be at a loss.

MUSHKÁN मुश्कान } *s. f. pl.* Ropes or  
fettlers on the arms, the state of being  
pinioned:—*mushkán bannhníán, deníán*,  
*v. a.* To pinion.

MUSHKAN मुश्कन } *s. f.* a. Black  
MUSKAN मुश्कन } *s. f.* (horse, a  
MUSHKÍ मुश्की } *s. m.* mare); a  
MUSKÍ मुश्की } *s. m.* scented

kind of rice:—*mushkí kálá*, *s. m. (M.)* A  
kind of snake:—*mushkí títwe, tilyar*, *s. m.*  
A coal black (snake):—*mushkí phanyar*,  
*s. m.* The black hooded Cobra.

MUSHKIARÁ मुश्किआरा *s. m.* A plant  
(*Sambucus Ebulus*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoli-*  
*aceae*) which is found abundantly at many  
places in the upper parts of the basins  
of the Chenab and Jhelum. Its smell,  
especially when bruised, is most foetid,  
resembling that of burnt flesh. Tinder is  
said to be made from its bark on the  
Chenab.

MUSHTÁK मुश्ताक } *a.* Corrupted  
MUSTÁK मुश्ताक } from the

Arabic word *Mustáq*. Full of desire,  
desirous, wishful longing to see a  
person; *c. w. honá*.

MUSHTAND मुश्तंड } *a., s. m.* Stout  
MUSHTANDÁ मुश्तंडा } and strong  
but wanting in sense, a strong robust  
fellow.

MUSK मुश्क *s. f.* See *Mushk*.

MUSKÁ मुश्का *s. m.* A kind of cloth  
made of silk and cotton; *i. q. Chakulá*.

MUSKÁN मुश्कान } *s. f. pl.* See *Mushkán*.

MUSKARÁṬ मुश्कराट } *s. f.* Laugh-  
ing, smiling.

MUSKARÁUNÁ मुश्कराउना } *v. a.* To  
smile, to laugh.

MUSKEÍ मुश्केयी *s. f.* A shrub  
(*Hamiltonia suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Ru-*  
*biaceae*) which is common at places in the  
Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus.  
Its wood is very small, but in Chamba it  
is said to be used for making charcoal for  
gun-powder.

MUSKNÁ मुश्कना } *v. n.* To have  
MUSHKNÁ मुश्कना } a smell, to send  
forth fragrance; to flourish, and prosper;  
to become known; to advance towards  
maturity (a youth and especially a cattle).

MUSLÁ मुस्ला } *s. m.* A person of the  
MUSLÍ मुस्ली } *s. f.* Mussalman con-  
nection; used contemptuously and dis-  
respectfully by Sikhs.

MUSLAKKÁ मुस्लक्का } *a.* Of or be-  
MUSLAKKAR मुस्लक्कर } longing to  
MUSLATṬÁ मुस्लट्टा } the Muham-  
madans (a term of contempt).

**MÚSLÍ** **मुसली** *s. f.* A taproot; the fusiform receptacle of a many-seeded fruit, as, of the *Artocarpus anona* brought from the hills:—*múslí siyáh*, or *kálí múslí*, *s. m.* The root of a tree (*Anilema tuberosa*, Nat. Ord. *Commelynaceæ*) which is considered astringent and tonic:—*múslí sembal*, *s. m.* The root of *Bombax heptaphyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Bombaceæ*:—*múslí sufaid*, *s. m.* The root of a tree (*Asparagus filicinus*, *A. curillus*, *A. racemosa*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) which is considered tonic and astringent.

**MUSMUSÍ** **मुसमुसी** *s. f.* Pain in the bowels.

**MUSNÁ** **मुसना** *v. n. a. (Pot.)* To ferment, to have a bad smell, to rot, to putrefy, to spoil; (*K.*) to steal.

**MÚSE** **मुसे** *s. m.* See *Martan*.

**MUSTÁ** **मुसता** *s. m.* A kind of yellow colour in silk.

**MUSTAND** **मुसटंड** } *s. m.* See *Mush-*  
**MUSTANDÁ** **मुसटंडा** } *tanḍ.*

**MUSÚR** **मुसुर** *s. m.* See *Masúr*.

**MUSÚHRÁ** **मुसुह्रा** } *s. m.* The gums;  
**MUSÚRÁ** **मुसुरा** } *i. q. Masúrā.*

**MUSULMÁN** **मुसुलमान** *s. m.* See *Musalmán*.

**MUSULMÁNÍ** **मुसुलमानी** *s. f.* See *Musalmání*.

**MUSULMÁNANÍ** **मुसुलमाननी** *s. f.* See *Musalmánání*.

**MUTAHIR** **मुतहिर** *s. m.* } A large  
**MUTAHIRÁ** **मुतहिरा** *s. m.* } heavy  
**MUTAHIRÍ** **मुतहिरि** *s. f.* } staff  
carried by *faqirs*.

**MUTÁÍ** **मुतायी** } *a.* In need of  
**MUTÁIÁ** **मुतायिआ** } urinating, desir-  
ous of making water.

**MUTÁJ** **मुतान** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muhtáj*. Needy, dependent, helpless, poor, defective; a beggar; *c. u. hoḡá*.

**MUTÁJAGÍ** **मुतानगी** } *s. f.* Need,  
**MUTÁJÍ** **मुतानी** } dependence,  
helplessness, poverty, want of means.

**MUTAK** **मुटक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mukaṭ*. A bridegroom's crown at a Hindu wedding, it is made of tinsel or paper:—*gaḡah savári te khallín dá mutak*. An ass to ride on, and a bridle crown of shoes!—Prov.; *i. q. Mukaṭ*.

**MUTÁLÁ** **मुताल** *a.* Desirous of urinating; given to urinating frequently; *i. q. Mutáid*.

**MUTÁN** **मुटान** *s. f.* Thickness, bigness, diameter.

**MUTÁPÁ** **मुतापा** *s. m.* Fatness.

**MUTÁR** **मुतार** *a.* Swelled and sore (the neck of an ox or buffalo from the friction of the yoke.)

**MUTÁRNÁ** **मुतारना** *v. a.* To become sore and swelled (the neck of an ox or buffalo), used only with *jáḡá*.

**MÚTH** **मुथ** *s. m. (M.)* A fixed lease for a term. Many date trees were leased in this way under former Governments.

**MUTH** **मुथ** *s. m. (M.)* A heavy horizontal block of wood curved in shape,



dragged by oxen for smoothing the surface of muddy lands.

**MUTHÍÁ ਮੁਠੀਆ** *s. m.* The inner side-piece of an ox-yoke; the peg let into the upright shaft of the handle of a plough; a set of ivory rings for the arms of a little girl.

**MUTHIÁR ਮੁਠਿਆਰ** *s. m.* The thick border about the mouth of a furnace, grain bin, or other similar article made of clay.

**MUTHÍARÁ ਮੁਠੀਅਰਾ** *s. m.* A set of ivory rings for a little girl's arms.

**MUTHÍRÁ ਮੁਠੀਰਾ** *s. m.* (M.) The handle of a plough. It is a small piece of wood fastened at right angles to the *chaupri* or upright stick which stands in the plough share; *i. q.* *Muṭṭh.*

**MUTHÍRNÍ ਮੁਠੀਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A tool used by a comb maker in smoothing off his work.

**MUTHÍYÁ ਮੁਠੀਯਾ** *s. m.* (M.) Bands of reeds with which unbricked wells are lined to a little above the water.

**MUTHRÁ ਮੁਠਰਾ** *s. m.* (Pof.) A ridged cylinder of gold or silver worn on the arm by woman as an ornament.

**MUTHRÁ ਮੁਥਰਾ** } *s. m.* *Cyperus*  
**MUTHRÁN ਮੁਥਰਾਂ** } *longus, C. rotundifolius, C. rotundus,* and many other species, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*, used medicinally in various diseases.

**MUTHUNN ਮੁਠੁਨ** *a.* Senseless, stupid; a block head; *i. q.* *Maṭhunn.*

**MUTHUNNÍ ਮੁਠੁਨੀ** *s. f.* A small lump of anything shaped by being squeezed in the hand.

**MUTHYÁ ਮੁਠਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Muṭhíá.*

**MUṬIÁÍ ਮੁਟਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Thickness, bigness, fatness.

**MUṬIÁN ਮੁਟਿਆਣ** *s. m.* Thickness, diameter.

**MUṬIÁR ਮੁਟਿਆਰ** *s. f.* A girl who has reached years of puberty, a young woman.

**MUTÍH ਮੁਤੀਹ** *a.* Subject by order; submissive, obedient.

**MUṬKÁ ਮੁਟਕਾ** *s. m.* A silken *dhoti* or breech cloth (sometimes worn as a shawl or turban); a silken cloth used by women as a petticoat; *i. q.* *Muṭká.*

**MUTKAHIR ਮੁਤਕਹਿਰ** *s. m.* } **A**  
**MUTKAHIRÁ ਮੁਤਕਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* } heavy  
**MUTKAHIRÍ ਮੁਤਕਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* } large  
staff carried by *faqirs*; *i. q.* *Mutahir.*

**MUṬKARÁ ਮੁਟਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A coarse wild grass.

**MUṬKARÍ ਮੁਟਕਰੀ** *s. f.* Sitting with the arms folded, sitting idly; *c. w.* *mární.*

**MUTO ਮੁਤੋ** } *prep.* (M.) Without:  
**MUTON ਮੁਤੋਂ** } —*jál muton koṭ jhugge.* Is it a home at all without a wife?

**MUTRÁLÁ ਮੁਤਰਾਲਾ** *a.* (M.) See *Mutáldá.*

**MUTRÁLÍ ਮੁਤਰਾਲੀ** *s. f.* The place where horses and cattle stand and urinate; the smell and dirt existing in such a place.

MUTRĀR मुत्रार a. (Pof.) See *Mudr.*

MUTRĀUNĀ मुत्रावृणा v. a. (M.)  
To cause to make water.

MUTSADDĪ मुत्सदी s. m. An account-  
ant. See *Musaddī.*

MUTTH मुठ s. f., pl. *mutthāṇ, mutthī.*  
Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mushtī*.  
The fist, the length across the lower  
knuckles of the fist, a handful; a handle,  
a sword hilt, the part of a bow which is  
seized with the left hand in shooting;  
(gamblers) a closed fist with some *kaupies*  
in it; sorcery, witchcraft; (M.) a handle,  
hence an instalment of a debt or of land-  
revenue;—a. Short, little:—*mutthku*, a.  
Very short, very little:—*ikk mutth*, a.  
United, agreed:—*mutthbher*, s. m. The  
joining of hand to hand, contact, meeting,  
close combat:—*mutth chaldunī*, v. a. To  
charm, to cast a spell:—*mutth mārni*,  
v. n. To masturbate:—*mutth maroḍ*,  
s. m. (M.) Close, Squeezing and pres-  
sing the limbs, shampooing:—*dhaulā*  
*dānd mutthīṇ singī, chhoṭī pūchhal laumī*  
*lingīṇ lākhā gorā māl nā ghīnnī*, Buy a  
white bullock with short horns and tail,  
and long legs, but do not get a brown or  
a red coloured one.

MUTTHĀ मुठा s. m. A handful of reeds,  
sticks or anything long;—(M.) See  
*Muthirā*; *Past participle*, of v. n. *Musan.*

MUTTHĀN मुठां pl. s. m. The roots of  
a grass found in wet places, used medici-  
nally.

MUTTHĪ मुठी s. m. pl. *mutthīṇ.*  
A handful, a handful of grain or flour:  
—*mutthī chāpī karnī, mutthīṇ bharnīṇ*,  
v. n. To squeeze and press the limbs, to  
shampoo.

MUTTHNĀ मुठना v. u. To cheat,  
to plunder, to rob; i. q. *Musan.*

MUTUTĀ मुटुटा a. Cross, crusty, ill-  
humoured, churlish, peevish.

## N.—( न, ट )

NA न } ad. No, not; indeed; a nega-  
NĀ ना } tive prefix to Nouns or Parti-

ciples:—*nābālig*, a. A minor, ward, youth:  
—*nābāligī*, s. f. Minority:—*nāchāki*,  
s. f. Disagreement:—*nāchī*, a. Of no  
account, of no consequence, contemptible:  
—*nāḍar*, a. Fearless; i. q. *Nīḍar*:—  
*nādār, nāddār*, s. m., a. A pauper; in-  
solvent:—*nāddārī, nāddārī*, s. f. Pauperism,  
insolvency, poverty:—*nāddān, nāddān*, a.  
Ignorant, innocent:—*nāddānī, nāddānī*, s. f.  
Ignorance, folly:—*nāfarmān*, a. Dis-  
obedient:—*nāfarmānī*, s. f. Disobedience  
of orders:—a. Blue, blue coloured (cloth);  
c. w. *karnī*:—*nāguḍār*, a. Unacceptable:—  
*nāguḍār lagguḍār*, v. n. To take amiss:—  
*nāhakk, nāhakk*, a. Unjustly, in vain:—  
*nāhakk bolgā, kahingā*, v. n. To calumniate,  
to speak in vain:—*nāhakk karnī*, c. a. To  
do an injustice, to act unjustly:—*nāhakk*  
*phasdunā*, v. a. To accuse falsely:—  
*nāhakk phasgā*, v. n. To be accused  
falsely:—*nāhakk laingā*, v. a. To take  
wrongfully, to usurp:—*nāinsāf*, a. Un-  
just;—*nāinsāfī*, s. f. Injustice:—*nākhush*,  
*nākhush*, a. Displeased, unhappy; c. w.  
*hoḍā, karnī*:—*nākhush, nākhush*, s. f. Dis-  
pleasure:—*nākābil*, a. Incapable, in-  
competent, unfit:—*nākānd*, s. f. A  
colt:—*nālāik, nāldik*, a. Unworthy:—  
*nālāikī, nāldikī*, s. f. Unworthiness, in-  
capacity:—*nāmard, namard*, a. Unmanly,  
impotent, imbecile; c. w. *karnī*:—*nā-*  
*mardī, namardī*, s. f. Cowardice, im-  
potency:—*nāmdākūl*, a. Unreasonable,  
absurd, improper:—*nāmalām*, a. Un-  
known:—*nāmundāb*, a. Improper, un-  
becoming, unobjectionable:—*nāmurād*,  
a. Unsuccessful, disappointed of one's  
hopes; childless, wretch:—*nā murādī*, s. f.  
Want of success; disappointment, wicked-  
ness, trickery:—*nāmanjār*, a. Refused,  
rejected; c. w. *karnī*:—*nāmanjārī*, s. f.  
Rejection, refusal:—*nāmuḍfak*, a. Not  
adapted to, disagreeing with, unwhole-  
some; adverse:—*nāmuḍfak hoḍā, dūḍā*,

v. n. To disagree :—*nāmūtābak*,  
 n. Inconsistent :—*nāpāk*, a. Polluted,  
 unclean, impure ; c. w. *karnā* :—*nāpāki*,  
 s. f. Pollution, impurity, foulness :—  
*nāpāidār*, a. Not lasting, transitory :—  
*nāpāidārī*, s. f. Instability :—*nāpasand*,  
 a. Unacceptable, rejected :—*nāpasandī*,  
 s. f. Disfavour, displeasure :—*nārāj*,  
*nārājī*, a. Displeased, offended :—*nārājī*,  
*nārājī*, s. f. Displeasure, discontent, dis-  
 satisfaction :—*nāshukar*, *nāshukrā*, a.  
 Ungrateful :—*nāshukrī*, *nāshukrī*, s. f.  
 Ungratefulness :—*nātajrabākār*, a. In-  
 experienced :—*nātajrabākārī*, s. f. In-  
 experience :—*nātākāt*, *nātākāt*, a. Weak,  
 feeble :—*nātākātī*, *nātākātī*, s. f. Weak-  
 ness feebleness :—*nāshād*, a. Unhappy :—  
*nāumed honā*, v. n. To be hopeless,  
 to be despondent :—*nāumedī*, s. f. Hope-  
 lessness ; despair :—*nāumed karnā*, v. a.  
 To disappoint :—*nāwājāb*, a. Improper :—  
*nāwākaf*, a. Unacquainted with, inex-  
 perience, ignorant :—*nāwākfiat*, s. f.  
 Ignorance, inexperience. Also see *Nāph*.

NABĀB ਨਬਾਬ s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Nawāb*. A nabob, a  
 governor, a lord, a governor of a town  
 or district.

NABĀBĪ ਨਬਾਬੀ a., s. m. Corruption  
 of the Arabic word *Nawābī*. Belonging  
 to a *Nabāb*, the rank or office of a *Nabāb*,  
 Viceroyalty.

NABĀH ਨਬਾਹ s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Nirbāh*. Accomplish-  
 ment, performance, sufficiency, supply,  
 performing an engagement, keeping,  
 guarding, accommodation ; maintenance,  
 livelihood ; agreement, concord ; getting  
 along with ; c. w. *honā*, *karnā*.

NABĀHŪ ਨਬਾਹੂ a. Lasting, perma-  
 nent, sufficient for one's purposes.

NABĀHUNĀ ਨਬਾਹੁਨਾ v. a. To accom-  
 plish, to execute, to protect, to guard, to  
 take care of ; to keep one's faith, to be-  
 have, to afford, to conduct, to perform :—  
*gal pai nān nabāhūnā*, v. n. To make  
 the best of a bad bargain.

NABAJ ਨਬਜ s. f. Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Nabz*. The pulse :—*nabaj*  
*chhutti*, v. n. To have no pulse ; to die :—  
*nabaj wikkhānā*, v. a. To cause to feel  
 the pulse of a sick person to consult  
 a medical man :—*nabaj wekhnā*, v. a.  
 To feel the pulse of a sick person.

NABĀLĀ ਨਬਾਲਾ a. Unsupported,  
 without a dependence.

NĀBAR ਨਾਬਰ a. Disobedient, rebel-  
 lious.

NABĀTĪ ਨਬਾਤੀ a. Pale brown like  
 sugar.

NABĀWĀ ਨਬਾਵਾ s. m. (M.) A rarity,  
 a curiosity.

NABBE ਨੱਬੇ a. Ninety ; i. q. *Nawwa*.

NABERĀ ਨਬੇਰਾ s. m. End, finishing,  
 decision, settlement.

NABERNĀ ਨਬੇਰਨਾ

NABER TABER DENĀ ਨਬੇਰ ਤਬੇਰ ਢੇਨਾ

ਦੇਣਾ v. n. To finish, to end ; to execute,  
 to discharge, to perform ; to settle, to  
 adjust, to dispose of.

NABERŪ ਨਬੇਰੂ s. m. See *Niberā*.

NABH ਨਭ } s. f. The navel ; met.  
 NĀBH ਨਾਭ }  
 NĀBHĪ ਨਾਭੀ } the middle, the centre.

NABĪ ਨਬੀ s. m. A prophet.

NABĪNĀ ਨਬੀਨਾ s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Nābīnā*. Blind, de-  
 void of sight.

NABOLĀ ਨਬੋਲਾ s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Hindi word *Bindulā*. Cotton seed ;  
 i. q. *Wafūdā*.

**NABOLÍ** नबोली *s. m. (M.)* The fruit of the *Nimm* tree; *i. q.* *Namolí.*

**NÁCH** नाच *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Naraty*. A dance:—*nách ghar, s. m.* A dancing room, a ball room; a theatre:—*nách karáungá, v. a.* To make one to dance:—*nách nacháungá, v. a.* To make one dance; *met.* to worry or harass one:—*nách wekhyá, v. a.* To see a dance:—*nách wikháungá, v. a.* To dance before one.

**NÁCHÁ** नाचा *s. m.* A great dancer.

**NACHÁÍ** नचायी *s. f.* Wages for dancing.

**NACHÁR** नचार } *s. m.* A great dancer;  
**NÁCHÁR** नचार } *(K.)* a break or rush of water from one field to another.

**NÁCHÁRÍ** नचारी } *s. f.* See *Náchár*  
**NACHÁRÍ** नचारी } in the first sense.

**NACHÁUNÁ** नचाउना *v. a.* To cause to dance; to make one dance.

**NACHCHNÁ** नॅचन *v. n.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nurat*. To dance; to frisk about;—*s. m.* Dancing:—*nachchná tappná, v. n.* Dancing and jumping (of a horse):—*nachchná tappná, s. f.* Dancing and jumping (of a woman.)

**NACHHATTAR** नहॅत्त *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nakshatra*. A star, a horoscope; a lunar mansion or constellation in the moon's path; an asterism; besides the common division of the Zodiac into twelve signs, the Hindus divide it into twenty-seven *Nachhattars*, two and a quarter of which are included in each sign. In the later Astrology twenty-eight are counted, distinct in name, figure and number of stars. They are—

1. Sravistha or Dhanistha, 2. Satabhishaj, 3. Purva Bhadrápada, 4. Uttara Bhadrápada, 5. Revati, 6. Asvini, 7. Bharani, 8. Krittika, 9. Rohini or Brahmi, 10. Mriga Siras or

Agrahayani, 11. Ardra, 12. Punarvasu or Yamakan, 13. Pushya or Sidhya, 14. Aslesha, 15. Magha, 16. Purva Phalguni, 17. Uttara Phalguni, 18. Hasta, 19. Chitra, 20. Svati, 21. Visakha or Radha, 22. Anuradha, 23. Jyeshtha, 24. Mula, 25. Purva Ashadha, 26. Uttara Ashadha, 27. Abhijit, 28. Sravana.

The names of various months are derived from these *Nachhattars*, thus Magh, Phaggun, Chet, Vaisakh, Jeth, Har, Sawan, Bhadron, Assu, Kattak, Magar and Poh.

**NACHHIKK** नहॅक् } *a.* Ashamed.  
**NACHHIKKÁ** नहॅक्का }

**NACHOR** नचोर *s. m. (K.)* Water which escapes out of one field into a lower one.

**NACHORÁ** नचोरा *s. m.* Any expressed liquid or fluid.

**NACHORNÁ** नचोर्ना *v. a.* To wring out, to squeeze, to press, to strain, to pour out; to milk; *met.* to bleed.

**NACHURWÁUNÁ** नचुरवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be wrung, squeezed or poured out.

**NÁCHWÁ** नाचवा *s. m.* Dancing.

**NACHWÁÍ** नचवायी *s. f.* Wages for dancing.

**NACHWÁÍYÁ** नचवैयीया } *s. m.* A  
**NACHWAYYÁ** नचवैया } dancer.

**NACHWÁUNÁ** नचवाउना *v. a.* To cause to dance.

**NÁD** नाद *s. m.* A species of conch used in Hindu worship; sound, echo, tone; singing:—*nád widdá, biddá, s. f.* The art of singing.

**NADÁÍ** नदायी *s. f. (K.)* Weeding.

**NADÁN** नदाट *a., s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nadán*. Foolish, simple,

ignorant by reason of extreme youth; a foolish person, a child;—*ad.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Nidán*. At length;—*s. f.* Diagnosis, nosology:—*nadáy bát kare, síngá kíás kare*. The foolish speak (a thing) and the wise ponder over it.—Prov.

**NÁDAR नार** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nádir*. Rare, excellent, delicious, well made, handsome:—*náilar sháhi, náilar gardí*. Misrule, mal-administration as of *Nádar Sháh*.

**NADÁWÁ नदावा** *s. m. (K.)* A weeder.

**NADD नद** *s. f. (K.)* Marshy land.

**NADPHÁ नढा** *s. m.* }  
**NADPHÍ नढी** *s. f.* } An old person.

**NADHÁL नहाल** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nirdál*. Weak, faint, without strength, unable to move; out of one's senses.

**NADHÁN नधान** *s. m.* The subject in which any quality is inherent.

**NADHARAK नयनर** *a.* Without fear, fearless.

**NADHÚSHÁH नाहुशाह** *s. m. met.* A couceited person.

**NADÍ नदी** *s. f.* A small stream, a river, a creek, a brook:—*nadí kíndre rukhṛá aji dháhe kí kall*. On the bank of a river is a small tree, it may fall to-day or to-morrow.—Prov. used to show approaching ruin or death of a person.

**NADÍDÁ नदीदा** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nadídah*. (*lit.* unseen.) Greedy, famine-stricken; longing; a greedy person; a glutton, gormandizer:—*nadídán vāngún vekhná, v. n.* To cast greedy eyes on, to stare.

**NADWESHÍN नदवेशी** *a. (M.)* 5 p.m.

**NÁF नाफ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nábhí*. The navel.

**NÁFÁ नाफा** *s. m.* Musk, a musk bag.

**NAFÁ नफा** *s. m.* Profit, gain, advantage, use:—*nafá nuksán, s. m.* Profit and loss:—*nafá páuná, v. a.* To reap benefit or advantage.

**NAFAR नफर** *s. m.* A servant; a man:—*nafarpuná, s. m.* Servitude:—*nafar málkán, s. m. (M.)* A servant of proprietors.

**NÁFARMÁNÍ नावरमानी** *The*  
*Cheiranthus annuus*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. Stock. Seeds used as a tonic:—*náfarmání rang, s. m.* Mauve, lilac.

**NAFÍRÍ नदीरी** *s. f.* A fife, a pipe.

**NAFÍS नदीम** *a.* Fine, pure, refined.

**NAFRÍ नदरी** *s. f.* Daily service or wages.

**NAFS नदम** } *s. m.* The breath; the  
**NAFAS नदम** } body, person; essence;  
the sexual passion, lust; the *penis*.

**NAG नाग** *s. m.* A precious stone, a stone set in a ring; a mountain.

**NÁG नाग** *s. m.* A fabulous race of serpent demons having a human face with the tail of a serpent, said to have sprung from Kadru wife of Kasyapa, to people Patala; a snake, a serpent, a Cobra; a pear tree (*Pyrus communis*):—*nág báld, s. m.* A plant (*Alysicarpus nummularifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which grows wild:—*nágbel, s. f.* Betel leaf:—*nágbáld, s. f.* The *Alysicarpus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, used medicinally:—*nág dauṇ, s. f.* The name of a vine or shrub (*Staphylea Emodi*, Nat. Ord. *Staphyleaceae* found in the Himalayas up to the Indus. The bark and branches are speckled, a stick kept is said to drive away snakes. Said to be useful in curing snake's bite; a kind of wood by touching which

fetters are said to fall off spontaneously;—  
**A shrub** (*Abelia triflora*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*) which grows abundantly in many places in the Panjab Himalaya and the Suleman Range. It has a pretty scented flower, and is eaten by goats;—**A common shrub** (*Viburnum fectens*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*) found abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit when ripe is sweetish, and is eaten in most places where it grows. In Kanawar it is said to be put into the beer locally made by natives. The flowers have a delicious scent:—**nágkesar**, *s. m.* A medicine produced from a tree or shrub the *Mesua ferra*, Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ* or its flowers. The dried buds are used in coughs:—**nág-panchmi**, *s. f.* A Hindu festival held on the fifth day of the dark fortnight of *Bhádron* when a snake is worshipped to procure blessing for children:—**nágpatrí**, *s. f.* Genealogy of serpents (a fiction held by Hindus and others):—**nágphannú khand**, *s. m.* The *Arum companionulatum*, a dry warm remedy, and an edible after cooking or pickling. The root contains farinaceous matter in large quantity mixed with an acrid poisonous juice which must be carefully washed out.

**NAGÁ NAGÁ** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nāyah*. Interruption, intermission, temporary suspension of anything; absence; absent:—**bilā nágá**, *ad.* Without fail, regularly, always:—**nágá honá**, *karná*, *v. a.* To omit; to be absent.

**NAGAD NAGAD** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqā*. Ready money, cash; ready, prompt payment.

**NAGÁLÍ NAGÁLÍ** *s. m.* The stem of a pipe.

**NAGAN NAGAT** } *s. f.* A female serpent.  
**NAGAN NAGAN** }

**NAGANDÁ NAGÁ** *s. m.* A stitch in quilting, quilting; *c. w. márná*.

**NAGANDÁÍ NAGÁ** } *s. f.*  
**NAGANDWÁÍ NAGÁ** } Wages  
for quilting; quilting.

**NAGANDNÁ NAGÁ** }  
**NAGANDÁUNÁ NAGÁ** }  
**NAGANDWÁUNÁ NAGÁ** }

*r. a.* To quilt; to cause to be quilted.

**NAGANÍAN NAGANÍAN** *s. f. (M.)* A line of rough hair on the neck of a horse, if pointing to the front a good point, if backwards towards the rider exceedingly bad.

**NAGAR NAGAR** *s. m.* A city, a town:—*Nagar Kot*, *s. m.* A name of Kaugra:—*nagar kirtan*, *s. m.* Singing hymns in the streets of a city on any festival.

**NÁGAR NAGAR** *s. m.* A cunning expert person:—**nágar bel**, **nágar wel**, *s. f.* betel plant (*Piper betel*):—**nágar motthá**, *mothi*, *mutth*, *mutthrá*, *s. m.* A sweet smelling grass (*Cyperus juncifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*). Its root is used medicinally, being considered cordial, stomachic, and desiccant:—**nágar jámián**, *s. f.* A climbing plant (*Ficus reticulata*, *F. scandens*, Nat. Ord. *Moraleæ*) found in the Punjab Siwalik tract and Himalaya up to near the Indus. It is eaten by goats.

**NAGÁRÁ NAGÁRÁ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqárah*. A big drum:—**naqqare dí choť ná**, *ad.* Publicly, openly.

**NAGÁRCHAN NAGÁRCHAN** } *s. f.*  
**NAGÁRCHÍ NAGÁRCHÍ** } *s. m.*  
Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqār-chí*. A drummer.

**NAGARÍ NAGARÍ** *s. f. m.* A city, a town; a city resident;—*a.* Belonging to the city or town.

**NÁGARÍ NAGARÍ** } *s. f.* The name of  
**NÁGRÍ NAGARÍ** } the characters in  
which the Shasters are written, the Sanskrit alphabet, the common Hindi character;—*a.* Pertaining to the *Nágrí* character.

**NAGÁR KHÁNÁ NAGÁRKHÁNÁ** *s. m.*  
Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqār-*

*khánah*. The place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals.

NAGAUDÍ ਨਗੌੜੀ *a.* Humble.

NAGAUUR ਨਗੌਰ *s. m.* The name of a city and district.

NAGAUURÁ ਨਗੌਰਾ *s. m.* The inhabitant of *Nágaur*.

NAGAUURÁ ਨਗੌਰਾ *m.* } *a.* Belonging  
NAGAUURÍ ਨਗੌਰੀ *f.* } to *Nagaur*.

NAGDÁ ਨਗਦਾ *s. m.* A rupee.

NAGDÍ ਨਗਦੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nagdí*. Cash.

NÁGGÁ ਨਾੱਗਾ *s. m.* See *Nágá*.

NÁGHÁBALÁ ਨਾਘਾਬਲਾ *s. f.* A sudden calamity; *i. q.* *Nághá balá*.

NÁGHAH ਨਾਘਹ *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nágah*. *lit.* The state of being unemployed:—*jar nághah*, *s. f.* The fine paid by persons who do not supply their quota of labour for repairing the canals, and also the fund formed from those fines.

NAGHÁR ਨਾਘਾਰ } *s. m.* Engulf-  
NAGHÁRÁ ਨਾਘਾਰਾ } ment, sinking,  
overwhelming calamity, destruction;  
*c. w.* *pai jánád, paínád*.

NAGHÁRNÁ ਨਾਘਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To engulf, to overwhelm, to destroy, to swallow up, to eat up, to take in.

NAGÍNÁ ਨਗੀਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nagínah*. A kind of precious stone, a stone set in a ring; *met.* what fits or sits well:—*nagíná*; *járúd, v. a.* To set a stone:—*nagíná* *wargá, a.* Well set, fitting, exact; little, tiny; pretty, good looking.

NÁGNÍ ਨਾਗਨੀ } *s. f.* A female ser-  
NÁGNÍ ਨਾਗਣੀ } pent.

NAGOÍ ਨਗੋਈ *s. m.* (*M.*) A variety of rice.

NAGROTÁ ਨਗਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* A small city, a town; the name of a town.

NAH ਨਹ } *ad.* (*M.*) Not, no:—*náh*  
NÁH ਨਾਹ } *karná, v. a.* To deny, to refuse, to disallow, to say no no.

NÁHÁ ਨਾਹਾ *v. n.* Was not (*i. e.*, *ná dhá*).

NAHÁN ਨਹਾਂ *s. m.* A turner's gouge.

NAHÁNÍ ਨਹਾਨੀ *s. m.* A species (*Valeriana Wallichiana*, *Nat. Ord. Valerianaceæ*) is not uncommon in various parts of the Panjab Himalaya. Its root (*tagar*) is largely exported to the plains, where it is used medicinally as an antispasmodic and stimulant. In the hills the root is also put in clothes to keep away insects.

NAHAR ਨਹਰ } *s. m. f.* Corrupted  
NÁHAR ਨਾਹਰ } from the Sanskrit word *Narhari*. A tiger, a lion; also see *Nahir*; (*M.*) a wolf; a tribe of *Lodhi Patháns* who formerly ruled in the southern part of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. In 1450 A. D. Bahlol Lodi became king of Dehli and granted the triangular piece of country lying be-

tween Harand, Kasmor and Sitpur to Islam Khan, Lodi or *Nahar*, for which during the seventy-six years. (1450 to 1526) of the Lodi dynasty the *Nahars* paid no revenue. But Islam Khan's three grandsons quarrelled and divided the *Nahar* country. Kásam Khan receiving Kasmor, and Kin, Islam Khan Bhágsar and Rojhan, and Táhir Khán Sitpur and Harand. During the reigns of Bábar and Humayun this country remained in the possession of the *Nahars*, but in the beginning of Akbar's reign, (1556), the Bilochis began to descend from the Suleman Range, when Ghazi Khan, Mirhani, founded Dera Ghazi Khán and took Harand from the *Nahars*. The rule of *Nahars* in the rest of their possessions remained firm until 1730-40, when the *Mizari* Bilochis expelled Ibrahim Khan, *Nahar*, and his government from Kasmor, Kin, Rojhan and Umar Kot. Subsequently, Makhdum Sheikh Mahmud, a servant of the *Nahars* of Sitpur, ejected them partly from Sitpur, and the country now forming the southern part of the Muzaffargarh district. But about 1787, the Nawab of Bahawalpur wrested it from him. *Nahars* are still to be found in Sitpur, Bhágsar, Harand and in Sind. Some have been absorbed into the Khetran tribe of Patháns who live west of Dera Ghazi Khan beyond the Suleman Range. The tombs of Táhir Khan, *Nahar*, and of his sister are still standing at Sitpur. Táhir Khan's tomb, which is in good preservation, is a very good specimen of the style of architecture peculiar to this part of India. The Lodis who settled in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh are said to have received the name of *Nahar* on account of their rapacity:—*nahar kháwe ná kháwe ratt bhará wát*. Whether the wolf eat or not, his mouth is full of blood.—Prov. Give a dog a bad name and hang him.

NAHÁR ਨਹਾਰ *s. m.* Morning;—*a.* Early.

NAHÁRÍ ਨਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A morning meal, breakfast; a mess given to horses, camels, when they are fatigued, composed usually, but not always, of crude sugar and flour; *i. q.* *Nihári*.

NAHÁS ਨਹਾਸ *s. m.* Snuff.

NAHÁUNÁ ਨਹਾਉਨਾ } *v. a.* To bathe,  
NAHÁUNÁ ਨਹਾਉਣਾ } to wash.

NAHERÁ ਨਹੇਰਾ *s. m.* Ruin, destruction:

—*Rám Rám do áne, gal laggiyá chauran-ní, je ghar which láwe dehrá táw ádhá kare naherá*. Two annas for a civil salutation, four annas for an embrace, if he stays in your house he will half ruin you.—Prov.

NAHERNÁ ਨਹੇਰਨਾ *s. m.* An instrument used for paring the nails:—*naherá singh, s. m. met.* A Sikh barber.

NAHGÁBALÁ ਨਹਗਬਲਾ *s. m.* See *Nághá balá*.

NAHI ਨਹਿ } *s. m.* A claw, a nail.  
NAHIN ਨਹਿਂ }

NAHILÁ ਨਹਿਲਾ *s. m.* A card that has the number nine on it.

NAHÍLÁ ਨਹੀਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A branch of a tree with the thick end buried in the ground and the smaller branches cut down to stumps. To the thick part the churning apparatus is tied during churning, and on the stumps are hung the milk vessels after being cleaned, to dry and air. A *Nahilá* may be seen outside almost any house.

NAHÍN ਨਹੀਂ } *ad.* Not, no, no.  
NÁHÍN ਨਹੀਂ } Suggestion, de  
*nahín tán, ad.* If not, else, otherwise.

NAHINDAR ਨਹਿੰਦਰ *s. f.* A clasp; *i. q.* *Nahuṇḍar*.

NIHAR ਨਹਿਰ *s. f.* A canal, a stream



NAHIRÁ ਨਹਿਰਾ } *s. m.* An ox whose  
 NÁHIRÁ ਨਾਹਿਰਾ } horns are straight  
 and project upwards; a rude, ill-tempered,  
 spiteful man.

NAHIRÍ ਨਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* Canal watered land.

NAHIS ਨਹਿਸ *a.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Nahas*. Unlucky, bad,  
 miserable, wretched.

NAHOKHRÁ ਨਹੋਖੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* A  
 rarity.

NAHORÁ ਨਹੋਰਾ *s. m.* Complaint, up-  
 braiding.

NAHÚSAT ਨਹੂਸਤ *s. f.* Misfortune,  
 evil, poverty.

NAHÚSTAN ਨਹੂਸਤਣ *s. f.* } An un-  
 NAHÚSTÍ ਨਹੂਸਤੀ *s. m.* } fortu-  
 nate, poor person.

NAHUN ਨਹੂੰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Nakh*. The nail of a  
 finger or toe, a hoof, a claw :—*nahun*  
*lāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To trip, to stumble, to be  
 disobedient, to refuse, to revolt :—*nahun*  
*lāhūṇḍe*, *v. a.* To pare the nails or hoofs :  
 —*nahun lāhūṇḍe*, *v. a.* To cause the  
 nails to be cut.

NÁÍ ਨਾਇ *s. f.* See *Naup*.

NAI ਨੈ *prep.* (sign of the instrumental)  
 By ;—*s. f.* A river.

<sup>d</sup> NAÍ ਨੈਈ *a.* New :—*naṭwed*, *s. f.* Food  
 ther<sup>1</sup> consecrated to the deity ; an oblation.

A cla<sup>1</sup> NAÍ ਨਾਈ *s. m.* A barber.

NAÍ ਨੈਇਆ *a.* See *Nawán*.  
 a stream

NAIB ਨੈਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Náyab*. An assistant, a de-  
 puty.

NAICHÁ ਨੈਚਾ *s. m.* The stem of a pipe,  
 the mouth piece and drawing tube of a  
*huqqá* :—*naichegar*, *naicheband*, *s. m.* One  
 who makes pipe stems :—*naiche garí*,  
*naichebandí*, *s. f.* The business of mak-  
 ing pipe stems ; *i. q.* *Nechá*.

NAIHÁ ਨੈਹਾ *s. m.* A turner's gouge.

NAIHAR ਨੈਹਰ *s. f.* See *Nahir*.

NAIHLÁ ਨੈਹਲਾ *s. m.* A mason's small  
 trowel ; the name of a card in the pack  
 called *Tásh* or *Ganjfá*.

NAII ਨੈਇ *s. f.* A boat.

NÁIK ਨਾਇਕ } *s. m.* A native military  
 NAIK ਨੈਕ } officer of low rank, a  
 corporal ; a leader, a chief ; *met.* a man who  
 keeps a house of ill-fame :—*naik puná*,  
*s. m.* The rank of a *Naik* ; *met.* the busi-  
 ness or position of one who keeps a  
 brothel.

NÁIKAN ਨਾਇਕਣ } *s. f.* A woman  
 NAIKAN ਨੈਕਣ } who keeps a  
 NAIKÁN ਨੈਕਾਂ } brothel, the mis-  
 tress of a brothel, the mother-bawd.

NÁIKÍ ਨਾਇਕੀ } *s. f.* The rank of *Naik* ;  
 NAIKÍ ਨੈਕੀ } —*s. m.* The name of  
 a musical mode called also *Náiki Kánhrá*.

NAIN ਨੈਣ *s. f. pl.* The eyes ; the wife  
 of a barber :—*naṭṭ prāṇ*, *s. m.* The whole  
 body.

NAIN ਨੈਨ *s. f. (M.)* A hill stream.

**NÁIN ਨਾਇਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a barber.

**NAINHDAR ਨੈਂਹਦਰ** *s. f.* A claw, a talon, *i. q.* *Nauḥdar, Nauḥdar.*

**NAINÍN ਨੈਣੀਂ** *ad.* With the eyes, in the eyes.

**NAINÚ ਨੈਣੂ** *s. m.* Figured muslin.

**NAIPÁL ਨੈਪਾਲ** *s. m.* A *Jád* tribe; a county north of India independent in the hills; *i. q.* *Nipál.*

**NAIRAT KON ਨੈਰਤ ਕੋਣ** *s. f.* The south-west point of the compass.

**NÁJ ਨਾਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andj*. Bread stuffs, bread, corn; see *Andj*;—Corruption of the Persian word *Náz*. Beauty; coquetry, blandishments, blarney, familiarity, whims, airs:—*nájbo, s. f.* A herb, basil, wild rue (*Ocimum pilosum*, *Nat. Ord. Labiatæ*). The tulsi plant. *Ocimum basilicum.*

**NÁJÁ ਨਾਜਾ** *s. m.* The orifice of the urethra of a man.

**NÁJAK ਨਾਜਕ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Názuk*. Brittle, fragile, tender, delicate, weak; elegant:—*nájak badan, s. m. f.* A person of delicate body:—*nájak jagah, s. m.* A vital part:—*nájak majáj, s. f. m.* A sensitive mind:—*nájak welá, s. m.* A critical moment, a crisis:—*nájak mudmld s. m.* A delicate matter.

**NÁJAKÍ ਨਾਜਕੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Názakí*. Tenderness, brittleness, weakness, elegance.

**NAJAR ਨਜਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazar*. Sight, eye-sight,

a glance, a look; inspection, supervision, observation, discrimination, favour; opinion, interest, design; the influence of an evil eye; an offering; a present from an inferior:—*najar dūqá, v. n.* To come in sight; to appear, to be seen:—*najar bdj, s. m.* A detective; an ogler:—*najar bachdūqí, v. n.* To elude one's observation or vigilance, to slip away, to pretend not to see one:—*najar badalní, v. n.* To withdraw one's favour or affections:—*najarband, s. m.* A spell, a charm; a state prisoner;—*ad.* Under arrest; *c. w.* *rakkhyá:—najar bandí, s. f.* Surveillance; arrest; sleight of hand, legerdemain:—*najar bharká wekhyá, v. n.* To gaze or stare at; to fix one's eyes in amorous gaze; to look angrily:—*najar chaphqí, v. n.* To take one's fancy:—*najar chudūqí, v. n.* To turn one's eyes away from pride, shame, or dislike:—*najar deqí, gujdrqí, v. a.* To make an offering; to sacrifice:—*najaron girá deqá, v. n.* To look down upon:—*najaron gtrqá, v. n.* To lose one's favour or regard, to fall in one's estimation:—*najar káqjav, s. f. (M.)* A tax of rupees on each *kámil* well, the name is derived from the upper cross-beam of a well. A *kámil* well was one with 8 yokes of bullocks, and proportionate allowance was made for every yoke wanting to make up this number:—*najar lagá deqí, lagdūqí, v. a.* To cast an evil eye upon, to regard with evil intent:—*najar lagqí, kháqí, kháqíqí, v. n.* To be influenced by the Evil Eye:—*najar mární, v. a.* To look at, to see:—*najar mldūqí, v. a.* To look full in the face:—*najar muharrir, s. m. (M.)* This was a quarter of a *seer* per maund on all crops, and was levied when the crop was weighed. The cess was of long standing. Diwan Sawan Mal confiscated it and credited it to Government:—*najar nidj, s. m.* Gifts, oblations:—*najar paqí, v. n.* To happen to see, to fall under one's notice:—*najar páqí, v. n.* To cast one's eyes on, to look at:—*najar rakkhyá, v. n.* To look after; to keep watch; to have one's eyes on, to be intent on:—*najar wichch, ad.* In sight, in view:—*najar wichch rakkhyá, v. n.* To keep in sight, to keep under one's own control:—*najar waffú, baffú, s. m.* A kind of charm to avert the Evil Eye;

*i. q. Bajra battá:—sapp dá kháhdá bache, najar dá kháhdá ná bache.* The one bitten by a snake escapes, he that is affected by the Evil Eye escapes not.—Prov.

**NÁJAR ਨਜਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Názir*. A bailiff; an inspector; a Persian clerk in courts.

**NAJÁRÁ ਨਜਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazdrah*. Seeing, gazing, scene.

**NAJARÍÁUNÁ ਨਜਰੀਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To be seen, to be visible, to seem.

**NAJÁT ਨਜਾਤ** *s. f. (d.)* Salvation, deliverance.

**NAJÍB ਨਜੀਬ** *s. m.* } A noble  
**NAJÍBANÍ ਨਜੀਬਣੀ** *s. f.* } hearted,  
generous person, a hero, a heroine:—  
*najib purá, s. m.* See *Najíbí*.

**NAJÍBÍ ਨਜੀਬੀ** *s. f.* Noble-mindedness, generosity of soul, excellence.

**NAJDÍK ਨਜਦੀਕ** *a.* See *Najík*.

**NAJDÍKÍ ਨਜਦੀਕੀ** *s. f.* See *Najíkí*.

**NAJÍK ਨਜੀਕ** *prep., ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nazdík*. Near; in one's view:—*najík honá, jáná, v. n.* To approach, to draw near; *met.* to have sexual intercourse with.

**NAJÍKAN ਨਜੀਕਣ** *s. f.* One near of kin, a near relative.

**NAJÍKÍ ਨਜੀਕੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nazdíkí*. Nearness, proximity; a near relative.

**NÁJIL ਨਜਿਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Názil*. Descending, alighting, (revelation from God to a prophet); *c. w. honá*.

**NAJITTHNÁ ਨਜਿੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To fulfil, to perform; to endure, to suffer; *i. q. Nijitthná*.

**NÁJJO ਨਾਜੋ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Názo*. Coquettish, given to immodest airs; a coquette.

**NAJLÁ ਨਜਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazlah*. A cold in the head, a running at the nose, a catarrh.

**NAJRÁNA ਨਜਰਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazránah*. A present offered to a superior; (*M.*) presents made to *muharirs* on beginning the division of a field—a horse or a camel from holders of revenue-free wells, or wells held on favourable terms; a small *najar* on *mudfi* wells in order that there might be some record of them in the accounts. *Najránds* were taken on various pretexts, generally for the nominal pay of Government servants, but really to increase the revenue; *i. q. Najar*.

**NAJRÁUNÁ ਨਜਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cast an Evil Eye, to bewitch, to submit one bewitched person to the inspection of one skilled in such matters.

**NAJÚL ਨਜੂਲ** *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazúl*. Government lands, escheated land, income derived chiefly from rents of houses and lands thus acquired; indignation, calamity, oppression.

**NAJÚM ਨਜੂਮ** *s. m.* Astronomy, astrology.

NAJÚMAN ਨਜੁਮਣ *s. f.* } An astro-  
 NAJÚMÍ ਨਜੁਮੀ *s. m.* } nomer, an  
 astrologer.

NAJÚMÍ ਨਜੁਮੀ *a.* Pertaining to astro-  
 nomy.

NAK ਨਾਕ *s. f.* The pear tree (*Pyrus communis*, *P. Sinensis*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) which is cultivated in the Panjab plains. Its fruit which is imported into the Panjab from Kashmir is tolerably good; *i. q.* *Nákh*:—*nákbēl*, *s. f.* A common weed (*Boerhaavia diffusa* *B. procumbens*, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*) in the Panjab plains. It is said to be eaten by animals. On the Jhelum the plant is given as a cooling medicine; *i. q.* *Iff siff*.

NAKAD ਨਕਦ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
 NAKADÍ ਨਕਦੀ } from the Arabic  
 word *Naqd*. Cash, ready money; *i. q.* *Naqad*.

NAKÁH ਨਕਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nikáh*. Marriage, espousal, nuptial, a legal marriage of Muhammadans:—*nakáh honá*, *hojóná*, *parhó*, *parhe jóná*, *v. n.* To be married (according to Muhammadan law):—*nakáh karná*, *nakáh wichh láungá*, *v. n.* To wed, to take in marriage:—*nakáh mutá*, *s. f.* A marriage for a limited time in consideration of a present (among Muhammadans).

NAKAÍ ਨਕੈਈ *s. m.* } A name given  
 NAKAIN ਨਕੈਣ *s. f.* } to inhabitants  
 of the south-western portion of the Lahore district:—*Nakaí Singh*, *s. m.* A Sikh of this district.

NAKÁHÍ ਨਕਾਹੀ *a.* Married (a woman.)

NAKÁL ਨਕਾਲ *s. m.* The output of water from a Persian well to the beds in a field; *c. w.* *áungá*, *mukhngá*:—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqál*. An actor.

NAKAL ਨਕਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naql*. A copy; mi-

miery, acting:—*nakal karní*, *v. a.* To make a copy; to act:—*nakal láungí*, *karní*, *v. a.* To immitate; to act:—*nakal nawís*, *s. m.* A copyist:—*nakal khwajah*, *s. f.* Copying:—*nakal khwajah*, the *Buchanania latifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*, used for glandular swellings.

NAKALÍÁ ਨਕਲੀਆ *s. m.* A copyist; an actor.

NAKÁNÁ ਨਕਾਣਾ *s. m.* } One who in-  
 NAKÁNÍ ਨਕਾਣੀ *s. f.* } terferes with  
 other people's business, a busy body, a meddler.

NAKAND ਨਕੰਦ *a., s. m.* Not shed (the milk teeth of a horse), a young horse not fully grown, a colt.

NAKANDÁ ਨਕੰਦਾ *s. m. (K.)* A variety of rice.

NAKÁRÁ ਨਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nákárah*. Worthless, useless, unserviceable, invalid.

NAKARMÁ ਨਕਰਮਾ *m.* } *a.*  
 NAKARMAN ਨਕਰਮਣ *f.* } Un-  
 NAKARMÍ ਨਕਰਮੀ *m.* } for-  
 tunate; an unfortunate person.

NAKARMÍ ਨਕਰਮੀ *s. f.* Bad luck, ill-fate, misfortune.

NAKÁS ਨਕਾਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nikk káish*. Source, issue, outlet.

NAKÁSH ਨਕਾਸ਼ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqásh*. A painter.

NAKÁSÚ ਨਕਾਸੂ *s. m.* Export goods, export duties; a small stream separated from a river or canal.

NAKAURÁ ਨਕੌੜਾ *s. m.* A knotted strap passing over a horse's nose and connected with the martingale.

NAKBÍNA ਨਕਬੀਣਾ *a. (M.)* Flat-nosed ; *i. q. Phihṇá.*

NAKCHHIKNÍ ਨਕਚਿਕਨੀ *f. s.* The *Myriogyné minutu*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, used as a hot and dry medicine. It promotes sneezing hence its name.

NAKCHÚNÁ ਨਕਚੂਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* A pair of tweezers ; *i. q. Mochṇá.*

NAKEL ਨਕੇਲ *s. f.* A small piece of wood in a camel's nose to which the guiding rope is fastened ; also the string.

NAKH ਨਖ *s. f.* A fine silk thread ; a person of a high family ; the nail of the finger or toe.

NÁKH ਨਾਖ *s. f.* A species of pear abundant in *Kashmír*. See *Nák*.

NÁKHAN ਨਾਖਣ *s. f. pl.* Nails.

NAKHÁR ਨਖਾਰ *s. f.* Soap, potash or any other substance used for bleaching or cleaning cloth.

NAKHÁRNÁ ਨਖਾਰਣਾ *v. a.* To bleach, to clean.

NAKHÁRÁ ਨਖਾਰਾ *s. m.* Splicing the thread in a needle :—*nakhárá lúṇṇá*, *v. a.* To splice the thread in a needle.

NAKHÁS ਨਖਾਸ *s. m.* An open market place where horses, cattle are sold.

NAKHAŚMÁ ਨਖਸਮਾ } *a.* With-  
NAKHAŚMÁN ਨਖਸਮਾਂ } out a master or owner.

NAKHAŚMÍ ਨਖਸਮੀ *a.* Without a master or a husband.

NAKHATTÁ ਨਖੱਤਾ } *a.* Poor,  
NAKHATṬRÁ ਨਖੱਤਰਾ } wretched, stupid, worthless :—*aunṭá nakhattá*, *aunṭrá nakhatrá*, *a.* Poor and childless.

NAKHATTAR ਨਖੱਤਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nakchhattra*. See *Nachhattar*.

NAKHATṬÚ ਨਖੱਟੂ *s. m.* One who earns nothing, an idle person :—*nakhattú áwe laṛḍá*, *kamáu áwe ḍardá*. The idle fellow is ever fighting, the bread-winner slinks home in fear.

NAKHERNÁ ਨਖੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To discern, to distinguish ; to separate, as a position of a flock, from the rest.

NAKHIDDH ਨਖਿੱਧ *a.* Folluting, contaminating, unfit to be touched, of the lowest and most worthless sort.

NAKHRA ਨਖਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nakhrá*, Coquetry, blandishment ; trick, pretence, sham ; joke, wagery :—*nakhrá tillá*, *s. m.* Coquetry ; blandishment ;—*nakhrebáj*, *nakhre-hatthá*, *nakhre hatthí*, *s. m., f.* A coquette :—*nakhrebájí*, *s. f.* Coquetry ; trickery.

NAKHRAṀMÁ ਨਖੜਮਾ *a.* Without employment ; *i. q. NikhraṀmá*.

NAKHRELO ਨਖਰੇਲੋ *s. f.* Jester, a trickster, an actor.

NAKHTAR ਨਖਤਰ *s. m. (Poṭ.)* The same as *Diár*.

NAKHÚN ਨਖੂਨ *s. m.* The nail of the finger or toe, a claw, a talon, the forepart of a hoof ; a disease of the eye ; a kind of shell like a finger nail whence the name.

NAKHÚNÁ ਨਖੂਨਾ *s. m.* A disease of the eyes.

NAKHUTṬNÁ ਨਖੁੱਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be decreased or reduced to nothing ; also see *Khutṭṇá*.

**NAKÍB ਨਕੀਬ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqīb*. A herald; one who precedes a great man to proclaim his titles and praises.

**NAKK ਨੱਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Náská*. The nose; *met.* a conspicuous or prominent person or thing; honour, grace:—*nakk dūṇḍ, bahūḍ, wahiṇḍ, v. n.* To flow (*mucus* from the nose):—*nakk baiṭh jāṇḍ, baiṭhṇḍ, v. n.* To be flattened (one's nose):—*nakk chapḥāṇḍ, waiṭṭṇḍ, v. n.* To turn up one's nose; to spurn; to look angry:—*nakk chapḥā, a.* Having a bad temper, angry, fretful, ill-tempered; passionate:—*nakk dī sedh, a.* Straight as an arrow; *s. w. jāṇḍ*:—*nakk dōb ke marnḍ, v. n. lit.* To die of dipping nose in water; *met.* to be ashamed:—*nakko nakk bharnḍ, v. n.* To stuff, to cram:—*nakk ragarnḍ, v. n.* To rub one's nose against the ground; to lick the dust; to beseech very humbly:—*nakk rakkh laiṇḍ, v. a.* To preserve one's honour:—*nakk sūṅkanḍ, v. n.* To blow one's nose:—*nakk sūtṭṭṇḍ, s. m.* A long thin nose:—*nakk te makkhi nḍ baiṭhṇe denṭ, v. a. lit.* Not to allow a fly to sit on the nose; *met.* to be proud, to be conceited:—*nakk waddhḥ, kaṭḍ, waddho, s. m. f., a.* Having the nose cut off; a person whose nose is cut; an immodest, shameless person:—*nakk waddhḥid jāṇḍ, v. n.* To be cut off one's nose; *met.* to be disgraced:—*nakk waddḥḍ, v. a.* To cut off one's nose; *met.* to disgrace one:—*nakk wichch dam lidṇḍ, v. a. met.* To tease, to persecute to reduce to extremities:—*nakk wāḷḍ, wāḷḥ, s. m. f.* A honourable man; a person of rank:—*nakk wichch bolṇḍ, v. n.* To speak through the nose:—*nakk wichch dam dūṇḍ, v. n.* To be worried, to be harassed:—*dāl roṭī khāḥ te nakk dī sedhe jḍh.* Eat simple food (*lit.* pulse and bread), and follow your nose.—Prov. used to show economy in expenses:—*bajār, shahar* or *ghar dī nakk, s. m.* The best portion of a bazār, house or town.

**NÁKKÁ ਨਾੱਕਾ** *s. m.* The mouth of a river or creek; the van of an army or troop, of a gang of robbers, of any company assembled for an expedition.

**NAKKÁ ਨੱਕਾ** *s. m.* Border, edge; a lane; the forepart; the eye of a needle: a bamboo or tube:—*nakká baṇḍ kurnḍ, v. a. (M.)* To close a water channel leading into a bed:—*nakká kholhḍṇḍ, v. a.* To open such a water channel.

**NAKKÍ ਨੱਕੀ** *s. f.* One of the four corners of the figure used in the game called *Nakki pūr*, after counting the *couris*, by fours if only one remains it is called *nakkí*; a bamboo or tin tube:—*nakkí pūr, s. m.* A game played with *couris*:—*nakkí muṭṭh, s. f.* The name of game, (*i. q.* *Nakki pūr*) the hand filled with *couris* which is placed in the centre of the figure.

**NAKORAH ਨਕੋਰਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A vent or passage for water from a field.

**NÁKRÁ ਨਾਕੜਾ** *s. m.* A disorder of the nose.

**NAKSH ਨਕਸ਼** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqsh*. An impression, a mark; a painting; an engraving:—*nakash nagár, s. m.* Painting, decorations.

**NAKSÍR ਨਕਸੀਰ** *s. f.* Bleeding at the nose; the veins of the nose:—*naksir chhuttṭṭṇḍ, phuttṭṭṇḍ, v. n.* To have epistaxis.

**NAKṬÁ ਨਕਟਾ** *s. m.* A rogue.

**NAKTORÁ ਨਕਤੋੜਾ** *s. f.* Complaint, upbraiding; pride; anger.

**NAKTRÚSÁ ਨਕਤਰੁਸਾ** *s. m. (Poz.)*  
The same as *Khúḥ kátṭṭṇḍ* in *Khúḥ*.

**NAKÚÁ ਨਕੂਆ** *s. m.* The nose, (spoken of one who turns up his nose); a disease of the nose.

**NAKURÁ** ਨਕੁਰਾ *s. f.* A disease of the nose.

**NAL** ਨਲ *s. m.* A large die made of ivory or bone; an iron or bamboo tube used as a water pipe; a testicle, testicular inflammation:—*pāṇī dā nal, s. m.* A water pipe:—*nal utarṇe, nal utar jāṇe, v. n.* Orchitis:—*nal wichch pāṇī, s. m.* Hydrocele.

**NÁL** ਨਾਲ *ad.* Along with;—*a.* Near;—*prep.* With, by;—*s. f.* A horse shoe; a weaver's shuttle; a blow pipe, a bamboo stem or pole, any tube, the barrel of a gun; belly; (*M.*) the masonry cylinder of a well:—*nál badhan, usāran, v. n.* To build up the cylinder of a well:—*nál baṇḍ, s. m.* A shoer of horses, a farrier:—*nál baṇḍī, s. f.* Horse-shoeing; wages for the same:—*paulī dī nál wāṅgūn, kaḍāhīn eḍen kaḍāhīn oḍen.* Like a weaver's shuttle, sometimes on this side and sometimes on that.—Prov. on shifty people.

**NÁLÁ** ਨਾਲਾ *s. m.* A brook, a rivulet, the string by which drawers or trousers are fastened round the waist:—*nāle dā kharch, s. m.* A rake, a debauchee, an adulterer:—*nálā kholhaṇḍā, v. a. lit.* To let down one's trousers; *met.* to be ready for carnal intercourse:—*nāle dā jāī or suchchā, s. m.* A pious man, one who abstains from sexual intercourse.

**NALÁ** ਨਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from *Nálá.* A stream, a brook; a string of nasal mucous.

**NÁLAN** ਨਾਲਨ *v. a. (M.)* To sow seeds in drills.

**NALÁN** ਨਲਾਨ *ad. (Poṭ.)* In a valley:—*nalán basse garān,* A village should be in a valley.

**NALÁRÍ** ਨਲਾਰੀ *s. m.* A dyer; *i. q.* *Lalárí.*

**NÁLAS** ਨਾਲਸ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**NÁLASH** ਨਾਲਸ਼ } from the Persian  
word *Nálash.* Complaint, an action, a charge, a suit, cry for justice or redress of grievance; *c. w.* *koṇṭ, karnī:*—*diwānī nálash, s. f.* A civil suit:—*faujdarī nálash, s. f.* A criminal charge.

**NÁLASAN** ਨਾਲਸਣ *s. f.* } One who.  
**NÁLASHÍ** ਨਾਲਸ਼ੀ *s. f.* } com-  
**NÁLSÍ** ਨਾਲਸੀ *s. m.* } plains of  
injury, or calls for redress of a grievance.

**NÁLE** ਨਾਲੇ *conj.* Both, and, also, moreover.

**NALER** ਨਲੇਰ *s. f.* A large cocoanut; *i. q.* *Laler.*

**NALERÁ** ਨਲੇਰਾ *s. m.* A large cocoanut, a *hukká* made of cocoanut; *i. q.* *Lalerá.*

**NALERÍ** ਨਲੇਰੀ *s. f.* A small cocoanut, a section of a cocoanut shell.

**NÁLÍ** ਨਾਲੀ *s. f.* A tubular stalk of wheat or barley, straw; the barrel of a gun; a small channel, hollow, or groove; the depression along the back of a horse from his withers to his tail; any tubular organ, a tube for drill-sowing made of bamboo with a wide funnel-shaped mouth. It is fastened to the *mathírā* or handle of a plough, and as the plough moves seed is dropped down the mouth of the *nálí*;—*s. m.* An aquatic plant (*Ipomœa reptans*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulacæ*) common in parts of the Eastern and Central Punjab. It is frequently eaten as a vegetable by the poor classes, and in places its root also appears to be eaten:—*náli bel, s. f. (M.)* The drill-plough:—*náli devan, pheran, v. n.* To sow in drills as distinguished from sowing broad cast:—*sarāḥ dī nálí, s. f.* A

drain :—*moṭe dāṅe te sábit nikke, náli ráh je chaṅge pakke*. Large grains with unbroken ends, sow in lines and (the crop) will ripen well.—Prov.

**NALÍ** नली *s. f.* A rivulet; the barrel of a gun; the quill or bobbin of a weaver's shuttle; a string of nasal mucous; the Tibia; flowing mucus from the nose; *c. w. waggá*.

**NALÍN** नलीं *s. f.* Fertile land; (*M.*) the land held on *nallah* shores, as opposed to *mankut*, the lands held on *wicholi* shores :—*kachchi nalín, s. f.* Cultivated lands as opposed to waste lands.

**NALKÁ** नलका *s. m.* } A bamboo or  
**NALKÍ** नलकी *s. f.* } tin tube for holding papers; a small tube of any sort.

**NÁLKÍ** नालकी *s. f.* A kind of *pálkí*; a tubular case made of bamboo or metal for holding papers; also of a smaller size for holding needles.

**NALLAH** नल्लह } *s. m. (M.) Gunda-*  
**NÁLLAH** नाल्लह } *pur country. The*  
six main sections of the tribe are called *Nallahs*.

**NALLÍ** नल्ली *s. f.* See *Kiárá*.

**NALNÍ** नलनी *s. f.* A reed.

**NALÚ** नलू *s. f.* See *Darámbí*.

**NALÚÁ** नलूआ *s. m.* A small stream of water brought to play on the heads of children to cool and put them to sleep (practised in the hills); the title of the late Sardar Hari Singh *Nalúá*, the scourge of Afghans, and the right hand of Maharnja Ranjit Singh and Commander-in-Chief of his army.

**NALWÁUNÁ** नलवाउना *v. a.* To submit to abuse, tamely to hear a mother or sister abused, or rather to

cause abuse to be heaped upon them by consenting to hear it.

**NAM** नम *s. f.* Moistness, moisture, damp.

**NÁM** नाम *s. m.* A name, fame, reputation; memorial :—*nám lewá, s. m.* A descendant, a follower. See *Nás*.

**NÁMÁ** नामा *s. m.* Name; money due on account of some transaction.

**NAMÁJ** नमज *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Namáz*. Prayer, worship; Muhammadan prayer :—*namájwela, s. m.* Early in the morning, day-break :—*wela dí namáj kuweledíā tikkra*. Done at the right time it is prayer, at the wrong time it becomes a mere knocking of the knees against the ground.—Prov. used to show the beneficial result of punctuality and regularity.

**NAMÁJAN** नमजण *s. f.* } Corrup-  
**NÁMÁJÍ** नमजी *s. m.* } tion of  
the Persian word *Namázi*. A Muhammadan of devotional habits, one given to prayer.

**NAMÁJÍ** नमजी *a.* Devout, prayerful, pure, clean :—*namáji kappé, s. m.* Clothes to be worn at prayers.

**NAMAK** नमक *s. m.* Salt; also see *Nimak, Lúg*.

**NAMÁNÁ** नमना *s. f.* } Corrupted  
**NAMÁNÍ** नमनी *s. m.* } from the

Sanskrit word a *Nirmán*. A leper;—*a.* Poor, out-caste, helpless, wretched, forlorn; *i. q. Nimáná*.

**NAMASKÁR** नमस्कार *s. m.* Obesance, salutation, a respectful address; *c. w. karná*.

**NAMDÁ** नमदा *s. m.* Caption of the Persian word *Namdak*, thick felt especially made in Kabul, &c. :—*namdá buddh, a.*



weak understanding; having a weak understanding, incapable of learning, stupid. (there are three grades of intellect, i. e., *namdá buddh*, *chamdá buddh*, *telidá buddh*).

**NÁME ਨਾਮੇ** *ad.* So called, such is the name of, by name.

**NAMEKLÁ ਨਮੇਕਲਾ** *a.* See *Naweklá*.

**NÁMI ਨਾਮੀ** *a.* Famous, noted, well known; renowned, celebrated; notorious:—*námi sháh khattí kháde*, *námi chor márid jái*. The merchant well known earns and thrives, but the thief well known is hung by the neck.—Prov.

**NAMISTÁ ਨਮਿਸਤਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Navishtah*. A writing, fate, a man's destiny supposed to be written on his forehead; i. q. *Nawistá*.

**NAMITT ਨਮਿੱਤ** *s. m.* Cause, reason, sake, account:—*namitt náí, ad.* For the sake of, on account of.

**NÁMNÁ ਨਾਮਨਾ** *s. m. f.* Name, fame, renown, celebrity, praise, reputation.

**NAMOLÍ ਨਮੋਲੀ** *s. f.* The fruit of the *Nim* tree; a kind of embroidery on shoes:—*namolí karní, v. a.* To embroider.

**NAMONARÁIN ਨਮੋਨਰਾਇਣ**  
**NAMONARAIN ਨਮੋਨਰੈਣ** } *intj.*  
**NAMONARÁYAN ਨਮੋਨਰਾਯਣ**

A form of salutation addressed to *Sanyásis*.

**CHOSÍ ਨਮੋਸੀ** } *s. f.* Shame,  
**CHSHÍ ਨਮੋਸ਼ੀ** } disgrace, dis-  
grace in  
buddh, a.

**NAMÚJ ਨਮੂਜ** *s. m.* Honor, name, reputation.

**NAMUKKAR ਨਮੁੱਕਰ** *a.* Denying, rejecting, refusing; *c. v. honád*:—*namukkar saráf, s. m.* A banker who repudiates his obligations; one who is not trustworthy in money matters.

**NAMÚNÁ ਨਮੂਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Namúnah*. A pattern, a sample, an example.

**NÁN ਨਾਂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Námana*. A name, reputation, fame, good name:—*nán dassná, v. a.* To name:—*nán guóná, vígárá, v. a.* To dishonour one's name, to defame:—*nán kaḍḍhá, raushan karná, v. n.* To make famous (one's name); *met.* To bring disgrace upon:—*nán pichchhe marná, v. n.* To lose one's life in striving to make a name:—*nán mátar, nán nán, ad.* Nominally:—*nán rahná, v. n.* To remain (one's name):—*nán dharná or rakkhá, v. a.* To give (a child) a name, to nickname, *met.* to give a bad name to; to tell the price of:—*nán karná, v. a.* To make a name:—*nán láí, nán wáste, ad.* For the sake of one's good name:—*nán laggná, v. a.* To be charged, to be accused:—*nán lainá, v. a.* To call one by name; to tell one's beads:—*nán lewá, s. m.* A descendant, a follower:—*nán nishán, s. m.* Sign, trace; name and address:—*nán raushan honá, v. n.* To become famous:—*nán náwin, nán parnáwin, ad.* Name by name, from generation to generation:—*máris yár, té nán paidá*. Her lover beat her and she said it was her husband (*lit.* took her husband's name).—Prov.

**NÁN ਨਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ann*. Bread, a loaf, a cake:—*nán báí, náguat, s. m.* A baker, a breadseller.

**NÁNÁ ਨਾਣਾ** *s. m.* The name of the Gurmukhi letter ਣ.

**NĀNĀ ਨਾਨਾ** *a.* Various, many;—*nānā bhānt*, *nānā parkār*, *a.* Of various sort.

**NAND ਨਣਦ** *s. f.* A sister-in-law, a husband's sister.

**NĀNAK ਨਾਨਕ** *s. m.* The name of the founder of the Sikh religion, the first of the ten *Gurūs* of the Sikhs; a mother's family or lineage:—*nānak Dādak*, *s. m.* The families of both mother and father:—*Nānak panthā*, *Nānak panthī*, *s. f. m.* Those of the sect of Nānak, followers of Nānak:—*Nānak, shāhī rupayyā*, *s. m.* The old Sikh rupee (of pure metal) coined by Maharaja Ranjit Singh after the name of Gurū Nānak:—*Nānak shāhī*, *shāhī paisā*, *s. m.* The old Sikh piece in use in the Panjab, of which 6 to 7 go to one anna.

**NĀNAKĀ ਨਾਨਕਾ** } *s. m.* The members  
**NĀNAKĀ ਨਾਨਕਾ** } of a mother's  
**NĀNAKE ਨਾਨਕੇ** } family, maternal  
relatives.

**NĀNAKIĀN ਨਾਨਕਿਆਂ** } *ad.* From  
**NĀNAKION ਨਾਨਕਿਓਂ** } the residence  
of a mother's family.

**NĀNKKĪN ਨਾਨਕੀਂ** *ad.* At the residence of a mother's family.

**NĀNAKON ਨਾਨਕੋਂ** *ad.* From or with reference to a mother's family.

**NANĀN ਨਨਾਣ** } *s. f.* A husband's sis-  
**NANĀNŪ ਨਨਾਨੂ** } ter:—*nanāṇwayyā*,  
*s. m.* The husband of a husband's sister.

**NĀND ਨਾਂਦ** *s. m.* A large earthen vessel.

**NANDHĀ ਨੰਢਾ** *a. (M.)* Small, young:—*nanḍhā sḍhib*, *s. m. lit.* A young officer; an Assistant Commissioner:—*mai kanūs nanḍhā hai*. He is younger than I am.

**NANDĪ ਨੰਦੀ** *s. f.* A name of Dāvi, the Hindu goddess.

**NANDNĪ ਨੰਦਣੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A piece of wood connecting the lower cross bar of the yoke with the *chhikk*, so as to give an even pull in the yoke.

**NANDOI ਨੰਦੋਇ** } *s. m.* The  
**NANDOĪĀ ਨੰਦੋਈਆ** } husband of  
**NANDOYĀ ਨੰਦੋਯਾ** } a hus-  
band's sister.

**NANDŪ ਨੰਦੂ** *s. m.* A title of respect:—*nanḍū kaḍḍhā*, *kaḍḍh wakhāṇḍ*, *r. n. met.* To deny to consent to anything:—*nanḍū jāṇ*, *jāṇḍ*, *s. m.* A title by which a tame bear or monkey is addressed.

**NĀNG ਨਾਂਗ** *s. m. (M.)* A snake; an eel:—*nāṅ langh wainḍe te likā piā rahāḍe*. The snake passes by, but its tail remains behind.—Prov.

**NANG ਨੰਗ** *s. m.* Nakedness, shame; a tree (*Cornus macrophylla*, Nat. Ord. *Cornæ*) which grows to a considerable size, and is common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its wood is used for making gunpowder charcoal, goats feed on its leaves, and the people are stated to eat the fruit;—*a.* Poor, penniless; shameless, impudent:—*nanḡ dharall*, *a.* Poor, penniless, naked, having nothing:—*nanḡ dharang*, *nanḡ dharanggā*, *a.* Naked, stark-naked:—*nanḡ namūs*, *s. m.* Honour, esteem.

**NĀNGĀ ਨਾਂਗਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nāgah*. See *Nāgah*.

NANGÁ ਨੰਗਾ } *a.* Naked, bare :—  
NANGÍ ਨੰਗੀ } *alif nangá, nangí, a.*

Naked as a new born child, stark-naked :—*nangá, nangí karná, v. a.* To strip, to take off one's clothing; to bare, to uncover :—*nangá honá, v. n.* To be naked :—*nangí pairín, a.* Barefooted :—*nangí talwár, s. f. lit.* A drawn sword; a fearless person :—*nangí naháwe kí nachore kí.* What is bathing to the naked pray, no clothes to wring out or aught have they.—Prov. used of a destitute person.

NANGDÁI ਨੰਗਦਾਈ *s. f.* Style of quilting; wages for quilting.

NANGDÁUNÁ ਨੰਗਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be quilted.

NANGGALNÁ ਨੰਗਲਣਾ *v. a.* To lay out and settle (a town.)

NANGARWALL ਨੰਗਰਵੱਲ *s. f.* A shrub (*Ephedra alata*, Nat. Ord. *Gnetaceæ*) not uncommon in the southern part of the Bari Doab, in the Salt Range, and Trans Indus. In the Salt Range it is used for scrubbing metallic dishes.

NANGGEJ ਨੰਗੇਜ *s. m.* Nakedness, the privities, the private parts.

NÁNGIRÁ ਨਾਨਗਿਰਾ *s. m.* A wild grain in the Derajat (*Unid rutifruet*), probably a species of *Penicillaria*.

NÁNH ਨਾਂਹ *ad.* No, not, nay :—*nánh karná, v. a.* To deny, to refuse, to disallow, to say no :—*nánh nukkar, s. f.* Denial; *c. w. karná, karní; i. q. Náh.*

NANKÁ ਨਣਕਾ *s. m. (M.) Khudrú.*

NÁNKÁR ਨਾਨਕਾਰ *s. f.* An allowance in land or money to husbandmen and others; right and privilege.

NANNÁ ਨੰਨਾ *s. m.* The name of the Gurmukhi letter (ਨ); refusal, denial :—*nanná bharná, v. n.* To refuse, to deny.

NÁNNÁ ਨਾਨਾ *s. m.* A mother's father, a maternal grand-father.

NANNÁ ਨੰਨਾ } *a.* Small, tiny; little,  
NANNHÁ ਨੰਨਾ } young.

NÁNNÍ ਨਾਨੀ *s. f.* A mother's mother, a maternal grand-father :—*nánní sufge dúge, nánní yád dúgí, v. n. lit.* To recollect one's maternal grand-mother in dream; to be hard pressed, to be at one's wit's ends :—*nánní kham kítá dukte nán chaffí pat.* The grand-mother married and her grand-son (daughter's son) was fined.—Prov. used of an innocent person who suffers for the evil action of another.

NANOTAR ਨਨੌਤਰ *s. m. (K.)* A husband's sister's son.

NANT ਨੰਤ } *s. m. f.* The name of  
NANT ਨਨਤ } an ornament made  
NANTÍ ਨਨਤੀ } of twisted threads or  
of gold or silver, worn by Hindus on the arm near the elbow; the name of an ornament worn in the ears by Hindu men; *i. q. Anant.*

NÁO ਨਾਓ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Nauká*. A boat; *i. q. Berí.*

NÁP ਨਾਪ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nápan*. Measure, a measure, measurement, survey.

NAPÁÍ ਨਪਾਈ *s. f.* Measure, measuring; wages for measuring.

NAPAITHAR ਨਪੈਥਰ *a.* Helpless.

NAPÁN ਨਪਾਣ *s. m.* Measure, quantity.

NAPÁUNÁ ਨਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be measured.

NAPÍR ਨਪੀੜ *s. f.* Suffering; an imperative of *v. n.* *Napírad.*

NAPÍRNÁ ਨਪੀੜਣਾ *v. n., a.* To grind, to press, to suffer from, to give trouble.

NÁPNA ਨਪਣਾ *v. a.* To measure.

NAPNA ਨਪਣਾ *v. n.* To be measured; to cover, to bury.

NÁPPÁ ਨੱਘਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nápah*. Musk, a kind of water flower, *Nymphea lotus*, the fruit of which *náppá bij* is eaten and medicinally used.

NAR ਨਰ *s. m.* A male; a man;—*a.* Male, masculine:—*nar mádd, nar mádi,* *s. m.* Male and female:—*narpat, narpat,* *s. m.* A king:—*Narsingh autár, s. m.* The 9th Autár or incarnation of Vishnu (according to the Hindu teachings).

NAR ਨੜ *s. m.* A large stone, a rock; also see *Nárd.*

NÁR ਨਾਰ *s. f.* A woman, a female; a wife. In the Hazara district a *nalah* or mountain stream.

NÁR ਨਾਰ *s. f. m.* A vein; the stalk or wheat straw and barley; (*M.*) a wheat or barley stubble.

NARÁ ਨਰਾ *s. m.* The *Penis*, especially that of a horse or bull; *i. q.* *Nárd.*

NARÁ ਨਰਾ *s. m.* A thin kind of bamboo, a large weaver's shuttle;—(*M.*) A kind of net. It is set upright in the water, one end being supported by floats made of the tops of the *Sachharum sara*.

NARÁ ਨਾਰਾ *a., s. m.* Haughty, proud, perverse, forward; (corrupted from the Arabic word *Nárah*) a loud and sudden exclamation, the shout raised by an army in charging, any loud noise made with the voice, a shout, a cheer, a cry (*c. v.* *márad*); the *penis*, especially that of a horse or bull; (*M.*) the first milk given by a cow or buffalo after calving, beetings, Hindus do not drink it until three days after the animal has calved, but the Muhammadans do from the first; especially used of the cheers with which a party of workmen encourage each other when digging a canal, manning an embankment during a flood. They shout the name of some favourite saint as *dam Baháwal hakk*.

NARÁ ਨਾਰਾ *s. m.* A cord or string of raw hide; a bamboo pole; the string with which drawers are fastened; *i. q.* *Náld.*

NÁRAD ਨਾਰਦ *s. m.* The name of a great Hindu *Rishi* or *Devisht* (a *rishi* amongst the gods.) He is a descendant of Kanva. He is reckoned amongst the ten sons of Brahma, and like Mercury carries the behests of the gods to men; *met.* one who promotes games, quarrels; a mischievous man;—*nárad mág, mág,* *s. m. f.* The same as *Nárad.*

NARAIN ਨਰੈਣ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
NÁRAIN ਨਰੈਣ } from the Sanskrit word *Naráyana*. God (*i. e.*, Holy one); an epithet of Vishnu, considered as the Deity who was before all worlds. The divine imperishable spirit pervading the Universe:—*sat nárain, s. m. lit.* The true God:—*sat nárain dí kathá, s. f.* The story which tells of the fast obligatory on Hindus:—*sat nárain dí wart, s. m.* A monthly fast observed by Hindus on the day of full moon:—*nárain jáge.* God knows.

NARAINÍ ਨਰੈਣੀ } *s. m. f., a. A*  
NÁRAINÍ ਨਰੈਣੀ } worshipper of  
*Nárain*; one who depends solely on

what Providence sends him from day to day; of or pertaining to *Nérait*:—*narait bal*, *s. m.* A Hindu funeral ceremony observed on the 17th day after a Hindu's death.

**NARAK** ਨਰਕ *s. m.* See *Nark*.

**NARAKKH** ਨਰੱਖ *a.* Not controlling one's inclinations and passions, intemperate.

**NARAKKHÁ** ਨਰੱਖਾ *s. m.* A sick man who refuses to pay attention to his diet; —*a.* Not taken care of, neglected, belonging to no one.

**NARANGGÍ** ਨਰੰਗੀ } *s. f.* A species  
**NÁRANGGÍ** ਨਰੰਗੀ } of small orange  
(*Citrus aurantium*, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*):  
—*naranggí rang*, *s. m.* Orange colour.

**NARANJJAN** ਨਰੰਜਣ *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Niranjana*. An epithet of the Supreme Being, free from any stain or contact with *Máyá*; pure light.

**NARANJÍ** ਨਰੰਜੀ } *a.* Of a bright  
**NÁRANJJÍ** ਨਰੰਜੀ } yellow or orange  
colour.

**NARAR** ਨਰੜ *s. m.* Tying cattle together; *c. w.* *karná*.

**NARARNÁ** ਨਰੜਣਾ *v. a.* To tie, to fasten, to tie cattle together to prevent their running away.

**NARÁTE** ਨਰਾਤੇ } *s. m.* Nine  
**NARÁTRÁ** ਨਰਾਤਰਾ } fasts occurring  
after six months (*i. e.*, in *Ohet* and *Assá*),  
observed by Hindus in honour of *Durgá*.

**NARARÁUNÁ** ਨਰੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause cattle to be tied together.

**NARBÁH** ਨਰਬਾਹ } *s. m.* Accom-  
**NARBÁHÁ** ਨਰਬਾਹਾ } plishment,  
performance; sufficiency, supply. See  
*Nabádh*.

**NARBÁHUNÁ** ਨਰਬਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* See  
*Nabáhuná*.

**NARCHHÁ** ਨੜਛਾ *s. m.* A long slender pole; *met.* a tall man of little wit.

**NARD** ਨਰਦ *s. f.* A counter, a chess-  
man:—*nard kháná*, *s. m.* A gutter.

**NAREL** ਨਰੇਲ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**NÁREL** ਨਾਰੇਲ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Narikel*. The *Cocos nucifera*, Nat.  
Ord. *Palmæ*. A cocoanut:—*narel dá tel*,  
*s. m.* Cocoanut oil.

**NARELÁ** ਨਰੇਲਾ *s. m.* See *Lalárd*.

**NARERÁ** ਨਰੇੜਾ *s. m.* The Tendo  
Achilles.

**NARG** ਨਰਗ *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Nark*.

**NARGÁ** ਨਰਗਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Nargah*. Surrounding,  
enclosing; a difficulty;—*nargá karná*,  
*páuná*, *v. a.* To surround.

**NARGAS** ਨਰਗਸ } *s. m.* Jonquil,  
**NARGIS** ਨਰਗਿਸ } (*Narcissus ta-*  
*zetta*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*.) Its roots  
are used medicinally. They are import-  
ed from Kashmir, and are considered  
emetic.

**NARÍ** ਨਰੀ *s. m.* Red goat's skin;—  
*s. f.* (*M.*) A deep narrow water-course

leading from a canal to a water-lifting wheel (derived from *nál* or *náli*.)

**NARÍ ਨਰੀ** *s. f.* The stem of *huggá*, a *hukká* tube; a reed (*Arundo donax*; *A. Karká*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) which is common wild and frequently cultivated in the Panjab plains. The leaves are used for fodder, and the stems for *hukká* tubes, *chiks*, baskets and hurdles:—*hukká pínden, tedí nári kún chhek hai, hukká nimándan dard wandán dí tek hai*. You smoke a *hukká*, your *hukká* stem has a hole in it. The *hukká* is the support of poor people in pain.—Song.

**NÁRÍ ਨਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A female, a woman, the pulse (properly *nári*.)

**NÁRÍ ਨਾਰੀ** *s. f.* The pulse, a small cord or string of raw-hide.

**NÁRJÍL ਨਾਰਜੀਲ** *s. f.* A cocoanut; *c. w.* *Narel*.

**NARK ਨਰਕ** *s. m.* The Hindu Hell, the place of torments; it includes a number of places of torture of various descriptions amounting to twenty-one in all:—*narak kunḍ*, *s. m.* An abyss in hell where the wicked are tormented. Eighty-six such are enumerated:—*nark wichch painḍ*, *v. n.* To go to Hell.

**NARKACHÚR ਨਰਕਚੂਰ** *s. m.* *Zinziber zerunibet*, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*, used as a hot remedy in various diseases.

**NARKAN ਨਰਕਣ** *s. f.* } One gone to  
**NARKÍ ਨਰਕੀ** *s. m.* } Hell, one like-  
ly to go to Hell.

**NARKHRÁ ਨਰਖਰਾ** *s. m.* The wind-pipe.

**NARM ਨਰਮ** *a.* Soft, mild, tender, moderate, depressed, dull; inferior, defective:—*narm bhojan, khurák*, *s. m.* Soft food:—*narm garm*, *a.* Good and bad:—*narm garm sah gujarḍ*, *v. n.* To bear up, to endure.

**NARMÁ ਨਰਮਾ** } *s. m.* A species of  
**NÁRMÁ ਨਾਰਮਾ** } cotton plant (*Gossypium religiosum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) of which the cotton is very soft.

**NARMAI ਨਰਮਾਈ** }  
**NARMÁIS ਨਰਮਾਇਸ** } *s. f.* Softness  
**NARMÍ ਨਰਮੀ** }

**NARMÁN ਨਰਮਾਣ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A kind of cotton, the seed vessel of which is red.

**NAROÁ ਨਰੋਆ** } *a.* Free from  
**NAROIÁ ਨਰੋਇਆ** } sickness, well-  
healthy, sound.

**NARO L ਨਰੋਲ** *a.* Free from doubt or perplexity, clear from any stain or dirt.

**NAROP ਨਰੋਪ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The first year crop:—*mirich narop*, *s. f.* The first crop of pepper.

**NARSINGGÁ ਨਰਸਿੰਗਾ** *s. m.* }  
**NARSINGGÍ ਨਰਸਿੰਗੀ** *s. f.* } A  
trumpet, man-lion.

**NARSINGGIÁ ਨਰਸਿੰਗਿਆ** *s. m.* A trumpeter.

**NARSINGH ਨਰਸਿੰਘ** *s. m.* The 4th *Avatár* or man-lion incarnation of Vishnu. The chief seat of this worship is at Narsinghpur in the Central Provinces.

**NARSON ਨਰਸੋਂ** *ad.* The fourth day either past or future.

**NÁRÚ ਨਾਰੂ** *s. m.* A sub-division of Rajputs.

**NÁRÚ ਨਾਰੂ** } *s. m.* The umbi-  
**NÁRÚÁ ਨਾਰੂਆ** } lical cord.

**NÁRWÁ ਨਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* The Guinea worm.

NARWAIR ਨਰਵੈਰ } *s. m.* Differ-  
 NARWÁR ਨਰਵਾਰ } ence, distinc-  
 tion; entirety; also see *Nirwair*.

NARWÁRNÁ ਨਰਵਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To distinguish.

NÁRYAL ਨਾਰਯਲ *s. m.* See *Narel*.

NAS ਨਸ *s. f.* A vein, the pulse, nerve.

NÁS ਨਾਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Násh*, *Nasy*, *Násiká*. Destruction, annihilation, perdition; snuff; a nostril, the nose:—*nás laigá*, *v. n.* To take a snuff, to snuff:—*nás karná*, *márná*, *v. a.* To destroy, to ruin:—*násmá*, *a.* Perishable, transitory, not abiding.

NASÁ ਨਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nashah*. Intoxication, intoxicating liquor or drug; *met.* pride:—*nasebdj*, *nasekhor*, *s. m.* One who uses intoxicants:—*nasebdj*, *s. f.* Drunkenness:—*nasá pánt karná*, *piqá*, *v. n.* To take any intoxicating drug:—*nasá hongá*, *chaphá*, *v. n.* To be intoxicated:—*nase dí lahar*, *s. f.* The flush of wine:—*nase wichh*, *ad.* In a state of intoxication:—*nase wichh gark hongá*, *v. n.* To be dead drunk.

NASÁ ਨਸਾ *v. n.* Was not (provincial.)

NASÁDAR ਨਸਾਦਰ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 NASHÁDAR ਨਸ਼ਾਦਰ } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Narsár*. Chloride of Ammonium, Sal Ammoniac:—*nausáddar kagá*, *s. f.* An artificial bisulphide of Arsenic; *i. q.* *Nuusáddar*.

NÁSAK ਨਾਸਕ *s. m.* A destroyer.

NASÁÍ ਨਸੈਈ *s. m.* } A drunken  
 NASAIN ਨਸੈਣ *s. f.* } person, a  
 NASÁIN ਨਸਾਇਣ *s. f.* } person who  
 is given to drinking.

NASAK ਨਸਕ *s. m. (M.)* Punishment:—*huq nasak milí his, agá te sidhá rahisí*. Now he has received punishment, for the future he will remain straight, *i. e.*, behave better.

NASÁNÁ ਨਸਾਣਾ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 NASHÁNÁ ਨਸ਼ਾਣਾ } ed from the

Persian word *Nashánah*. A mark, a bull, a target, the bull's eyes of a target, *met.* aim:—*nasháná*, *láungá*, *márná*, *v. a.* To hit the mark.

NÁSÁNÍ ਨਸਾਣੀ } *s. f.* A sign, a  
 NASHÁNÍ ਨਸ਼ਾਣੀ } token, a mark;  
 an issue, offspring.

NASÁSTÁ ਨਸਾਸਤਾ } *s. m.* Starch  
 NASHÁSTÁ ਨਸ਼ਾਸਤਾ } made of wheat.

NASÁUNÁ ਨਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to flee.

NASHÁ ਨਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* See *Nasá*.

NASHAR ਨਸ਼ਰ *a.* Notorious; *c. w.* *hongá*, *karná*.

NASHṬ ਨਸ਼ਟ *s. f., a.* Destruction; lost, destroyed, annihilated:—*nashṭ hongá*, *v. a.* To be killed:—*nashṭ karná*, *v. n.* To destroy, to put an end to; *i. q.* *Nishṭ*.

NASÍ ਨਸੀ *v. n.* Was not (provincial), used of things of feminine gender.

NASÍB ਨਸੀਬ *s. m.* } Fate, destiny,  
 NASÍBÁ ਨਸੀਬਾ *s. f.* } fortune, luck,

lot:—*be nasib*, *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate:—*nasib hongá*, *v. n.* To come to one's lot:—*nasibe wáldá*, *s. m.* Fortunate:—*nasib* or *nasibá jágá*, *v. n.* To be fortunate or prosperous:—*nasib phutí jágá*, *v. n.* To be unfortunate:—*nasib* or *nasibe lagá*, *v. n.* To try one's luck.

**NASÍHAT ਨਸੀਹਤ** *s. f.* Counsel, exhortation:—*nasíhat dēṭ, karní, v. a.* To advise, to counsel; to reprove, to reprimand, to chastise.

**NASÍR ਨਸੀਰ** *s. f.* See *Nakṣir*.

**NÁSKÁ ਨਾਸਕਾ** *s. f.* The nose; *i. q.* *Nás.*

**NASL ਨਸਲ** *s. f.* Race, pedigree, genealogy, descent, breed, family, origin:—*nasl dár, s. m.* One of a good family, one of good descent;—*a.* Of a good breed:—*nasl wadhṭṭṭ, v. a.* To breed, to propagate.

**NASO ਨਸੋ** *v. n.* Was not (provincial.)

**NASOKAR ਨਸੋਕਰ** *s. f. (M.)* One who is in the habit of absconding.

**NASONCH ਨਸੋਚ** *a. (K.)* Unmixed, pure (oil or other things.)

**NASPÁL ਨਸਪਾਲ** } *s. f.* The rind of  
**NÁSPÁL ਨਾਸਪਾਲ** } a pomegranate  
(*Punica granatum*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*)  
extensively used for dyeing and tanning.

**NASPÁLÍ ਨਸਪਾਲੀ** } *a.* Of a yellow-  
**NÁSPÁLÍ ਨਾਸਪਾਲੀ** } ish or buff  
colour, *i. e.*, the colour made from the  
rind of the pomegranate.

**NÁSPÁTÍ ਨਾਸਪਾਤੀ** *s. f.* A pear, the same as *Nák, Nákh* which see.

**NÁSRÁ JÁNÁ ਨਾਸਰਾਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To perish, to be destroyed;—*a.* Fit to be destroyed, worthy to perish (used as an imprecation.)

**NASRÍN ਨਸਰੀਨ** *s. m.* A species of rose from which confection of roses is made.

**NASSNÁ ਨੱਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To flee, to run.

**NAST ਨਸਟ** *s. m.* See *Nashṭ Nishṭ*.

**NÁSTÁ ਨਾਸਤਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Náshtah*. Breakfast, anything eaten early in the morning.

**NASTAR ਨਸਤਰ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nashtar*. A lancet.

**NASTÁRÁ ਨਸਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Nistárd*.

**NASTARÁNÁ ਨਸਤਰਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Wages for lancing.

**NASTARÁUNÁ ਨਸਤਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To bleed, to lance (either a vein or swelling.)

**NASUÁR ਨਸੁਆਰ** } *s. f.* Snuff  
**NASWÁR ਨਸਵਾਰ** } whether made  
of tobacco or other materials.

**NASÚR ਨਸੂਰ** } *s. m.* A sore, an ulcer,  
**NÁSÚR ਨਾਸੂਰ** } a wounding; *i. q.*  
*Nathér.*

**NASUÁRÍ ਨਸੁਆਰੀ** } *a.* Snuff-  
**NASWÁRÍ ਨਸਵਾਰੀ** } coloured.

**NASÚT ਨਸੂਤ** *s. f.* *Ipomea turpethum*,  
Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. The action of  
the root resembles that of jalap.

**NAT ਨਟ** *s. m.* An actor; the name of a  
tribe who are generally jugglers, rope  
dancers, a race of vagrants similar to the  
gypsies of Europe; a tumbler:—*nat*  
*biddíá, widdíá, s. f.* The juggling art, the  
art of rope dancing:—*nat khaṭ, s. m. f.* A  
bad mischievous person, a rogue;—*a.*  
Roguish, tricky, artful, mischievous:—  
*nat khaṭ, s. f.* Trick, mischief, roguery,  
artifice, naughtiness; *c. w. karní.*

**NÁTÁ ਨਾਟਾ** *a., s. m.* Low, of small  
stature, a dwarf.



**NATÁNÁ ਨਤਾਨਾ** *a.* Weak, powerless, faint;—*v. n.* (*M.*) To shape straight, to lay straight; *i. q.* *Nitáṇḍ.*

**NÁTH ਨਾਥ** *s. m.* Lord, master, husband, an attribute of God; a title borne by *Jogis.*

**NÁTH ਨਾਥ** *s. f.* Flight; *c. w.* *paigá.*

**NÁTHÁ ਨਾਥਾ** *s. m.* One whose nose has been pierced in infancy, in order that a ring may be worn. There is a superstition that this is beneficial.

**NATHÁÍ ਨਥਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Nathnóh.*

**NATHÁUNÁ ਨਥਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Nathnóh-ṇḍ.*

**NATHÁUNÁ ਨਥਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to flee.

**NÁTHÍ ਨਾਥੀ** *s. m.* A guest.

**NATHLÁ ਨਥਲਾ** *s. m.* A large nose ring.

**NATHLÍ ਨਥਲੀ** *s. f.* A small nose ring.

**NATHLÚ ਨਥਲੂ** *s. m.* A nose ring of medium size (provincial).

**NATHÚR ਨਥੂਰ** *s. m.* See *Nasúr.*

**NATHWÁÍ ਨਥਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for boring the nose of an animal, or for bringing under subjection.

**NATHWÁUNÁ ਨਥਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause a cord or ring to be put into the nose of an ox; to bring into subjection, to cause to bring under control.

**NÁṬÍ ਨਾਟੀ** *s. f.* See *Náṭá.*

**NATNÍ ਨਟਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Nat.*

**NATTÁ ਨੱਤਾ** *s. m.* A piece of woollen cloth used by oilmen to wipe out the press; a male descendant of the fifth generation.

**NÁTTÁ ਨਾੱਤਾ** *s. m.* Kin, relationship, alliance, a relative; the betrothing of a daughter or sister:—*náttá hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be betrothed (a sister or daughter):—*náttá karná*, *v. a.* To betroth a sister's daughter:—*náttá sák*, *s. m.* Kin, relationship, alliance, a relative:—*náttá tutṭá*, *v. n.* To be broken (a connection.)

**NATTH ਨੱਥ** *s. f.* A nose ring; a rope in the nose of an ox, or other animals, except a horse, camel or elephant; (*M.*) a hole in the cartilage of the nose whether of man or animal:—*natth páṇḍ*, *páṇḍí*, *v. a.* To wear a nose-ring; to run a rope through the hole in an animal's nose:—*natth laiṇḍ*, *v. a.* See *Natthṇḍ*:—*uh phire natth gharḍwaṇ nún*, *uh nakk kapan kún tiyáre!* or *uh natth gharḍwaṇ nún phire*, *uh nakk waḍhḥ nún phire.* She is going about to get a nose ring made and he is prepared to cut off her nose!—Prov. used to show contrary aim and objects of two persons.

**NATTHAN ਨੱਥਣ** } *v. a.* To run a  
**NATTHNÁ ਨੱਥਣਾ** } rope through the  
hole in an animal's nose, to put a string into the nose of an animal; *met.* to reduce to subjection or obedience, to bring under control.

**NATTHNÁ ਨੱਥਣਾ** *v. n.* To flee, to run:—*bhājjaná natthṇḍ*, *v. n.* To run and flee.

**NATTÍ ਨੱਤੀ** } *s. f.* The string with  
**NATTHÍ ਨੱਥੀ** } which papers are  
strung together; the record or papers in

a case; a female descendant of the fifth generation :—*nattih karni*, v. a. To string together, to annex, to file; also see *Natthgd*.

**NAYYAT ਨਯਤ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Niyat*. See *Nit*.

**NAU ਨਾਉ** s. f. A boat. See *Bepi*.

**NAU ਨੌ** s. m. (*Pof*). A plant (*Saccharum* spp.—Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) found in the Panjab Himalaya and used for such purposes as thatch :—*naugel*, s. f. m. A plant (*Jasminum officinale*, *J. revolutum*, var. *pubigerum*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminæ*) which is cultivated in gardens, and grows wild in the Himalaya, and is found Trans-Indus. Its root is believed to be useful in ringworm.

**NAUBAT ਨੌਬਤ** s. f. A musical instrument played in unison at certain intervals, a band of music, a kind of drum; time, turn, state; degree :—*naubat wajjisi*, v. n. To be sounded (the *naubat*).

**NAUCHAN ਨੌਚਣ** } s. f. A prostitute, a dancing girl, a young girl kept by a band of men.

**NAUHRAN ਨੌਹਰਣ** s. f. } A class of  
**NAUHRIA ਨੌਹਰੀਆ** s. m. } merchants trading with the Panjab from down country; i. q. *Naurid*.

**NAUHUN ਨੌਹੁੰ** s. m. A nail; a hoof, a claw; i. q. *Nauph*.

**NAUHUNDAR ਨੌਹੁੰਦਰ** s. f. A claw; i. q. *Nauphdar*.

**NAUKA ਨੌਕਾ** } s. f. The figure (੯);  
**NAUKA ਨਾਉਕਾ** } a boat.

**NAUKAR ਨੌਕਾਰ** a. New.

**NAUKAR ਨੌਕਰ** } s. m. A servant,  
**NAUKUR ਨੌਕੁਰ** } a domestic servant; an attendant :—*naukar rakhsa*, v. n. To keep a servant :—*naukar sarkari*, s. m. A public or Government servant.

**NAUKARI ਨੌਕਰੀ** } s. f. Service,  
**NAUKURI ਨੌਕੁਰੀ** } attendance; duty, employment, post :—*naukari peshi*, s. m. A public or private servant :—*naukari laggnas*, v. a. To get service or employment.

**NAUKRAYA ਨੌਕਰਯਾ** s. m. A bedstead woven with nine strands.

**NAUL ਨੌਲ** s. f. } (*Pof*) The mun-  
**NAULON ਨੌਲੋਂ** s. m. } goose, see *Neul*;  
an imperative of v. a. *Naulas*.

**NAULANA ਨੌਲਣਾ** v. a. To abuse, to rebuke.

**NAUMAN ਨੌਮਾਂ** s. m., a. Ninth; i. q. *Naumans*.

**NAUMI ਨੌਮੀ** } s. f. The ninth day  
**NAUMIN ਨੌਮੀਂ** } of each half month :—*guggi naumi*, s. f. See in *Guggi*.

**NAUN ਨੌਂ** } a. Nine :—*naun duar*,  
**NAUN ਨਉਂ** } *duar*, s. m. The nine doors (of the body), i. e., the two eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, private parts and anus :—*naun ghard*, s. m. A house with nine rooms :—*naungund*, a. Ninefold :—*naunniddh*, s. f. (*lit.* nine gifts.) The condition of one who has health, wealth, riches, honour, children, good fortune, prosperity :—*naun niddh te bards niddh hogi*, v. n. To be fulfilled (one's heart's

desires):—*naun garahi, garahu, s. m.* The nine planets of the horoscope. These are the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu (i. e., the ascending and descending nodes):—*naun khaṇḍ s. m.* The nine divisions or portions of land which in the Hindu system make up the earth, of which eight are separated from each other by seven concentrical oceans while the ninth is subject to the rest:—*naunratan, s. m.* The name of an ornament on the arm or wrist, consisting of nine different gems; a bracelet consisting of nine jewels, the name of book on the deceits of women:—*naunrātare, naunrāte, s. m. lit.* Nine fasts in honour of *Devī*.

**NĀUN ਨਾਉਂ** *s. m.* A name, fame, reputation (also see *Nān*):—*naun nāwīn, naun paṇāwīn, paṇāun, ad.* Name by name, from generation to generation:—*naun lewā, s. m.* A follower, a descendant. See *Nān*.

**NAUN ਨੌਣ** *s. m. (K.)* A bath or made reservoir, a spring,

**NAUNĀ ਨੌਣਾ** *a.* Nine fold (properly *naun guṇā*);—*v. n.* To bend; *i. g.* *Neuṇā*.

**NAUNDHAR ਨੌਧਰ** } *s. f.* A claw,  
**NAUNHDAR ਨੌਹਦਰ** } a talon.

**NAUNĪ ਨੌਈ** *s. m.* Butter (provincial.)

**NAURĪĀ ਨੌਰੀਆ** *s. m.* See *Nauhrīā*.

**NAUSĀDAR ਨੌਸਾਦਰ** *s. m.* See *Nasādar*.

**NAUSĀ ਨੌਸਾ** } *s. m.* A bridegroom:  
**NAUSHĀ ਨੌਸ਼ਾ** } —*saddī nā puchchhī,*  
**NAUSHO ਨੌਸ਼ੋ** } *nausho dī ammdā.*

Neither invited nor consulted, yet she is mother of the bridegroom.—Prov. used of a person who interferes in a matter in which he has neither any concern, nor has been requested to help.—Prov.

**NAUWĀN ਨੌਵਾਂ** *a.* Ninth.

**NAUWĪN ਨੌਵੀਂ** *s. f.* The ninth day of each month.

**NAWĀB ਨਵਾਬ** *s. m.* A nabob, a Muhammadan prince or noble, a lord, a governor of a district; *met.* one who pretends to be an influential man.

**NAWĀBĪ ਨਵਾਬੀ** *s. f.* The rank and title of nobility, the district governed by a *Nawāb*, viceroyalty; *met.* anarchy, misrule;—*a.* Pertaining to nobility.

**NAWĀLĀ ਨਵਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A mouthful, a morsel.

**NAWĀN ਨਵਾਂ** } *a.* New, fresh, re-  
**NAWĪN ਨਵੀਂ** } cent, strange; singu-  
**NAWEN ਨਵੇਂ** } lar, special, peculiar:

—*nawīn jawāntī, s. f.* Budding youth:—*nawān karnā, v. a.* To renew, to restore; to taste for the first time:—*nawen kappre, s. m.* New clothes:—*nawān nakor.* Spick and span, new, brand new:—*nawen sire, nawen sirion.* From the beginning, over again:—*nawen sire janam honā, v. n.* To be born again; to be restored to health after being dangerously ill, to get a new lease of life:—*nawān jawāntī te lidd de phakke.* The budding youth and a palmful of horse dung (are much about the same).—Prov. used of a person who is in his youth.

**NAWĀR ਨਵਾਰ** *s. f.* A kind of large cotton webbing used in making tents, stringing beds, &c.

**NAWĀRĀ ਨਵਾਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The place where cattle collect.

**NAWĀRĪ ਨਵਾਰੀ** *a.* Made of cotton webbing bottomed with tape (a bedstead).

NAWEKALÁ ਨਵੇਕਲਾ } *a.* Separate,  
NAWEKLÁ ਨਵੇਕਲਾ } alone, at  
leisure ; (*M.*) especially alone in being  
without co-sharers in owning or culti-  
vating land.

NAWELÁ ਨਵੇਲਾ *a.* New ;—*s. m.* A  
bridegroom.

NAWELÍ ਨਵੇਲੀ *s. f.* A bride.

NAWISHTÁ ਨਵਿਸਤਾ } *s. m.* *Niwistá.*  
NAWISTÁ ਨਵਿਸਤਾ }

NAWRÍ ਨਵਰੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A reel of thread.

NAWTAN ਨਵਤਣ *a.* Corruption of  
the Sanskrit word *Nútan*. Young, now,  
fresh.

NAWWE ਨਵੇ *a.* Ninety.

NAYÁI ਨਯਾਇ *s. m.* Justice, equity ; *i. q.*  
*Niyáí.*

NAYÁÍ ਨਯਾਈ *a.* Just.

NÁYAK ਨਾਯਕ *s. m.* A military offi-  
cer of low rank ; a man of great fame  
among singers ; the master of a brothel ;  
—*náyak puṇḍ*, *s. m.* The office or busi-  
ness of a *Náyak* ; *i. q.* *Naik*.

NÁYAKÁ ਨਾਯਕਾ *s. f.* The mistress of  
a brothel ; a woman famous among sing-  
ers ; *i. q.* *Náiká*.

NÁYAKÁN ਨਾਯਕਾਂ *s. f.* The mistress  
of a brothel.

NÁYAKÍ ਨਾਯਕੀ *s. f.* The business or  
office of a *Náyak* ; the name of a tune  
of the class called *Kánhrá*.

NAYAL ਨਯਲ *s. m.* (*M.*) A chain fastened  
round the legs of a camel, horse.

NÁYAN ਨਾਯਣ *s. f.* A barber's wife,  
daughter, or other female member of  
his family ; *i. q.* *Naig*.

NE ਨੇ *prep.* (subjoined to the instru-  
mental case, a participle affixed to the  
nominative of a transitive verb in the  
past tense.) By ; *i. q.* *Nai*.

NEB ਨੇਬ *s. m.* The name of a caste ; a  
mace bearer.

NEBÍ ਨੇਬੀ *s. f.* Advantage, profit,  
good.

NECHÁ ਨੇਚਾ } *s. m.* The stem of a  
NECHCHÁ ਨੇਚਾ } pipe ; also of a still,  
a *huggá* snake :—*nechá chaugní*, *s. m.* A  
kind of *huggá*. See *Naichá*.

NECHCHÍ ਨੇਚੀ } *s. f.* Food given to  
NECHÍ ਨੇਚੀ } Brahmans daily  
for one year for the benefit of a deceased  
person.

NEFÁ ਨੇਫਾ } *s. m.* Portion of cloth  
NEFFÁ ਨੇਫਾ } hemmed in for the  
string of a pair of drawers, a strip of cloth  
for the string attached to the skirt,  
trousers, petticoats, &c.

NEG ਨੇਗ *s. m.* That which is given to  
Brahmans, barbers, musicians at a  
wedding ; use.

NEGÍ ਨੇਗੀ *s. m.* A headman in the  
household of a king or noble, (provin-  
cial).

NEH ਨੇਹ } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
NEHUN ਨੇਹੁ } Sanskrit word *Saneh*.  
Love, affection, attachment.

NEHĀLANĀ ਨੇਹਲਣਾ *v. n. (K.)* To wait for.

NEHCHĀ ਨੇਹਚਾ *s. m. f.* Faith, trust, confidence, hope; *i. q.* *Nischā, Nihchā*.

NEHĪ ਨੇਹੀ } *a., s. m.* Loving, affection-  
NEHĪN ਨੇਹੀਂ } ate; a friend.

NEHNĪ ਨੇਹਣੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* The upright post by which the shaft of a churn is supported; *i. q.* *Nehīn*.

NEHON ਨੇਹੋਂ *s. f. (M.)* A branching stick fixed in the ground on which pots and pans used in the dairy are hung.

NEHURĀ ਨੇਹੁਰਾ *s. m.* Love, affection.

NEJE ਨੇਜੇ *s. m.* The name of a fruit brought from Kabul. See *Neujā*.

NEJĀ ਨੇਜਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
NEJĀ ਨੇਜਾ } the Persian word  
*Nezah*. A long spear, a lance; a reed, for pens:—*nejje bājī*, *s. f.* Tent-pegging, tilting.

NEK ਨੇਕ *a.* Good, virtuous;—*nekbād*, *a.* Good and evil:—*nek bakht*, *a.* Fortunate; dutiful:—*nek bakht*, *s. f.* Good fortunes, goodness:—*nek chālā*, *a.* Of good conduct:—*nek chālā*, *s. f.* Good conduct:—*nek nām*, *a.* Of good conduct or repute:—*neknām*, *s. f.* Good name or reputation.

NEKHAT ਨੇਖਤ *s. f.* A price paid to a wife.

NEKĪ ਨੇਕੀ *s. f.* Goodness, virtue, piety:—*neki badī*, *s. f.* Weal or woe.

NELKAR ਨੇਲਕਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Tāhī, Tāhī*.

NEM ਨੇਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Niyam*. Agreement, promise, compact, covenant, vow, religious observance, a rule, principle:—*nem bannhā*, *karnā*, *v. a.* To bind oneself to, to vow; to observe, to practise:—*nitt nem*, *s. m.* Daily religious service or observances;—*ad.* Punctually, every day *nemns* according to rule.

NEMĪ ਨੇਮੀ *a.* Having an agreement, bound by a vow, in the habit of fulfilling one's engagements, regular, punctual, religious, true, to one's vow.

NENĀ ਨੇਣਾ *v. a.* To take away;—*s. m.* (*M.*) Hardened excrement, extended.

NENH ਨੇਂਹ *s. m.* See *Nih*.

NENHĪN ਨੇਹੀਂ *s. f.* See *Nihī*.

NENHUN ਨੇਂਹਣ *s. m.* The rope by which the yoke is attached to the tongue of a hackery.

NENHUNG ਨੇਂਹੁੰਗ *s. m.* A piece sometimes attached to the upper part of a petticoat or drawers.

NENUNT ਨੇਂਉਂਟ *s. m.* The block or plank on which a carpenter hews his timber.

NEOJĀ ਨੇਓਜਾ *s. m.* See *Chilgojā*.

NER ਨੇਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* A small shrub (*Skimmia Laureolas*, *S. Limonia*, *Nat. Ord. Aurantiaceae*) common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus.

In Hazara the leaves, which have an orange-like smell when crushed, are burned near small-pox patients as a curative.

NER ਨੇੜ *s. f.* Nearness, vicinity.

NERÁ ਨੇਰਾ *s. m.* See *Káhjabdú*.

NERÁ ਨੇੜਾ } *ad., prep.* Near :—*nere tere*,  
NERE ਨੇੜੇ } *ad.* The same as *Nere* :  
—*nere jáná*, *v. n.* To approach, to draw near; to have sexual intercourse with.

NERAS ਨੇਰਸ *s. m.* The circular stone on which Hindus grind sandal wood; a circular table of wood or stone on which dough is rolled.

NESH ਨੇਸ਼ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a male camel to 8 years old.

NESTÍ ਨੇਸਤੀ *s. f.* Annihilation, non-existence; sloth, negligence;—*a.* Poor, wretched, worthless, good for nothing.

NET ਨੇਤ *s. f.* Divine purpose, the will of God.

NETAR ਨੇਤ੍ਰ *s. m. pl.* The eyes; low lands.

NETHÍ ਨੇਠੀ *s. f.* A collection, a quantity of anything gathered together.

NETÍ ਨੇਤੀ *s. f.* Food given to Brahmins. See *Nechí*.

NETKÍ ਨੇਤਕੀ *s. m.* A daily fever.

NETRÁ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* The strap with which the dasher of a churn or churn staff is turned.

NEUHULÁ ਨੇਉਹੁਲਾ *a.* Fresh, blooming.

NEUJÁ ਨੇਉਜਾ *s. m.* A kind of nut brought from *Kábul*.

NEUL ਨੇਉਲ } *s. m.* The mongoose,  
NEULÁ ਨੇਉਲਾ } *Herpestes pallidus vel griseus*.

NEULÍ ਨੇਉਲੀ *s. f.* Throwing back the ears (as a horse when angry or ready to bite); *c. w. wattá, battá*.

NEUNÁ ਨੇਉਣਾ *v. n.* To bow the head, to humble one's self, to make obeisance, to prostrate one's self in worship;—*v. a.* To take away (provincial).

NEUNDA ਨੇਉਂਦਾ } *s. m.* Invita-  
NEUNDRÁ ਨੇਉਂਦਰਾ } tion to a  
feast to a Brahman, a feast, an entertain-  
ment; a contribution given by the  
guests at a wedding to defray the ex-  
penses of the festival.

NEUNÍ KHEUNÍ ਨੇਉਣੀ ਖੇਉਣੀ *s. f.*  
Humility and pride mixed together.

NEUR ਨੇਉਰ *s. f.* An ornament worn on the ankle; a chain.

NEURÁ ਨੇਉੜਾ *s. m.* Anything eaten with bread as a relish.

NEUTÁ ਨੇਉਤਾ } *s. m.* See *Neuṇḍá*.  
NEWTÁ ਨੇਵਤਾ }

NEWAN ਨੇਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To take away, to carry off. *Present participle*; *neuṇḍá*; *Future*; *nesḍá*; *Past participle*:

*nítá*:—*ápkán nál ná níctn, te main sawcar wálí dand te chapheán!* They won't take her with them, and (she says) she will ride on the bullock with the quilt on it!—Prov.

**NI** **ਨੀ** *s. f.* A term of address for women as *ní bebe, ní kuptye* (properly *Nín* which see.)

**NIÁI** **ਨਿਆਇ** *s. m.* Justice, right, equity:—*Nídi Shástar, s. m.* The book which embodies the principles of one of the six great systems of Hindu philosophy, delivered by Gantama in a set of aphorisms divided into five lectures.

**NIÁÍ** **ਨਿਆਈ** } *a., s. m.* Just, righteous; a judge.

**NIÁIK** **ਨਿਆਇਕ** *s. m.* One who is well-versed in the *Niai Shástar*.

**NIÁÍN** **ਨਿਆਈਂ** *s. f.* A place near a village or house filled with ordure and all sorts of filth; a cess pool, a midden; cultivation near a house or village;—*prep.* Like, resembling.

**NIÁJ** **ਨਿਆਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Niyáz*. A thing dedicated, an offering made to a saint; supplication:—*nídj degh, v. n.* To dedicate, to consecrate:—*nídjbo, s. m.* The *Tulsi* plant. See *nájbo* in *Náj*.

**NIÁJÁ** **ਨਿਆਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Nájá*.

**NIÁMAT** **ਨਿਆਮਤ** *s. f. (A.)* A gift, a present, a good thing, a delicacy, a blessing.

**NIÁMCHO** **ਨਿਆਮਚੋ** *s. m.* A plant (*Astragalus sp.*,—Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) It is occasionally eaten by horses, goats, and is burned so as to remove the spines, and then used as winter-fodder.

**NIÁNÁ** **ਨਿਆਣਾ** } *a.* Young, under age, little, of immature judgment;—*s. m.* The cord or rope with which hindlegs of cows (generally) and buffaloes are tied to prevent

their kicking when milked; the strap with which the dasher of a churn is turned.

**NIÁNGNÁ** **ਨਿਆਂਗਣਾ** *v. n. (K.)* To send on duty, used of *Chaprásis, Begáris, Kulís*.

**NIÁNÍ** **ਨਿਆਨੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Naiq*.

**NIÁR** **ਨੀਅਰ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Rhamnus virgatus*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. The fruit is said to be bitter even when ripe, and to cause diarrhoea when eaten.

**NIÁRÁ** **ਨਿਆਰਾ** *a.* Separate, distinct, also see *Alagg*. The business of separating gold and silver from other substances; a mass of rubbish containing gold and silver.

**NIÁRAN** **ਨਿਆਰਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Níaryá*; a wary, frugal, parsimonious woman.

**NIÁRÍÁ** **ਨਿਆਰੀਆ** } *s. m.* A washer  
**NIÁRYÁ** **ਨਿਆਰਯਾ** } of gold and silver filings, a refiner of these metals; a parsimonious, miserly man.

**NIÁRPUNÁ** **ਨਿਆਰਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* The business of refining precious metals; frugality, parsimoniousness.

**NIÁT** **ਨੀਅਤ** *s. f.* Intention, motive. See *Nayyat*.

**NIÁUN** **ਨਿਆਉਂ** *s. m.* Justice, right, equity; *i. q.* *Nídi*.

**NIBÁH** **ਨਿਬਾਹ** *s. m.* See *Nabáh*.

**NIBÁHÚ** **ਨਿਬਾਹੂ** *a.* Capable of bringing to an issue, capable of bringing to the attainment of an object; capable of ending, finishing; *i. q.* *Nabáhú*.

NIBÁHUNÁ ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To bring to an issue, to accomplish, to perform, to fulfill an engagement; also see *Nabáhund*.

NIBÁL ਨਿਬਾਲ } *a.* Unsupported,  
NIBÁLÁ ਨਿਬਾਲਾ } having no dependence.

NIBAL ਨਿਬਲ } *a.* Weak, power-  
NIBALÁ ਨਿਬਲਾ } less.

NIBBAR TIBBAR ਨਿਬੱਝ ਤਿਬੱਝ *s. m.* Completion, decision, termination, settlement, disproving off.

NIBBARNÁ ਨਿਬੱਝਣਾ *v. n.* To be brought to an issue, to be decided, to be settled; to be spent, to be finished.

NIBERÁ ਨਿਬੇੜਾ *s. m.* Completion, decision, termination, issue; *i. q.* *Naberá*.

NIBERNÁ ਨਿਬੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To finish, to perform, to settle, to decide, to pay; *i. q.* *Naberá*.

NIBERÚ ਨਿਬੇੜੂ *a.* Ready to pay a debt, about to decide a case, about to fulfil an agreement.

NIBHARMÁ ਨਿਭਰਮਾ *a.* Not suspected, *i. e.*, of having the ability for the performance of any given act.

NIBHÁU ਨਿਭਾਉ *s. m.* See *Nibáh*, *Nabáh*.

NIBHÁÚ ਨਿਭਾਉ *a.* See *Nabhákh*.

NIBHÁUNÁ ਨਿਭਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Nibáhund*, *Nabáhund*.

NIBHNÁ ਨਿਭਣਾ } *v. n.* To be finished,  
NIBNÁ ਨਿਭਣਾ } to be performed; to be reduced to nothing.

NIBOÁ ਨਿਬੋਆ *s. m. (M.)* A lime; *i. q.* *Nimbá*.

NIBRÁUNÁ ਨਿਬੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spend, to finish, to complete, to decide, to bring to an issue; to cause to pay a debt.

NIBÚ ਨਿਬੂ *s. m.* See *Nimbá*.

NÍCH ਨੀਚ *a.* Of low caste, base born; mean, despicable, low, mean, unworthy: —*ních jāt*, *s. f.* Low caste; a low caste person.

NÍCHÁ ਨੀਚਾ *a.* Low, the under side, low, depressed.

NICHÁÍ ਨਿਚਾਈ } *s. f.* Low ground,  
NÍCHÁÍ ਨੀਚਾਈ }

NICHALL ਨਿਚੱਲ } *a.* Quiet, still,  
NICHALLÁ ਨਿਚੱਲਾ } making no noise, motionless; *c. w.* *rahind*.

NICHÁN ਨਿਚਾਣ *s. f.* Low ground, a valley.

NICHARÉ ਨਿਚੜੇ *s. f. pl.* The men-  
ses.

NICHCHRANÁ ਨਿੱਚੜਣਾ *v. n.* To drop, to distil.

NICHCHH ਨਿੱਛੁ *s. f.* A sneeze; *c. w.* *duṛṭ*; *i. q.* *Chhikk*.

NÍCHE ਨੀਚੇ *ad., prep.* Below, beneath, under. See *Heṭh*, *Heṭhe*.



NICHHIKKÁ निहिक्का *a.* Ashamed, confounded.

NICHINT निचिन्त *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nischant*. Without care, without trouble, free from concern; at leisure:—*nichint baiṣṇá, v. n.* To be free from concern, to be at leisure, to be at one's ease:—*nichintá, s. f.* Freedom from care, or concern.

NICHITṬ निचिट *a.* Clear, without clouds, without spot.

NÍCHLÁ नीचला } *a.* Undermost.  
NICHLÁ निचला }

NÍCHNÍ नीचनी *s. f.* A female *Ních*.

NÍCHONÍCHÍ नीचेनीची *ad.* Very low, at the bottom.

NICHORE DÁ GHUṬṬ *s. m.* The last drop; that which is obtained by wringing and pressing.

NICHORŃÁ निचेरुणा *v. a.* To squeeze, to wring, to press out; to milk; to bleed.

NICHORŮ निचेरु *s. m.* One who squeezes or wrings out; a miser.

NICHURWÁUNÁ निचुरवाउणा *v. a.* To cause to be wrung or squeezed out.

NIDAR निडर } *a.* Fearless.  
NIDPAR निडर }

NIDDH निध *s. f. (lit. ocean.)* Treasure, valuables, wealth, prosperity, also see *Naun*:—*niddh siddh, s. m.* The same as *Niddh*.

NIDDHÁ निद्धा *s. m.* } See *Naddhá*.  
NIDDHÍ निद्धी *s. f.* }

NIDHÁL निधाल *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nirdál*. Weak, helpless, unable to move; sinking, heavy.

NIDHÁN निघाण *s. m.* Treasure or abode.

NIDHARK निघरक *a.* Without fear fearless, bold, courageous.

NIDOL निडोल *a.* Fixed, settled, motionless.

NIGÁ निगा } *s. f.* Sight, eye-  
NIGÁH निगाह } sight, looking, a

glance, view; regard, consideration; devotion, attention, vigilance, watchfulness, watch, care:—*nigá karní, v. a.* To see, to behold; to view; to inspect; to estimate:—*nigá lapáuní, v. n.* To ogle, to cast love glances:—*nigá miláuní, v. n.* To look one full in the face:—*nigá pauní, v. a.* To fall upon one's eyes; to see:—*nigá pheruní, v. n.* To turn a cold shoulder upon:—*nigá phiruní, v. n.* To be turned away from one's eyes:—*nigá rakkhuní, v. n.* To look after, to watch:—*nigá wichch rakkhuní, v. n.* To keep in sight, to keep watch over.

NIGÁHÁ निगाहा *s. m.* A place of pilgrimage among *Sultáns* in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

NIGÁL निगाल *s. m. (M.)* Corruption of the Hindi word *Nikál*. Water running from a well; the right to irrigate from a well; an outlet.

NIGALLÁ निगल्ला *a., s. m.* Not reliable; a man who does not fulfil his promise, a man of no worth.

**NIGALNÁ ਨਿਗਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To swallow, to devour, to gulp down; *met.* to embezzle:—*jīṇḍī makkhī nigalṇī, nigal jāṇī, v. a. lit.* To swallow a live fly; to bring evil on oneself.

**NIGAN ਨਿਗਨ** *s. m.* Vedaś.

**NIGAN ਨਿਗਾਂ** } *s. f.* A time:—*bahut*  
**NIGÁ ਨਿਗਾ** } *nigāṇ, s. m.* Many times, often.

**NIGAND ਨਿਗੰਦ** } *a., s. m.* Young (of  
**NIGAND ਨਿਗੰਡ** } a horse); *i. q.*

*Nikand*:—*nagand bábrī, s. f.* A medicinal plant (*Ocimum Basilicum, O. sanctum, Nat. Ord. Labiatæ.*) It is considered to be a febrifuge. The *Eclypta erecta, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.* The juice dyes the hair black. It is believed to cure leprosy if dug up on the first day of the week and dried in the shade. If eaten for six months it is reputed to turn the hair black.

**NIGANDÁ ਨਿਗੰਦਾ** *s. m.* Quilting, style for quilting.

**NIGANDÁÍ ਨਿਗੰਦਾਈ** } *s. f.*  
**NIGANDWÁÍ ਨਿਗੰਦਵਾਈ** } Quilting; wages for quilting.

**NIGANDNÁ ਨਿਗੰਦਣਾ** *v. a.* To quilt.

**NIGANDWÁUNÁ ਨਿਗੰਦਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To cause to be quilted, to get quilted.

**NIGGAR ਨਿਗਰ** *a.* Solid, hard, heavy.

**NIGGH ਨਿੱਘ** *s. m.* Warmth, heat.

**NIGGHÁ ਨਿੱਘਾ** *a.* Moderately warm; magnanimous, capable of bearing an injury, patient, self-controlling, capable of keeping a secret.

**NIGGHAR JÁNÁ ਨਿੱਘਰ ਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.*  
**NIGGHARNÁ ਨਿੱਘਰਣਾ** } To be swallowed up, to be immersed, to be overwhelmed, to be destroyed.

**NIGGÍ ਨਿੱਗੀ** *s. m.* See *Kanerá.*

**NIGHÁR ਨਿਘਾਰ** *s. m.* Engulfment, sinking, overwhelming, calamity, destruction, (used with *pai jāṇá*, as an imprecation); (*K.*) the grassy slopes on the High Himalaya above the lines of forests, (used by shepherds); a sheep run in such localities.

**NIGHÁRNÁ ਨਿਘਾਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To be swallowed up, to be immersed, to be overwhelmed, to be destroyed; *i. q. Niggharṇá.*

**NIGLÁUNÁ ਨਿਗਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to swallow.

**NIGMÁ ਨਿਗਮਾ** *s. m.* Distinction, difference, separation.

**NIGURÁ ਨਿਗੁਰਾ** *a.* Having no religious teacher, without principle.

**NIHÁ ਨਿਹਾ** *Negative adverb (M.)* Not (with the pronominal suffix of the third person singular combined with it). See *Nahín*:—*Músá kam karenḍá, nihá karenḍá.* Is *Músá* doing the work?—Not he.

**NIHÁL ਨਿਹਾਲ** *a.* Happy, delighted, pleased; fruitful, abundant, rich:—*niháḷ haṇḍá, v. n.* To be rich; to be happy:—*niháḷ karná, v. a.* To enrich; to please.

**NIHAL ਨੀਹਲ** *s. m.* Low country;—*ad.* Below, under, on the lower side.

**NIHÁLÍ ਨਿਹਾਲੀ** *s. f.* A quilt, a counterpane; comfort.

**NIHAN ਨਿਹਣ** *s. f.* Troubling one unnecessarily, reminding one of favours done, annoyance, vexation, teasing:—*nihan biddiá, s. f.* Teasing, annoyance.

**NIHANG ਨਿਹੰਗ** *s. m.* One that has nothing and is free from anxiety and care; a Sikh of the *Akáli* class.

**NIHÁÑÍ ਨਿਹਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A gogue; (*M.*) a female *Naiq*:—*annhá niháñí te káñhí dá ustard.* A blind barberess and a razor of wood.—Prov.

**NIHANNA ਨਿਹਣਨਾ** *v. a.* To tease, to harass by pressing a matter right and wrong, to blame unjustly, to remind one of favours done.

**NIHÁR ਨਿਹਾਰ** *a.* Early; not having yet broken one's fast (usually joined with *Múgh*).

**NIHÁRÁ ਨਿਹਾਰਾ** *s. f. (M.)* Lands furrowed and cut up of floods sweeping over them (*Dáman*).

**NIHÁRÍ ਨਿਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* An early meal, breakfast; a preparation of *áññá gur* given to horses.

**NIHÁRNA ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To look for, to expect, to wait for, to watch, to spy.

**NIHATTHÁ ਨਿਹੱਥਾ** *a.* Without hands, without tools or instruments, empty-handed.

**NIHCHÁ ਨਿਹਚਾ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**NIHCHON ਨਿਹਚੋਂ** } from the Sanskrit word *Nischeya*. Faith, trust, belief; exactness, certainty; careful or close investigation.

**NIHCHE ਨਿਹਚੇ** *a., ad.* Certain; truly:—*nihche karná, v. a.* To make sure, to satisfy; to guarantee.

**NIHCHAL ਨਿਹਚਲ** *a., s. m.* Im-movable, incapable of moving; a mountain.

**NIHKÁM ਨਿਹਕਾਮ** *a.* Free from desire.

**NIHKARM ਨਿਹਕਰਮ** *s. m.* Cessation or abstinence from all actions or operations.

**NIHKARMÍ ਨਿਹਕਰਮੀ** *a.* Doing nothing, being without action or operation.

**NIHLÁ ਨੀਹਲਾ** *a.* Undermost (provincial).

**NIHNÁ ਨਿਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To kill; to take under.

**NIHNÍ ਨਿਹਨੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A forked branch on which pots are hung to dry.

**NIHORÁ ਨਿਹੋਰਾ** *s. m.* Favour, obligation, kindness.

**NIHPHAL ਨਿਹਫਲ** *a.* Barren, fruitless, impotent; *i. q.* *Nisphal*.

**NIHRÁUNÁ ਨਿਹਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* caus. of *Niháruná*. To cause to look for or expect.

**NIHUN ਨਿਹੁੰ** *s. m.* Love, affection; *i. q.* *Nih*.

**NIHURNÁ ਨਿਹੁਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To bend, to stoop.

NIHÚSAT ਨਿਹੂਸਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nahúsat*. See *Nahúsat*.

NIHÚSTAN ਨਿਹੂਸਤਣ *s. f.* } Unfor-  
NIHÚSTÍ ਨਿਹੂਸਤੀ *s. m.* } tunate,  
poor person.

NIJ ਨਿਜ *a.* One's own ; special.

NIJÁ ਨਿਜਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nizah*. Dispute, contention.

NIJAH ਨਿਜਹ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Najah*. The last struggle, the agonies of death.

NÍJH ਨੀਝ *s. f.* Looking sharply, close inspection.

NIJITHNÁ ਨਿਜਿੱਠਣਾ *v. a.* To fulfil, to perform ; to endure, to suffer ; *i. q.* *Najithhád*.

NIJJ ਨਿੱਜ *ad.* Never, not :—*nijj karke*, *ad.* Especially :—*nijj jammád*, *v. n.* Not to be born.

NIJNÍ ਨਿਜਨੀ *s. f.* Binoxide of Manganese. Imported from Kashmir and Kabul used to remove the colour of glass containing iron ; *i. q.* *Jujní*, *Jugní*.

NIKÁL ਨਿਕਾਲ *s. f.* Issuing, going out ; (*i. q.* *Nikás*, *Nakál*) outlet ; an imperative of *v. a.* *Nikálád* :—*nikál láungá*, *v. n.* To bring away, to abduct, to eject :—*nikál laiungá*, *lai jáungá*, *v. n.* To steal, to take away with :—*nikál rakkhád*, *v. n.* To lay or put by.

NIKÁLÁ DENÁ ਨਿਕਾਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ *v. a.*  
To banish, to exile.

NIKALAN ਨਿਕਲਨ } *v. n.* To come  
NIKALNÁ ਨਿਕਲਣਾ } out. Present

participle : *nikaldá* ; Future : *nikalsán* ; Past participle : *nikatthá* :—*Phutá pahár te nikotthá cháhá*. The mountain burst open and out came a mouse !—Prov. identical with that of the Mountain in Labour ; *i. q.* *Nikkaldá*, *Kaḍḍhád*.

NIKÁLANÁ ਨਿਕਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Kaḍḍhád*, *Kaḍḍhauḡá*.

NIKAMMÁ ਨਿਕੱਮਾ } *a.* Without em-  
NIKAMMÁN ਨਿਕੱਮਾਂ } ployment, idle,  
of no account ; poor, futile, useless worthless, mean, bad, ugly, ill-looking ; mischievous, wicked ; deplorable ; unserviceable :—*nikammá karná*, *kar deḡá*, *v. a.* To render unserviceable, to spoil, to destroy :—*nikammá hojád*, *v. n.* To become useless.

NIKAMRÍ ਨਿਕਮਰੀ *a.* Dim. of *Nikammá*.

NIKAND ਨਿਕੰਦ *a.* Rooted up, extirpated ; not shed (the milk teeth of a horse).

NIKANNÍ ਨਿਕੱਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* (*lit.* ancestral.) The tracts of lands held on hereditary shares. Gundapur, Takwara lands are called *Nikanní* ; Musazai, Miankhels, Vishli lands are called *Jukanní*.

NIKARM ਨਿਕਰਮ *m.* } *a.* Unfor-  
NIKARMAN ਨਿਕਰਮਣ *f.* } tunate,  
NIKARMÁ ਨਿਕਰਮਾ *m.* } wretched,  
NIKARMÍ ਨਿਕਰਮੀ *m.* } worthless ;  
an unfortunate, wretched, worthless person.

NIKARMÍ ਨਿਕਰਮੀ *s. f.* Wretchedness, misery.

**NIKÁS ਨਿਕਾਸ** *s. m.* Coming out, issuing forth, source, origin, spring, outlet; (corruption of the Arabic word *Naqqāsh*) a painter, a draftsman.

**NAKÁSÍ ਨਕਾਸੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqāshī*. Drawing, painting.

**NIKÁSNA ਨਿਕਾਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To bring out, to draw forth, to take out.

**NIKÁSÚ ਨਿਕਾਸੂ** *a.* Fit to be exported, for exportation; exports.

**NIKAT ਨਿਕਟ** *a.* Near, proximate, about.

**NIKHAD ਨਿਖਾਟ** *a.* Unmanured.

**NIKHAD ਨਿਖਾਟ** *s. m.* The first  
**NIKHADH ਨਿਖਾਧ** *s. m.* of the seven  
sounds in music; the seventh or the  
highest note of the gamut; the name  
of an inferior Hindu caste.

**NIKHAR ਨਿਖਾਰ** *s. m.* Any substance  
used for cleansing or bleaching clothes.

**NIKHARÁ ਨਿਖਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Splicing the  
thread in a needle.

**NIKHARAMMÁ ਨਿਖੜਮਾ** *a.* With-  
out employment.

**NIKHARNÁ ਨਿਖਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To cleanse,  
to bleach with soap or an alkali.

**NIKHATṬÚ ਨਿਖਟੂ** *a.* Idle, thriftless.

**NIKHEDH ਨਿਖੇਧ** *a.* Imperishable,  
indestructible, immortal;—*s. m.* Distinc-  
tion, difference.

**NIKHERÁ ਨਿਖੇੜਾ** *s. m.* Distinction,  
difference, separation.

**NIKHIDDH ਨਿਖਿਧ** *a.* Of the lowest  
degree, of the lowest state, worthless,

polluting, unfit to be touched, worst,  
worst of all:—*uttam khetí, maddham be-  
pár, nikhiddh chákri, bhikk nadāg*. Best  
is tillage, middling trade, base is service,  
begging worst.—Prov.

**NIKHOT ਨਿਖੋਟ** *a.* Pure, excellent,  
without dross or mixture, without ble-  
mish.

**NIKKÁ ਨਿੱਕਾ** *a.* Small, little, young:  
—*nikká sukká, nikká mukká, a.* Big and  
little.

**NIKKALNÁ ਨਿੱਕਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To issue,  
to come out; to be extracted; to be  
uttered; to prove, to turn out; to be in-  
vented; to escape, to slip; to fire, (the  
gun); to appear, to come into sight; to  
germinate, to shoot; to slink away; to slip  
through one's fingers:—*nikkal bhajjá,*  
*v. n.* To run away:—*nikkal challá, ján,*  
*v. n.* To come out, to go away, to escape,  
to go beyond, to surpass:—*nikkal*  
*paín,* *v. n.* To come out, to become  
manifest, to issue forth from conceal-  
ment.

**NIKKHARNÁ ਨਿੱਖੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To sepa-  
rate.

**NIKKHARNÁ ਨਿੱਖਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To be  
cleansed, to be bleached with soap or an  
alkali, to be clear (sky) after raining.

**NIKKÍ ਨਿੱਕੀ** *a.* Dim. of *Nikká*:—*nikkí*  
*juár, s. f.* *Nolcus sorgum*, Nat. Ord.  
*Gramineæ*, called small in contradistin-  
ction to maize which being still larger is  
sometimes called *waddí juár*.

**NIKK SÚKK ਨਿੱਕਸੁੱਕ** *s. m.* Odds and  
ends, traps, chattels, great and small.

**NIKKÚ ਨਿੱਕੂ** *a.* Small, little; *i. q.* *Nikká*.

**NIKRÁ ਨਿਕੜਾ** *a.* See *Nikká*.

**NIKSANÁ ਨਿਕਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To issue, to  
come out, to burst forth, to go out of  
one's native country.

**NÍL नील** *a., s. f. m.* Blue, blue and pale; a hurt turned blue; indigo, the indigo plant; (*Indigofera tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.) Indigo is largely cultivated in Multan, Bahawalpur, Dera Gazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, wherever flow-irrigation from a canal is abundant. It is generally sown after a wheat crop without ploughing, the land being saturated with canal-water. The seed is sown broadcast among the wheat stubbles, and covered by being bush-harrowed. It needs constant irrigation. The best time for sowing is in the month of *Baisakh*, i. e., from the middle of April to the middle of May. It is cut in *Sávan*, i. e., from the middle of July to the middle of August. The night after it is cut the leaves and stalks are steeped in masonry vats, which are in sets consisting of one small and two large vats. The indigo is placed in the large vats which are filled with water, and allowed to remain there for twelve hours. It is then taken out, and the water, which is now of a green colour, is churned or stirred with a dasher (*madhāṇḍ*), and allowed to stand until the dye sinks as a sediment to the bottom. The water is then run off, and the watery sediment moved into the small vat, when the sediment sinks and the water is again run off. The indigo is then taken out and made into cakes called *gīṭi* in which shape it is sold. The word *nīl* in the sense of indigo usual has *kabuda* written after it, to distinguish it from "*tel*" which in Urdu writing and really resembles *nīl*:—*nīlbārī*, *s. f.* The preparation of indigo used for sores, the name of a drug, a lump of indigo:—*nīl bulḍī*, *s. f. (M.)* A species of bird which lives on the banks of rivers and near water, a kind of water rail:—*nīl gān* *s. m.* The nylgao (*Portax pictus* vel *Tragocamelus*):—*nīl kaṇṭh* *s. m.* A name of *Mahādew*; the name of a bird sacred among Hindus; the Indian Jay, *Coracias Indica*. It is supposed to have carried Ram Chandra once:—*nīl kaṇṭ*, *s. m. (Pof.)* A plant (*Gentiana kurroo*, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*) which has a handsome blue flower, is common on rather sunny slopes in many places in the Punjab Himalaya. Locally its root is used as a

tonic and febrifuge, and is given to cattle in inflammations, and it is exported to the plains in some quantity constituting part of *Karrū*:—*nīl kante*. See *Nīlan*:—*nīl kaṇṭhs*. See *nīlá ghíríd*:—*nīl kaṇṭhī*, *s. m.* The name of a medicinal plant (*Ajuga bracteata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*). See *Mūkand bábarī*:—*nīl khaṇṭhī* *s. m.* The same as *Putṭh kaṇḍá* which see:—*nīl kattel*, *s. f.* See *Giddar tamákrú*:—*nīl paigá*, *v. n.* To be beaten black and blue:—*nīl maṇ*, *nīlmaṇī*, *s. f.* See *Nīlamṇī*:—*nīl wiláyat*, *s. m.* Prussian Blue Ferrocyanide of iron.

**NÍLÁ नीला** *a.* Blue lined, black:

—*nīlá honḍ*, *v. n.* To become blue:—*nīlá karnḍ*, *v. a.* To dye blue; to beat one black and blue:—*nīlá ghíríd*, *s. m.* The plant (*Clitoria ternata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) used medicinally, said to be cooling and to be an antidote to poisons:—*nīlá píḷá*, *a.* Blue and yellow:—*nīllá thoṭṭhá*, *s. m.* Blue stone, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper:—*māṇh kálá te nīl pāir*. Black face and feet blue; a consummate scoundrel:—*nīlá thárt*, *s. m.* A plant (*Ouscuta macrantha*, *C. reflexa* var. *grandiflora*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. It exhales a very strong scent at times. It is eaten by cattle and goats.

**NÍLÁÍ नीलायी** *s. f.* Blueness, blue.

**NÍLAK नीलक** *s. f.* The name of a precious stone of a blue colour; a blue gown with gold, silver, figures stamped on it; a kind of blue (*paggrí*).

**NÍLAM नीलम** *s. f.* The name of a precious stone, sapphire.

**NÍLAN नीलन** *s. m.* A pant (*Crotophor tinctoria*, *C. oblongifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*) not uncommon in the Central, Southern, and Western Punjab. So abundant on some of the low ground near Lahore that it is cut and carried into the city to be used as fuel for *gens*; i. q. *Nīlak raí*.

NÍLAKÍL नीलकील *s. m.* See *Nílkant*, in *Níl*.

NÍLAKRÁÍ नीलकराष्टी *s. m.* A plant (*Cynoglossum micranthum*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) which is used medicinally, and grows in and near the plains in the N. W. Punjab. The *Trichodesma Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* used as depurative, diuretic, and as an antidote in snake bite.

NÍLÁRAN नीलारत } *s. f.* A female  
NÍLÁRAN नीलारत } of the dyer  
NÍLÁRNÍ नीलारती } class, a  
woman who dyes.

NÍLÁRÍ नीलारी } *s. m.* A dyer.  
NÍLÁRÍ नीलारी }

NILISBAND नीलमर्बट See *Níld* *ghírá* in *Níld*.

NILLNÁ निँलटा *v. n.* To eat to satiety, to eat heartily.

NÍLOFAR नीलोदर *s. m.* A lotus (*Nymphaea alba*, *N. caerulea*, *N. pubescens*, *N. Lotus*, *N. stellata*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*) which is used medicinally, being considered febrifuge and cooling. An infusion of the flower and fruit is given in diarrhoea and as a diaphoretic. The edible lotus *N. edulis*:—*nílofar dá sharbat*, *s. m.* The *sharbat* of *Nílofar*.

NÍM नीम *a.* Half (scarcely used); also See *Nimm*:—*ním hakím khatrá jáy*, *ním mullán khatrá ímán*. Half a doctor is dangerous to life, half a priest to faith.—Prov.

NIMÁJ निमाज *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nimáz*. Prayer:—*nímáj weldá*, *s. m.* The time of prayer:—*nímáj parháí*, To pray. See *Namáj*.

NIMÁJÍ निमाजी *s. m., a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nimázi*. A Muhumadan who observes the stated periods of prayer; prayerful, devout; pure, clean:—*nímáji kappre*, *s. m.* Undeiled clothes to be worn at prayers.

NIMAK निमक *s. m.* See *Nimik*, *Lúg*.

NIMAKKÍ निमक्की *s. m. (M.)* A half *bulí*. A name applied to the eight small sections of the *Gharakhel*, *Bábars*.

NIMÁN निमाट *s. m.* A valley, low ground; *i. q.* *Niwáq*.

NÍMÁN नीमां *a.* Low; *i. q.* *Niwáq*.

NIMÁNÁ निमाटा *s. m.* } Corrupted  
NIMÁNÍ निमाटी *s. f.* } from the  
Sanskrit word *Nirmán*. A leper;—*a.* Simple, frank, open.

NIMÁNÁN निमानां *a. (M.)* Poor, miserable:—*inhán pardesián dí kehí nisháni*, *maile kappre for turde nimání*. What is the sign of their being strangers? dirty clothes, and they go with a miserable gait.—Song.

NIMÁSHÁN निमाशां *s. f. (M.)* Just after sunset.

NIMÁSHÁNT निमाशांत *s. f.* Quietude, repose.

NIMASKÁR निमसकार *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Namaskár*. A form of salutation among Hindus; *i. q.* *Namaskár*; *c. w.* *karná*.

NIMB निंब *s. f.* See *Nimm*.

NIMBAL निंबल *a.* Clear (the sky.)

NÍMBAR नीमबर *s. m.* See *Rerú*.

NIMBÚ निंबु } *s. m.* A lime (*Citrus*  
NINBÚ निंबु } *acida*, Nat. Ord.

*Aurantiaee*:—*bajaurí nimbú*, *s. m.* Citron (*Citrus medica*):—*kágají nimbú*, *s. m.* A small thin skinned variety of lime (*Citrus acida*):—*nimbú jambirí*, *s. m.* *Citrus limonum*.

NÍMCHÁ नीमचा *s. f.* A small sword.

NIMHÍN निमहीं *Negative adverb (M.)* (Not with the pronominal suffix of the first person singular attached to it)

Not I, not to me, not my. See *Nahín*:—*á nimhín sagdá, Gámaná yár, mainkán sarkár dá saddá*. I cannot come, Gáman love, I am summoned by the *Sarkár*.—Song:—*tede pichhon marsán, jivén yár, nimhín khatrá jind dá*. When you are gone, I shall die, may you live, love! I am not afraid of dying.—*tdá wichhorá yár, nimhín rúh katan te?* Separated from thee, love, my heart is not for spinning.—Song.

**NIMÍ** निमी *a. (M.)* Low (used to denote land.)

**NIMIK** निमिक } *s. m.* Corrupted from

**NIMK** निमक } the Persian word

*Namak*. Salt; *met.* bread:—*nimik harám*, *a.* Ungrateful, worthless; disloyal, faithless:—*nimik harámí*, *s. f.* Ingratitude; disloyalty:—*nimik halál*, *a.* Grateful, loyal:—*nimik halálí*, *s. f.* Gratitude; loyalty:—*nimik guman*, *s. m.* Coarse rock salt of the hills:—*nimik kallrí*, *s. m.* A very inferior salt obtained as a bye-product in the manufacture of saltpetre:—*nimik manyárá*, *s. m.* Salt residue obtained in glass melting; *i. q.* *Kachlún*:—*nimik nalí*, *s. m.* Salt fused in long pipes:—*nimik safed*, *s. m.* White salt:—*nimik sámbar*, *s. m.* An evaporated salt of extremely pungent taste, prepared from the salt water of the Sambhar lake in Rajputana, and also from brine wells elsewhere:—*nimik shishá*, *s. m.* Crystal salt:—*nimik shor*. See *nimak manyárá*:—*nimik sindá* or *sendhá*, *s. m.* A white salt imported from Sindh:—*nimik sauchal* or *kálá nimak* is only used as a medicine. It is prepared thus, one maund *nimik sámbar*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer *baheá* (the fruit of *Terminalia belerica*)  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer *hará* (the fruit of *T. chebula*)  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer *áulá* (*Emlicia officinalis*),  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer black *sajjí* (impure carbonate of Soda.) These are mixed in an earthen pot and scorched till out of 41 seers 35 remain, when the *kálá nimik* is ready.

**NIMKH** निमख *s. m.* A moment, a minute.

**NIMKÍ** निमकी } *a.* Salt, salted.

**NIMKÍN** निमकीट }

**NIMM** निम् *s. f.* A tree (*Azadirachta Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Meliaceæ*) commonly

planted in the plains. The leaves are fodder for camels, an infusion of them is given medicinally, and they are applied to boils. From incisions in the bark, some very old trees discharge a large quantity of juice which is reputed to have medicinal powers. The leaves with camphor are a preservative against insects. Woollen clothes are shut up with camphor and *ním* leaves.

**NIMMIÁ** निमिआ *a.* A newly conceived embryo, a newly born infant.

**NIMRÚ** निमरु *s. m. (M.)* A finger ring with a stone in it, mother of pearl:—*yár asáddá kol patlá patang hai, hatth wichch nimrú múnh songe dá rang hai*. My lover is as slim as a paper kite, a ring on his finger, his face is the colour of gold.—Song.

**NIMTÁ** निमता *a.* Less; weak.

**NIMÚJ** निमून *s. m.* Honour, name, reputation.

**NIMÚJHÁN** निमूझट } *a.* Sorrow-  
**NIMÚJHÁNÁ** निमूझटा } ful, vexed  
in mind.

**NIMWAL** निमवल *s. m. (M.)* A sort of associated cultivator, a half shareman.

**NÍN** नीं *s. f.* A term of address for women as *nín bebe*, *nín kufíe*; used also by a husband to his wife; *i. q.* *Ní*.

**NINÁNWNÁN** निनाटनं *s. m. (M.)* Hail; *i. q.* *Gará*.

**NINÁWÁN** निनावां *s. m.* A disease that produces severe pain and swelling in the fingers; a whitlow.

**NINÁNWNEN** निनाटनें *a.* Ninety-nine.

**NÍND** निंद *a.* Forbidden, unlawful, abominable, disgraceful:—*nínd dená*, *v. a.* To extinguish one's light, *i. e.*, by defamation to destroy one's good name and fame.

**NÍND** नींद *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nidrá*. Sleep:—*nínd áuní*, *v. n.* To feel sleepy:—*nínd usuk ján*, *v. n.* To have one's sleep broken.



NINDÁ ਨਿੰਦਾ } *s. f.* Corruption  
 NINDIÁ ਨਿੰਦਿਆ } of the Sanskrit  
 word *Nid*. Evil speaking, censure, re-  
 proach, scorn, defamation, blasphemy :  
 —*nindá karṇi*, *v. a.* To speak ill of, to  
 backbite.

NINDAK ਨਿੰਦਕ *s. m.* A calumniator,  
 a slanderer, censorious, querulous, given  
 to slander, a defamer, a blasphemmer.

NINDAKÁÍ ਨਿੰਦਕਾਈ *s. f.* Cen-  
 soriousness, querulousness.

NINDAR ਨਿੰਦਰ *s. f.* Sleep. (See *Nind*) :  
 —*gaṛ nā wachchhi te nindar pāwe achch-  
 hi*. Neither the cow nor calf and one  
 sleeps well, *i. e.*, it is well to have nothing  
 to do with disputes.

NINDÍ ਨਿੰਦੀ *s. f.* The *Vitex negundu*,  
 Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*, used medicinally  
 as a stimulant ; *i. q.* *Nirgandí*.

NINDNÁ ਨਿੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To vilify, to  
 defame, to revile, to blaspheme.

NINDRÁ ਨਿੰਦਰਾ *s. f.* Sleep. See *Nind*,  
*Nindar*.

NINDRÁKLÁ ਨਿੰਦਰਾਕਲਾ *s. m.* (*Pot.*)  
 See *Nindar*.

NINDRÚ ਨਿੰਦਰੂ } *a., s. m.*  
 NINDRÁKLÁ ਨਿੰਦਰਾਕਲਾ } A sleepy  
 headed person ; a sleeper.

NINGAR ਨੀਂਗਰ *s. m.* A boy, a child.

NINGIR ਨੀਂਗਿਰ *s. f.* A girl.

NINH ਨਿੰਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Neh*. Love, affection.

NINME ਨਿਨਮੇ *s. m. pl.* Distinctions,  
 differences.

NIPT ਨਿਪਟ *ad.* Very, extremely,  
 exceedingly.

NIPUTTÁ ਨਿਪੁੱਤਾ *a.* Having no child-  
 ren.

NIR ਨਿਰ *ad. (in compos.)* Not, without,  
 a negative prefix :—*nirbāh*, *nirvāh*, *s. m.*  
 Completion, accomplishment, issue, fin-  
 ishing, termination :—*nirbal*, *a.* Weak,  
 without strength :—*nirbaltāi*, *s. f.* Weak-  
 ness, debility—*nirbhai*, *nirbhau*, *a.* Fear-  
 less :—*nirbass*, *a.* Powerless :—*nirbikār*,  
*a.* Without deterioration, free from evil :  
 —*nirbij*, *a.* Without seed ; childless :—  
*nirbandh*, *a.* Free, without restraint,  
 without relations, friendless :—*nir buddh*,  
*a.* Without understanding, ignorant,  
 foolish, senseless, irrational :—*nirbāj*, *a.*  
 Without understanding, wanting in dis-  
 crimination ; incomprehensible :—*nir chā*,  
*a.* Free from care and responsibility,  
 without anxiety, ceasing from labour  
 on finishing it, independent ; careless ;  
*c. w. honā* :—*nirdal*, *a.* Hardheart-  
 ed ; cruel :—*nirdhan*, *a., s. m.* Poor,  
 indigent ; a poor man, a pauper :—  
*nir deh*, *a.* Without body, out of the  
 body :—*nirdokh*, *nirdokhan*, *nirdokhi*, *nir-  
 dos*, *nirdosh*, *nirdosan*, *nirdosi*, *a.* Inno-  
 cent, guiltless, blameless, not charge-  
 able with crime, sinless :—*nirgat*, *a.* Not  
 saved :—*nirgun*, *a.* Without attributes,  
 without qualities, without passions or  
 qualities (God) ; without a trade ; ungrate-  
 ful :—*nir guniār*, *s. m.* One destitute of  
 virtue :—*nir ghan*, *a.* Poor in spirit, hum-  
 ble, meek, submissive :—*nirjal*, *s. m., a.*  
 Without water, dry :—*nirjalā*, *akāśi*, *s. m.*  
 A fast in which even water is not taken  
 occurring every year in June :—*nirjan*,  
*a.* Having no servant ; not having given  
 birth to children, barren :—*nir jiv*, *a.*  
 Without soul, without life, dead :—*nir-  
 lajj*, *a.* Shameless :—*nirlep*, *a.* Undeiled :  
 —*nirlobh*, *a.* Without covetousness, con-  
 tented, satisfied :—*nirmal*, *a.* Clean, pure,  
 clear, transparent :—*nirmali*, *s. f.* The  
*Strychnos potatorum*, Nat. Ord. *Logani-  
 acæ*. Used to purify water by rubbing  
 the cut seed on an earthen vessel, so that  
 the juice mixes with the water and on  
 standing most of the impurities subside.  
 It is not poisonous. The mucilage of the  
 juice combines with the lime salts of the  
 water, forms an insoluble perceptible which  
 carries impurities with it :—*nirmaltāi*, *s. f.*

Purity, transparency, lustre, simplicity :  
 —*nirmol*, *nirmull*, *a.* Without a price,  
 gratis, free; invaluable, above all price :  
 —*nirmullá*, *a.* Without a price, for nothing,  
 priceless : —*nirmoh*, *nirmohí*, *a.* Without  
 love, without affection, indifferent : —*nir-  
 prád*, *nirprád*, *a.* Blameless, guiltless :  
 —*nirwiddá*, *nirbiddá*, *a.* Unskilful, ig-  
 norant, uninstructed, without a trade :  
 —*nirvair*, *a.* Without hatred, free from  
 animosity ; —*s. f.* Distinction.

**NÍR नीर** *s. m.* Water; (*M.*) a tear ;  
 —*ad.* Separate, apart ; —*baithí nír wa-  
 háyán*, *teḍe bájhon*, *ḡholdá*, *teḍe káran jānī*,  
*sar hoyán koldá*. Sitting down I shed  
 tears in your absence, darling ; for thy  
 sake, my life, I am burnt to charcoal.—  
 Song.

**NIRÁ निरा** *ad.* Only, merely : —*nirá*  
*purá*, *a.* Altogether, entirely, solely,  
 purely, merely.

**NIRÁ नीरा** *s. m.* Fodder, a stack.

**NIRÁDHAR निराधर** *s. m.* The *Cuscuta*  
*refeiza*, *Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceæ*. Used  
 as warm remedy and in itch.

**NIRÁHÁR निराहार** *a.* Fasting, hav-  
 ing eaten nothing.

**NIRÁKÁR निराकार** *a.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Nirákár*. De-  
 void of form or figure, incorporeal ; an  
 epithet of God ; *i. q.* *Nirāṅkár*.

**NIRAKH निरख** *s. f.* Acquaintance,  
 knowledge, judgment, distinction, differ-  
 ence : —*nirakh karná*, *v. a.* To acquire  
 knowledge, to ascertain.

**NIRAKHṆÁ निरखणा** *v. a.* To be-  
 hold, to spy, to look out, to value, to  
 appreciate, to ascertain.

**NIRÁLÁ निराला** *a.* Alone, pri-  
**NIRÁLÍ निराली** *vate*, aloof ;  
 pure, unmixed, mere.

**NIRÁLÍ निराली** *s. m.* (*M.*) An in-  
 digo dyer.

**NÍRAN नीरन** *s. m.* A layer of straw ;  
 —*v. a.* (*M.*) To scatter. *Present parti-  
 ciple* : *nirendá* ; *Future* : *niresá* ; *Past  
 participle* : *nirídá*.

**NIRÁN निरान** *s. m.* (*M.*) A slight  
 meal eaten before the morning meal  
 especially by ploughmen : —*tán ap wanj*,  
*unhán kán nirán ḡe á*. You go yourself,  
 give them their early meals and return.  
 Story of the Three Fools ; *i. q.* *Sháhvelá*.

**NIRAN निरन** *a.* Without doubt,  
 clear, established, confirmed, explained ;  
 —*s. f.* Distinction, explanation, proof.

**NIRANḠGAS निरंगम** *a.* Unchecked,  
 uncontrolled, self-willed.

**NIRANĀKÁR निरंकार** *a.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Nirākár*. With-  
 out form, incorporeal ; —*s. m.* God ; *i. q.*  
*Nirákár*.

**NIRANJAN निरंजन** *a., s. m.* Void  
 of passion or  
 emotion ; unstained, unblackened, invis-  
 ble ; the Supreme Being.

**NIRANJÁN निरंजां** *a.* Fasting, not  
 having yet eaten.

**NIRANTAR निरंतर** *ad.* Incessantly,  
 without interval, unintermittingly.

**NIRÁRATH निरारथ** *a.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Nir áráth*. Vain,  
 useless.

**NIRAS निरम** *a.* Weak, *light, less*,  
 inferior ; dry.

**NIRÁS निराम** *s. f.* Hopeless.

**NIRÁSÁ निरामा** *despair*, *d.*  
 pointment ; —*a.* Without hope or  
 pence, despairing, disappointed.

NIRAT ਨਿਰਤ } *s. f.* Dancing ; valuing,  
NIRIT ਨਿਰਿਤ } estimating, appreciat-  
ing. See *Nirt*.

NIRBÁN ਨਿਰਬਾਣ *s. m., a.* Emanci-  
pation, free from worldly concern.

NIRBASÍ ਨਿਰਬਸੀ } *s. f.* The name  
NIRBISÍ ਨਿਰਬਿਸੀ } of a spicy plant,  
Zedoary (*Curcuma Zedoaria*, Nat. Ord.  
*Zinziberaceæ*.) Said to be hot and dry,  
used as a carminative.

NIREHÁR ਨਿਰੋਹਾਰ *a.* Fasting, tak-  
ing nothing ; *i. q.* *nirnehār* in *Nirná*.

NIREL ਨਿਰੇਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Nárlkel*. Coconut :—  
*nirel dé tel*, *s. m.* Coconut oil.

NIRELÁ ਨਿਰੇਲਾ *s. m.* A *huggá* made  
of a coconut shell ; *i. q.* *Lalerá*, *Laljerá*.

NIRGAL ਨਿਰਗਲ *s. m.* } A kind of  
NIRGALÍ ਨਿਰਗਲੀ *s. f.* } hill bamboo  
*Arun linaria utilis*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*,  
used for a variety of purposes ; *i. q.*  
*Ringal*.

NIRGANDÍ ਨਿਰਗੰਡੀ *s. f.* See *Nirádh*.

NIRIHÁR ਨਿਰਿਹਾਰ *a.* Fasting, ab-  
staining (of choice or necessity.)

NIRIND ਨਿਰਿੰਦ *s. m.* Chief of men.

NIRINDAR ਨਿਰਿੰਦਰ *s. m.* A king or  
Raja.

NIRJÁSNÁ ਨਿਰਜਾਸਣਾ *e. a.* To  
judge, to determine.

NIRKH ਨਿਰਖ *s. m.* Rate, established  
price, price current.

NIRMALA ਨਿਰਮਲਾ } *s. m.* A class  
NIRMALA ਨਿਰਮਲਾ } of Sikh  
NIRMALLE ਨਿਰਮਲੇ *pl.* devotees  
NIRMALLE ਨਿਰਮਲੇ *pl.* (*sádhús*):—

*nirmalá* *sádhú*, *s. m.* The same as  
*Nirmalá*.

NIRNÁ ਨਿਰਨਾ *s. m.* Explanation,  
exposition, distinction ;—*a.* Fasting, not  
having yet eaten :—*nirnehār*, *a.* See  
*Nirehār*.

NIRODH ਨਿਰੋਧ *s. m.* Suppressing  
passions or senses.

NIRODHAR ਨਿਰੋਧਰ *a.* Rescuing,  
saving.

NIROG ਨਿਰੋਗ } *a.* Without disease,  
NIROGI ਨਿਰੋਗੀ } in health, healthy.

NIROL ਨਿਰੋਲ *a.* Free from doubt or  
perplexity, unmixed, clear :—*niról nimbal*,  
*a.* Without clouds (the sky.)

NIRT ਨਿਰਤ *s. f.* Dancing ; valuing,  
estimating, appreciating :—*nirtkār*, *nirt-*  
*kārī*, *s. m. f.* A dancer :—*nirtkārī*, *s. f.*  
Dancing.

NIRTAK ਨਿਰਤਕ *s. m.* A dancer.

NIRÚP ਨਿਰੂਪ } *a.* Without form,  
NIRÚPÁ ਨਿਰੂਪਾ } incorporeal, (an  
NIRÚPI ਨਿਰੂਪੀ } attribute of God.)

NIRWÁR ਨਿਰਵਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* Justice.

NIRWÁRNÁ ਨਿਰਵਾਰਨਾ *e. a.* To  
understand, to perceive, to recognize, to  
distinguish.

NIRWIRT ਨਰਵਿਰਤ *a.* Ended,  
emancipated.

NISÁ ਨਿਸਾ } *s. f.* See *Nishá*.  
NISÁN ਨਿਸਾਂ }

NISÁN ਨਿਸਾਨ *s. m.* See *Nishān*.

NISANG ਨਿਸੰਗ } *ad.* Certainly, with-  
NISANK ਨਿਸੰਕ } out doubt ;—*a.*  
Shameless, impudent ; *c. w.* *hoqd*.

**NISĀR** ਨਿਸਾਰ *s. f.* The aqueduct leading from a well to the adjoining reservoir (*Olá*.) The water falls from the pots of the Persian wheel into a trough (*Párchhá*) fixed under the *bair* and parallel to it. A second trough is fixed at right angles to the first, and sometimes a third at the end of the second. The second and third are called *Nisár*.

**NISÁRÁ** ਨਿਸਾਰਾ *s. m.* Covering out, issuing, springing up.

**NISARAN** ਨਿਸਰਣ } *v. n. (M.)* To  
**NISARAN** ਨਿਸਰਨ } spring up, as a plant. *Present participle: nisardá; Future: nisarsán. Past participle: nisarid:—buddhí thí nisarí, domán dí javár.* The *Dám's* *juár* was old when it came up.—Prov.

**NISBAT** ਨਿਸਬਤ *s. f.* Relation, connection, betrothal, relationship in marriage; affinity, analogy; *c. w., honé, karní:—niabat náttá, s. m.* Kindred.

**NISBHAU** ਨਿਸਭੈ *a.* Without fear, fearless, courageous.

**NISCHÁ** ਨਿਸਚਾ } *s. m.* Faith,  
**NISHCHÁ** ਨਿਸ਼ਚਾ } trust, belief, certainty.

**NISCHEST** ਨਿਸਚੇਸਟ *a.* Peaceable, not quarrelsome, not contentious.

**NISCHIDDAR** ਨਿਸਢਿਦਰ *a.* Without holes; without fault, incapable of being torn or broken (often applied to God.)

**NISHÁ** ਨਿਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* See *Nisá*.

**NISHÁN** ਨਿਸ਼ਾਣ *s. m.* A mark; impression; a flag, colours:—*nishán karná, v. a.* To mark, to sign, to make a mark:—*nishán painá, v. n.* To be left (mark):—*nishán sáhib, s. m.* The flag erected in the Sikh temples.

**NISHÁSTÁ** ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸਤਾ *s. m.* Gluten of wheat, made by washing wheat flour. Used in skin diseases.

**NISÍ** ਨਿਸੀ *negative ad. (M.)* (Not, with the pronominal suffix of the first person plural or singular attached to it.) Not we, not I:—*tehl áddiat nise chaháde.* We do not desire your justice:—*kamm karendíyo?—nisi karende.* Are you doing the work?—We are not doing it:—*kamm karenden?—nisi karende.* Art thou doing the work?—I am not.

**NISOT** ਨਿਸੋਤ *s. f.* A plant (*Ipomoea turpethum*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.) The stems are considered demulcent and laxative. The root is used medicinally and considered beneficial in diseases of the mucous membranes, in leprosy and paralysis.

**NISPHAL** ਨਿਸਫਲ *a.* Corrupted from the Sankrit word *Nishphal*. Barren, fruitless, impotent.

**NISRÁUNÁ** ਨਿਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To bring out, to cause to sprout, to cause to issue.

**NISRÍ** ਨਿਸਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Misrí*. Refined sugar:—*khá Multán dí misrí, watañ díh wisrí!* If you eat Multan sugar, you will forget your native country and your village!—Prov. The sugar made in Multan is of two kinds *shangarí* sugarcandy; and *talá* flat opaque cakes of a white or whitey brown colour.

**NISSARNÁ** ਨਿਸਰਣਾ *v. a.* To issue, to blossom, to go forth, to spring up (as vegetation); to bloom; to be erect (*membrum genitale* of animals.) The blooming of sugar-cane, thought to be very unlucky.

**NISSLÁ** ਨਿਸਲਾ } *a.* Straight:  
**NISSLĀN** ਨਿਸਲੀਆਂ } —*nissle*  
*karne, v. a.* To stretch out (the feet):—

*lattán nisslids karnídn*, v. a. To stretch out the legs.

NIST **ਨਿਸਟ** } s. m. Corrupted from  
NISHT **ਨਿਸ਼ਟ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Nashṭ*. Destruction, annihilation ; c. w. *hoṇḍ*, *karnḍ*.

NISTAL **ਨਿਸਟਲ** a. Immoveable, permanent, fixed, abiding.

NISTARÁ **ਨਿਸਤਾਰਾ** s. m. Release, acquittal, salvation, beauty ; c. w. *hoṇḍ*, *karnḍ*.

NISTARNÁ **ਨਿਸਤਾਰਨਾ** v. a. To save, to preserve, to acquit, to give salvation, to save ; to exempt from transmigrations.

NISTEJ **ਨਿਸਤੇਜ** a. Unsuccessful, not prosperous.

NISWÁNA **ਨਿਸਵਾਣਾ** s. f. (M.) A clan.

NÍT **ਨੀਤ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Níyat*. Intention, motive ; (Sanskrit word *Nít*) ; custom, law, conduct, manner, moral philosophy :—*jais nít*, *taiś muráḍ*. As is the motive so is the object (gained).—Prov.

NITÁBART **ਨਿਤਾਬਰਤ** ad. Always ; early in the morning.

NITÁBARTÍ **ਨਿਤਾਬਰਤੀ** s. m. f. One who constantly fasts.

NITÁNA **ਨਿਤਾਣਾ** a. Weak, faint, powerless.

NITÁR **ਨਿਤਾਰ** s. m. The clear liquor that remains after all the sediment is deposited.

NITÁRÁ **ਨਿਤਾਰਾ** s. m. Distinguishing truth from falsehood, clearing up the doubts that hung over a subject.

NITARÁUNA **ਨਿਤਾਰਾਉਣਾ** v. a. (caus. of *Nittarḥḍ*). To cause to be separated ; to be clarified.

NITARNÁ **ਨਿਤਾਰਣਾ** v. a. To clarify ; to distinguish truth from falsehood ; to draw off an infusion.

NITARWÁUNA **ਨਿਤਰਵਾਉਣਾ** v. a. See *Nitarḥḍ*.

NÍTHÁ **ਨੀਥਾ** a. (K.) Low.

NITHÚR **ਨਿਥੂਰ** s. m. A kind of boil, an issue, a sinus.

NÍT **ਨੀਤੀ** s. f. See *Nít* (the last portion) :—*nítí shástar*, s. m. Moral philosophy ; ethics ; political science.

NITT **ਨਿੱਤ** ad. Daily, always, constantly, :—*nitt part*, *nitt paratí*, ad. Always, daily.

NITTARMÁN **ਨਿੱਤਰਮਾਂ** } a. Clear,  
NITTARWÁN **ਨਿੱਤਰਵਾਂ** } pure.

NITTARNÁ **ਨਿੱਤਰਣਾ** v. n. To go aside, to be separated, to become clear (water) by the falling of sediment, to be clarified.

NITTHARNÁ **ਨਿੱਠਰਣਾ** v. n. To sit on the haunches, to wait patiently, to tarry, to stop ; (in the first sense commonly ; c. w. *baithḥḍ*.)

NIWLÍ **ਨਿਵਲੀ** s. m. Throwing back, the ears (as a horse when angry or

ready to bite); *i. q.* Neull:—*niull karm*, *s. m.* This is a peculiar practice of *Jogis* prior to restraining the breath and falling then into a death-like sleep or torpidity. The *Jogis* are said to purify their bodies first by drinking milk. They then swallow a piece of cotton cloth, which they bring out at the anus, thus clearing the stomach and the bowels from all impurities.

NIUN ਨਿਉਂ } *s. f.* A foundation; *i. q.*  
NIUN ਨੀਉਂ } *Nis.*

NIUN KON ਨੀਉਣ ਕੋਣ *s. f.* An obtuse angle:—*niun kon tribhuj*, *s. m.* An obtuse-angle triangle.

NIUNIAN KHUNIAN ਨੀਉਣੀਆਂ  
ਖੀਉਣੀਆਂ *s. f.* Garrulity in which affected humility and pride are combined.

NIWÁJNÁ ਨਿਵਾਜਣਾ *v. a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Niwázyd*. To cherish, to comfort, to exalt.

NIWÁLÁ ਨਿਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* See *Nawdlá*.

NIWÁN ਨਿਵਾਣ *s. f.* A valley; *i. q.* *Nimán*; (*M.*) the land on which a river has deposited silt.

NIWÁR ਨਿਵਾਰ *s. f.* Help, assistance.

NIWÁRANHÁR ਨਿਵਾਰਨਹਾਰ *s. f.* }  
NIWÁRANHÁRÁ ਨਿਵਾਰਨਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* }

A helper, a deliverer, one who brings through in safety.

NIWÁRNÁ ਨਿਵਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To help, to carry through, to accomplish; to cause to move, to remove, to set free.

NIWÁS ਨਿਵਾਸ *s. m.* Habitation, abode, dwelling, residence.

NIWÁSÍ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ *s. m.* An inhabitant, a dweller.

NIWÁUNÁ ਨਿਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (*caus. of Neund.*) To cause to bow or stoop, to bend or draw downwards.

NIWHE ਨਿਵਹੇ *negative adverb. (M.)* (Not, with the pronominal suffix of the second person plural combined with it.) Not you. See *Nahis*.

NIYAT ਨੀਯਤ *s. f.* Intention, motive; *c. w. karm*.

NOBLÚ ਨੋਬਲੂ *s. m. (M.)* The second and third day's milk of a cow or buffalo.

NOCHÁÍ ਨੋਚਾਈ *s. f.* Pinching, tearing.

NOCHNÁ ਨੋਚਣਾ *v. a.* To pinch, to tear.

NOHÁRÍ ਨੋਹਾਰੀ *s. f. (K.)* Light early breakfast.

NOK ਨੋਕ *s. f.* A point; a bill; a beak, an angle, an apex; the apex of a pen; (*M.*) the first year land after it is cleared:—*nokdr*, *a.* Pointed, having an angle or apex:—*nok jabás*, *s. f.* On the lip of the tongue, or by hearts—*nok jabás karná*, *v. a.* To learn by heart:—*nok jhok*, *s. f.* Pulling and hauling; dealing out innuendoes.

NOKÁ ਨੋਕਾ *s. m. (M.)* A small distributory of canal or well water in a field. The water course which brings the water to a field is the *dá*, or *add* and the water courses which, leading from the *dá*, intersect a field are the *Nokás*.

NOKH ਨੋਖ *s. f. (M.)* Newly ploughed land.

NOKÍ ਨੋਕੀ *s. f.* The painted shaped peach; *i. q. Tikki:—nokí tamákú, s. m.* The painted leaved variety of tobacco.

NOLO ਨੋਲੋ *s. f. (M.)* A tribe which prefer cattle breeding to agriculture, and cattle lifting to either.

NOPÍ ਨੋਪੀ *s. f. (M.)* Clay thrown up by a river (Sutlej); *i. q. Naupí.*

NORÁ ਨੋਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A thick rope made of date-leaves, *munj* or old pieces of cloth. A *norá* made of rags is hung on a bush and fired at night to scare away wild pigs and deer from the crops.

NOSH ਨੋਸ਼ *s. m. (in comp.)* Eating.

NOTAN ਨੋਟਣ *v. a. (M.)* To close the eyes. *Present participle: notendá; Future: notésá; Past participle: notíd.*

NUAJ ਨੁਆਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nimáz*. Muhummadan prayer, worship.

NUAJAN ਨੁਆਜਣ *s. f.* } Corrupted  
NUAJÍ ਨੁਆਜੀ *s. m.* } from the  
Persian word *Nimázi*. A devout, praying person, Muhummadan.

NUÁLÁ ਨੁਆਲਾ *s. m.* A small quantity of food, a mouthful:—*nudlé pídlé, s. m.* Eating and drinking:—*nudlé pídlé de yár, s. m.* The friends of eating and drinking.

NUÁN ਨੁਆਣ *s. f.* Depth, a low place.

NUÁR ਨੁਆਰ *s. f.* Tape of a broad coarse kind; *i. q. Nawár.*

NUÁRÁ ਨੁਆਰਾ *s. m.* A little boat; nine in a game.

NUÁRÍ ਨੁਆਰੀ *s. f., s.* Made of tape, bottomed with tape; *i. q. Nawárí.*

NUÁUNÁ ਨੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To bend.

NUCHÁÍ ਨੁਚਾਈ *s. f.* Scratching, tearing.

NUCHÁUNÁ ਨੁਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (caus. of Nocháá.)* To cause to be pinched, scratched or clawed.

NUCHCHARNÁ ਨੁੱਚੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be squeezed, to be wrung, to ooze out.

NUGDÁ ਨੁਗਦਾ *s. m.* The sediment of a medicine, dregs, strainings; bruised *bhang*.

NUGDÍ ਨੁਗਦੀ *s. f.* A sweetmeat made of gram fried in *ghí* and oil.

NUGURÁ ਨੁਗੁਰਾ *a.* Having no religious teacher; destitute of principle.

NUHÁLANÁ ਨੁਹਾਲਣਾ } *v. a. (caus. of*  
NUHÁLNÁ ਨੁਹਾਲਣਾ } *Náhuáá.) To*  
NUHÁUNÁ ਨੁਹਾਉਣਾ } *cause to*  
bathe, to wash.

NUHÁR ਨੁਹਾਰ *s. f.* Resemblance of countenance.

NÚHN ਨੂੰਹ *s. f.* The wife of a son.

NUKÁ ਨੁਕਾ *s. f. (Pot.)* Land on the ridges and banks left as the dry course of a former running stream (Shahpur.)

NUKAL ਨੁਕਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nuql*. What is eaten with wine, as fruits, a dessert.

**NÚKAN** नुक्कन *v. n. (M.)* To lament loudly. *Present participle* ; *núkdá* ; *Future* : *núksá* ; *Past participle* ; *núkid*.

**NUKÁR** नुकार *s. m. (M.)* The noise of weeping, (from *Núkan* to cry loudly.)

**NUKHSÁ** नुखसा *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nuskhah*. A recipe, a prescription, a dose ; *i. q.* *Nuksá*.

**NUKHSÁN** नुखसान *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nuksán*. Loss, deficiency, detriment, injury, damage, blemish, mischief.

**NUKHSÁNÍ** नुखसानि *a., s. m.* Detrimental, causing injury, (spoken of things animate) ; one who causes injury.

**NUKHTÁ** नुखता *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nukhtá*. A halter ; a point, a dot ; a mysterial significance.

**NUKKÁ** नुक्का *s. m.* A carpenter's awl ; the point of a piece of wood ; *met. penis* :—*nukká láund*, *v. a.* To cohabit :—*nukká lagguá*, *v. n.* To be cohabited with.

**NUKKAR** नुक्कर } *s. f.* A corner, an  
**NUKKUR** नुक्कुर } extremity, the  
apex of an angle.

**NUKRÁ** नुकरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nugrah*. White with a white skin (a colour in horses), clean ; clear ; cunning, a rascal.

**NUKTÁ** नुक्ता *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nuqtá*. A halter ; a point, a dot ; a mystical significance.

**NUKTÍ** नुक्ती *s. m. (M.)* The same as *Gurgulá* but smaller ; *i. q.* *Pakaurí*.

**NULÁSÍ** नुलामी *s. f.* A sucker, a young shoot from a tree, a tender twig.

**NULHÁUNÁ** नुलहाउना *v. a.* To bathe, to wash another, to cause to bathe ; *i. q.* *Nuhdíqá*.

**NÚN** नून *s. m.* Salt ; the name of an inferior caste ; a letter in the Persian alphabet.

**NÚNH** नूंह *s. f.* A daughter-in-law ; *i. q.* *Náh*.

**NÚNHDAR** नूंहदर *s. m. (M.)* A claw ; *i. q.* *Nauhádar*.

**NÚR** नूर *s. m.* Light, brightness, splendour ; *met.* blessing, prosperity :—*núr chánaqá*, *s. m.* The daybreak, early in the morning.

**NÚRÁ** नूरा *s. m.* A composition used for destroying the hair, a depilatory ; (M.) a silver anklet consisting of a hollow ring.

**NÚRHÍN** नूरहीन *s. f. (pl. of Náh)* Daughters-in-law :—*núrhín wí sabhe appe appe kam dhande wichch ruddhíá hoyá híq.* The daughters-in-law are also all engaged in their respective duties and works.—Story of the Three Fools.

**NÚRÍ** नूरी *a.* Pertaining to light ; blessed, imparting blessings ;—*s. m.* An angel.

**NÚRÚ** नूरु *s. m.* A cowry used in gambling.

**NUSÁDAR** नुसादर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Narsár*. Ammonia.



NUSKÁ नुसका *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nuskhah*. A recipe, a prescription, a dose.

NUSKÁRNÁ नुसकारना *v. a.* To make obeisance by touching with the hand the object of reverence and then the forehead.

NYÁI न्यायि *s. m.* Justice.

NYÁÍ न्यायी *a.* Just.

NYÁIN न्यायन *s. f.* Loamy land which is both manured and irrigated.

## 0.—ॐ

0 ॐ *pron.* He, she, it; that, they those;  
*i. q.* Oh:—*intj.* Oh! Also! O!

OBAL ॐबल *s. m.* The same as *Ogal*.  
which see.

OBÁRÁ ॐबारा *s. m.* A bird *Haubara*  
*Macqueenii* whose feathers are used as  
plumes.

OBHAR ॐबर *a.* Not knowing, un-  
acquainted with, unaware.

OBRÍ ॐबरी *s. m.* (K.) An inner  
room.

OCHE ॐचे *s. m.* (Pof.) A black fruited  
plant (*Rubus lasiocarpus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosa-*  
*ceæ*) found up to the Indus.

OCHHÁ ॐहा } *a.* Light, vain, boast-  
ful, of little conse-  
quence, absurd; impatient; *i. q.* *Hochhá.*

OD ॐ *s. m.* A tribe who usually  
clear out water courses or build houses.

ODÁ ॐडा *a.* So much, so large, so long;  
(used as *oḍá keḍá*).

ODÁLÁ ॐदाला *s. f.* (K.) Bark of a  
creeper used as string to fasten on slate  
roofing.

ODARÁUNÁ ॐदराउना *v. a.* To  
discourage.

ODARNÁ ॐदरना *v. n.* To be dis-  
couraged, to be troubled with apprehen-  
sions, to lose heart.

ODRÚ ॐदरु *s. m.* One who is dis-  
couraged and down hearted.

ODH ॐय *s. f.* (K.) Land in the shade  
of trees in which little or nothing grows.

ODHÁ ॐहा *s. m.* The piece of leather  
at the end of a girth; *i. q.* *Audhá.*

ODHAR ॐयर *pron.* There, thither,  
on that side, that way.

ODHAR ॐहर } *s. m.* (M.) A screen,  
ODHIR ॐहिर } a shelter;—*ad.*

Out of sight, behind one's back:—*jál te bál, dōhen rábarú change, odhir thīwin tāj dushman bande, nān ildāj nān tōnāj mande.* Both a wife and children are only good when in sight; if they are behind one's back, they become one's enemies; they are affected by neither remedy nor charm.—Prov.

ODHARON ॐयरो *ad.* From that, or  
this side; that way.

ODHÍ ॐयी *s. m.* (K.) The feeding  
basket of a water mill.

ODHNI ਓਢਣੀ *s. f.* A small sheet, veil or cloak worn by women.

ODON ਓਢੋ *ad.* Then, thence;—*a.* (*abl.* of *Oh*) That.

OG ਓਗ *s. f.* (*M.*) A wedge fixed into the share (*kúr*) of a plough in order to keep the upright driving-stick (*chaufi*) firm in its place. See *Hai*.

OGÁI ਓਗਾਇ *s. m.* A plant (*Astragalus tribuloides*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) grows in the Western and Central parts of the Punjab plains. Its seeds appear to be used medicinally.

OGAL ਓਗਲ *s. m.* Buck-wheat (*Fagopyrum polygonum*, *F. esculentum*, *Nat. Ord. Polygonaceæ*) grows in the Panjab Himalaya, and on the Sutlej. The leaves are used as a pot-herb. The round edged grain is the product of *F. esculentum* and the sharp edged grain of *F. polygonum*.

OGHARÁ ਓਘਰਾ *s. f.* (*M.*) A niche in the bank of a canal or side of a well in which a workman stands to pass clay up while the canal or well is being dug.

OGHÁRNÁ ਓਘਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* (*K.*) To uncover, to remove lid.

OGRÁ ਓਗਰਾ *s. m.* Thick rice water.

OGRÁKAR ਓਗਰਾਕਰ *s. m.* (*K.*) A collector of debts, revenue.

OGÚ ਓਗੂ *s. m.* (*M.*) A disease of buffaloes only. It occurs at any season. The cause is not known. It generally ends in death. The belly swells; the dung and urine are suppressed. Unless this can be remedied, the animal dies in a few hours. The favourite remedy is to make it sit down in water. Butter and *ghee* are given.

OGWÁRÁ ਓਗਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* (*K.*) A small garden plot in front of a house.

OH ਓਹ *pron.* He, she, it; they, that.

OHÁ ਓਹਾ *pron.* The same, the very one or ones; such like; *i. q.* *Oho*.

OHÍ ਓਹੀ *pron.* The same, the one or one's;—*s. m.* A tree (*Acacia stipulata*, *A. Kangraensis*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) which is handsome in appearance, and is seen in great abundance and luxuriance in portions of the Kangra Valley. Its wood is brownish, soft, brittle, and light, and it is not valued, being used only for planks and other ordinary purposes.

OHLÁ ਓਹਲਾ *s. m.* A veil, a screen, protection, support:—*ohlá karná*, *v. a.* To screen, to conceal, to support:—*ohlá ho jád*, *v. n.* To be concealed.

OHO ਓਹੋ *pron.* The same, the very one, or ones.

OHUR POHUR ਓਹੁੜ ਪੋਹੁੜ *s. m. f.* Endeavours, pains, expedients and remedies of every kind.

Of ਓਓ *pron.* The same; *i. q.* *Oh*, *Oho*.

OITÁ ਓਇਟਾ *s. m.* Protection, shelter.

OITNÁ ਓਇਟਨਾ *v. a.* To collect, to gather; to support, to prop, to sustain, to shield, to protect; to stop, to retain.

OJH ਓੜ *s. m.* Entrails, guts, stomach.

OJHÁ ਓੜਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A Hindu school master.

OJHAL **ਓੜਲ** *s. f.* Privacy, retirement.

OJHRÍ **ਓੜੀ** *s. f.* Entrails.

OK **ਓਕ** *s. f.* The hollow of the hands joined to hold water:—*ok láurí, v. n.* To drink from the hollow of the hands.

OKRÚ **ਓਕੜੂ** } *s. m.* Squatting; *c. w.*  
OKURÚ **ਓਕੜੂ** } *baithá.*

OKURNÁ **ਓਕੜਨਾ** *v. n.* To stretch one's self forward, to bend, to reach as far as possible.

OL **ਓਲ** *s. f.* A hostage, the condition of a hostage;—(M.) Custom, practice:—Some one asked an old man *sir kinu kambenden? median wadían di ole*. Why do you shake your head? I got the habit from my ancestors.

OLÁ **ਓਲਾ** *s. m.* Hail; a kind of sweetmeat, made of sugar only for *sherbat*; a kind of food prepared with milk and congealed.

OLAGÍ **ਓਲਗੀ** *s. m.* (M.) A name applied to the *kamíns* (village menials) generally.

OLAK **ਓਲਕ** *s. m.* (M.) The payment for the *Kamíns*.

OLBÁ **ਓਲਬਾ** } *s. m.* An in-  
OLSANDHÁ **ਓਲਸੰਢਾ** } flammation or  
pain caused by sympathy with a sore in another part; *i. q.* *Sandhá.*

OLLHÁ **ਓਲ੍ਹਾ** *s. m.* Privacy, retirement, concealment, secrecy, a screen, a shelter:—*ollhá chollhá, s. m.* Secrecy; preparing dainties for one's self in secret.

OMÁHRÁ **ਓਮਾਹੜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Umás*. The rising of love.

ON **ਓ** *prep.* (Inseparable) From, through.

ONÁN **ਓਨਾਂ** *a.* As much, so great, as that, so much, to that extent or amount; that much.

ONGLÁ **ਓਂਗਲਾ** *s. m.* (K.) The equivalent paid to the owner of plough-oxen lent on condition of payment, as a matter of honour, of a certain amount of grain at harvest.

ONGWÁ **ਓਂਗਵਾ** *s. m.* A large straggling prickly climber (*Cæsalpinia sepiaria*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) with fine yellow flowers, which grows wild in the Panjab Himalaya. In Chamba the bruised leaves are applied to burns.

ONWEN **ਓਵੇਂ** *ad.* See *Owen*.

OPCHÍ **ਓਪਚੀ** *s. m.* A man armed with weapons or clad in mail.

OPLÁ **ਓਪਲਾ** *s. m.* Dried cowdung prepared for fuel.

OPRÁ **ਓਪਰਾ** *a.* Stranger, foreign.

OPRÁHNÁ **ਓਪਰਾਹਨਾ** *prep.* Up, above.

OR **ਓਰ** *s. f.* Side, direction, (in poetry.)

OR **ਓੜ** *s. f.* (M.) A furrow made by a plough:—*or bhannan, v. n.* To make up furrows:—*or ghidhi á!* Keep to the furrow! (ploughmen to one another.)

- ORAK ਓੜਕ { *s. m. f.* The end;—*ad.*  
 ORAK ਓਰਕ { At last, at length :  
 ORIK ਓੜਿਕ { —*orak chhohd, a.* In-  
 ORUK ਓੜੁਕ { dependent of support:

—*jugat wahāṇḍ dāmī orak bikhar jā.* He who does not live economically ruins himself in the end.—Prov.

ORHO ਓਰਹੋ *ad. (M.)* From on this side of, *i. e.*, nearer than.

ORHTE ਓਰੁਤੇ *ad. (M.)* On this side of.

ORLI ਓਰਲੀ *s. m. (K.)* Fish trap of basket work.

OS ਓਸ *s. f.* Dew;—*pron. (obl. of Oh.)* Used emphatically to denote the most remote of different objects; also in composition the same as *Us ne*.

OSE ਓਸੇ *prep.* The same; as *Usī*.

OSHÁ ਓਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* The same as *Massā* which see.

OT ਓਟ *a.* Protection, shade, shelter, screen, covering, concealing, partition.

OTAR ਓਤਰ *a. (K.)* Unirrigated.

OTH ਓਠ *s. m. (Pof.)* A rip.

OTHÁ ਓਠਾ } *a. (M.)* Of or belong-  
 OTTHÁ ਓਠਾ } ing to camels. Two men were disputing as to which of two sets of circumstances was the preferable. One said:—*puttar jēṭhā, māl oṭhā, ghar koṭṭhā.* A first born son, cattle consisting of camels; and a house to live in

(for my choice). The other said:—*ghar jhupṛī, māl bakṛī, puttār uho jēṭhā pakṛī.* A hut to live in, cattle consisting of goats, any son who is useful to you (for my money.)

OTHÍ ਓਠੀ *s. m.* A camel driver.

OTHLÁ ਓਥਲਾ *a. (K.)* High.

OYÁ ਓਯਾ *s. m. (M.)* A cotton picking day. When cotton is ripe it is picked every eighth day. Each turn of picking is called *Oyā*.

OWÁN ਓਵਾਣ *s. m. (K.)* An outer room-door which leads outside.

OWEN ਓਵੇਂ *ad.* In that way, thus; immediately.

## P.—( ਪ, ਫ )

PABAN ਪਬਣ *s. m.* } *(M.)* A water-lily  
 PABBAN ਪਬਨ *s. f.* }  
 (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*.) The seeds and roots (*bhe*) which are a Government monopoly are eaten; *i. q.* *Nilophar*.

PABB ਪਬ *s. m.* The fore part of the foot.

PÁBE ਪਾਬੇ *s. f.* The same as *Dādfras* which see.

PÁBÍ ਪਾਬੀ *s. f. (M.)* A kind of gourd (*Cucumis utilisissimus*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*); *i. q.* *Tar, Khakhṛī*.

PABKÁ ਪਬਕਾ *s. m.* The copper receiver of a still kept cool in water in which the distillate accumulates.

PACH ਪਚ *a.* Five (used in comp.); *i. q.* *Pañch*.

PACHÁD ਪਚਾਦ } *s. m. f. (M.)*  
 PACHÁDH ਪਚਾਧ } The western  
 portions of a district are so called; the  
 west; in Dera Ghazi Khan *pachádh*  
 denotes a distinct tract running along  
 the foot of the Suleman Range of moun-  
 tains that is irrigated by hill streams.

PACHÁDÁ ਪਚਾਦਾ } *s. m.* An in-  
 PACHÁHDÁ ਪਚਾਹਦਾ } habitant of the  
 PACHÁDHÁ ਪਚਾਧਾ } Western parts  
 of the Punjab, *i. e.*, of *Pachádh*;—*s. f.* Ac-  
 quaintance, familiarity, friendship,  
 notoriety.

PACHÁIT ਪਚਾਇਤ } *s. f.* A meet-  
 PACHAIT ਪਚੈਤ } ing of any par-  
 ticular body or society (generally as a  
 court), a jury, a native court of arbitra-  
 tion, an inquest, a general council; *i. q.*  
*Paṇchait.*

PACHAITÍ ਪਚੈਤੀ } *s. f., a.* A mem-  
 PACHÁITÍ ਪਚਾਇਤੀ } ber of a court,  
 a juryman; pertaining to a court; *i. q.*  
*Paṇchait.*

PACHAK ਪਚਕ *s. m. (Pot.)* A minc-  
 ing, smacking sound in eating; *i. q.*  
*Machak.*

PÁCHAK ਪਾਚਕ } *a.* Adopted to pro-  
 PÁCHAN ਪਾਚਣ } mote digestion,  
 medicine to aid digestion.

PÁCHAN ਪਾਚਨ *s. m. (Pot.)* A pretty  
 little lilac flower (*Malcolmia strigosa*,  
 Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*) abundant in many  
 places on the Salt Range and north-west  
 of it, sometimes called "heather" by  
 Europeans.

PACHÁNAMEN ਪਚਾਨਮੇਂ } *a.* Nine  
 PACHÁNAWEN ਪਚਾਨਵੇਂ } ty-five.

PACHÁNG ਪਚਾਂਗ *s. m.* The figure-  
 five (੫); the five divisions or kinds of  
 worship reckoned among Hindus.

PACHÁR ਪਚਾਰ *s. f. (M.)* Betrothal  
 (only used by Hindus.)

PACHÁRAKKÍ ਪਚਾਰੱਕੀ *s. f. (M.)* A  
 silver ornament consisting of two chains  
 worn like cross-belts. Where the chains  
 cross one another on the breast and back  
 there is a round embossed shield.

PACHÁSÍ ਪਚਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-five.

PACHÁUNÁ ਪਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To digest,  
 to cause to rot or ferment, to bear equally  
 (increase of wealth or honour.)

PACHAUNÁ ਪਚੋਣਾ *a.* Five fold, five  
 times.

PACHAUNÍ ਪਚੋਨੀ *s. f.* The stomach,  
 tripe, entrails.

PACHCHAR ਪਚੱਚਰ *s. f.* A wedge, any-  
 thing driven in to fill up a vacant space,  
 that which intervenes, an obstacle; *c. w.*  
*phokhí, mární, láungí.*

PACHCHÁRIKKÍ ਪੱਚਾਰਿੱਕੀ *s. f.* A  
 particular mode of tying a *chádar* under  
 the right elbow, and over the right  
 shoulder when one is engaged in work  
 in cold weather; *c. w. mární.*

PACHCHH ਪੱਛ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Paksh*. Side, showing  
 partiality, protection, defence; a slight  
 cut or gash; scarification.

PACHCHHAM ਪੱਛਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pascham*. The west.

PACHCHHAMÍ ਪੱਛਮੀ *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Paschamí*. Western, of or from the west.

PACHCHHÍ ਪੱਛੀ *s. f.* Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) after the juice has been expressed;—*s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pakshí*. A partizan, an assistant, an ally, an advocate, a defender, a patron; a bird.

PACHCHHNÁ ਪੱਛਣਾ *v. a.* To scarify previous to cupping, to open a swelling, to pierce with a sword;—*s. m.* A cut, scarification.

PACHCHHNÍ ਪੱਛਣੀ *s. f.* A lancet, a fleam.

PACHCHHON ਪੱਛੋਂ *s. f. m.* The west wind, the west.

PACHCHHÚ ਪੱਛੂ *a.* Without spirit, wanting in courage; remaining behind.

PACHCHÍ ਪੱਚੀ *a.* Twenty-five (*Málwá* dialect);—*s. m.* (*M.*) A box made of *Tilí* and *Káná*.

PACHEÚ ਪਚੇਉ *s. m. f.* One who follows after and sticks to another with some end in view, a parasite:—*pacheú piddá*, *s. m.* One who changes about from place to place; used also of one who in certain games belongs to neither side but may be on either.

PACHHÁ ਪਾਛਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A scarifier; a person who slices poppy-heads in the manufacture of opium.

PACHHÁDÁ ਪਾਛਾਰਾ *s. m.* An inhabitant of the western part of the Panjab; *i. q.* *Pachádhá*, *Pacháhdá*.

PACHHÁHÁN ਪਾਛਾਹਾਂ *ad.* Behind, backward;—*s. m.* The west.

PACHHÁÍ ਪਾਛਾਈ *s. f.* Scarification; wages for the same.

PACHHÁN ਪਾਛਾਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paratigiyán*. Recognition, knowledge, acquaintance; distinction, criterion, type; discrimination:—*jás pachhás*, *s. f.* Acquaintance.

PACHHÁN ਪਾਛਾਂ *s. f.* (*M.*) The early part of the coming night.

PACHHAN ਪਛਨ *v. a.* (*M.*) To make a slight gash; to scarify; to slice the capsules of the poppy in order to extract opium.

PACHHÁNNÁ ਪਾਛਾਨਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
PACHHÁNNÁ ਪਾਛਾਣਨਾ } recognize,  
to know, to distinguish, to perceive, to feel, to acquaint, to make out.

PACHHANDÁ ਪਾਛਣਾ *s. m.* Kicking; *c. w.* *márná*.

PACHHANDNÁ ਪਾਛਣਨਾ *v. a.* To kick; to defame.

PACHHÁNGRÁ ਪਾਛਾਂਗਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A large basket, a portmanteau; *i. q.* *Paṭār*.

PACHHANWÁUNÁ ਪਾਛਣਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be recognized.

PACHHAR ਪਛਰ *s. f. (M.)* A cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.

PACHHĀRĪ ਪਛਾਰੀ *s. f.* The rear, a horse's heel rope; the leavings of poppy heads after extracting the juice (*Pichhārī*).

PACHHARJĀNĀ ਪਛਰਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
PACHHARṆĀ ਪਛਰਣਾ } fall, to  
fall down; to become absent; to remain behind; to be sick; to be thrown down in wrestling, to be conquered.

PACHHĀRṆĀ ਪਛਰਣਾ *v. a.* To throw down, to demolish, to abase; to conquer; to throw down in wrestling.

PACHHĀTĀ ਪਛਾਤਾ *v. a.* (past tense of *Pachhāṇṇā*). Recognised.

PACHHATṬNĀ ਪਛਟਟਾ *v. a.* To defame, to injure by false report.

PACHHĀUNĀ ਪਛਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be cut or scarified.

PACHHET ਪਛੇਤ *ad.* "The day after the fair," after the proper time, late.

PACHHETĀ ਪਛੇਤਾ *ad.* Late;—*a.* Being after the season.

PACHHĪ ਪਛੀ *s. f. (M.)* A small basket, made of wheat-straw, date-leaves or the tops of *kāndā*, in which women keep their balls of cotton (*pūṅṅ*) or reels of thread; sugarcane that has been passed through the sugar press.

PĀCHHĪ ਪਾਛੀ *s. f. (M.)* The act of scarifying or slicing poppy-heads.

PACHHṆĀ ਪਛਣਾ *v. a. (M.)* To make incisions on poppy-heads; *i. q.* *Pachohhṇḍ*.

PACHHONTĀNĀ ਪਛੋਂਤਾਨਾ } *v. a.* Cor-  
PACHHONTĀNĀ ਪਛੋਂਤਾਨਾ } rupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Paschātāpas*. To repent, to be sorry.

PACHHONTĀWĀ ਪਛੋਂਤਾਵਾ *s. m.*  
PACHHOTĀĪ ਪਛੋਤਾਈ *s. f.*  
PACHHOTĀWĀ ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ *s. m.*

Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Paschātāp*. Sorrow for what one has done, repentance, regret.

PACHHWĀ ਪਛਵਾ *a.* Westerly:—*śāḍh*  
*meṣ pakhṛā paṇḍ, tāṣ Sāwaṇ digāwe*  
*kuṇḍ*. When westerly wind prevails in *Hārḥ*, who can spoil *Sāwaṇ*.—Prov.

PACHHWĀRĀ ਪਛਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* } The  
PACHHWĀRĪ ਪਛਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* } rear.

PACHĪ ਪਚੀ *a.* Adhering, sticking, joined, in unison, strongly attached; digested, rotted, consumed:—*pachī hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be stuck together, to be in unison; to be deeply in love.

PACHĪSĪ ਪਚੀਸੀ *s. f.* The name of a game played with six *couris*; a poem consisting of twenty-five verses.

PACHMAHILĀ ਪਚਮਹਿਲਾ *s. m.* A five story house.

PACHMEL ਪਚਮੇਲ *a.* Mixed together (five things), mixed, confused.

PACHNĀ ਪਚਣਾ } *v. a.* To be  
PACHJĀNĀ ਪਚਜਾਣਾ } digested, to  
be assimilated, to melt, to rot, to be

consumed; to be adequate; to be embezzled; to embezzle without being discovered.

PACHOTRÁ पचोत्रा } *s. m.* Five on a  
PACHOTRÚ पचोत्रु } hundred, five

per cent, five rupees levied in addition to revenue for the services of *Lambardars* (headmen of a village.)

PACH PACH MARNÁ पच पच भरना  
*v. n.* To die without remedy, to die with great affliction.

PÁCHUN पाचुन *s. m.* See *Páchas*.

PAD पद *s. m.* Rank, dignity; a line in poetry; the foot; a word.

PÁD पद *s. m.* Passage of wind, Borborygm.

PÁDÁ पाड़ा *a. (M.)* In the habit of breaking wind; *i. q.* *Pádar*.

PADAHAR पदहार *s. m. (M.)* An open plain, land without trees.

PADAIS पदैस } *s. m.* Corrupted  
PADÁIS पदाइस } from the Arabic  
word *Paiddish*. Birth, creation, production; produce, earnings, profit.

PÁDAL पदल *s. m.* A tree (*Bignonia suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceae*) affording an useful timber. The wood is elastic and long grained is used for shafts, yokes, also for charcoal. Grows sparingly in the Siwálak tract up to the Ravi; *i. q.* *Sammá*.

PADÁLLÍ पदाल्ली *s. m.* A plant (*Heracleum sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) which is common in parts of the hills. In Bissahir and Chamba it is collected for winter fodder, and it is believed to increase the milk of goats fed with it.

PADAM पदम *s. m.* A term in numerals representing ten billions (according to *Shástar*); or one thousand billions (according to the *Dastárulamal*, or the royal ordinances of *Akbar Sháh*); the name of a flower, the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum* the flower, not the plant); a large mole under the sole of the foot, a particular mark or lines of a certain shape in the upper joints of the fingers, the palms, or the sole of the human foot:—*Padam Purán*, *s. m.* The name of the fourth of the eighteen *Puráns*, describing the period when the world was a Lotus:—*padamsikrī*, *s. f.* A delicate, wandering woman.

PADAR पदर *s. m.* A plant (*Anemone obtusiloba*, *A. discolor*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*) which is very common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Hazara the pounded root, which is acrid, is mixed with milk and given internally for contusions. In Bissahir it is said to be used as a blister, but to be apt to produce sores and scars.

PADÁRÁ पदारा *s. m.* The *Coriaria nepalensis*, the fruit is eaten, the branches are browsed, the wood is of pretty grain.

PADÁRATH पदारथ *s. m.* A thing, substance, a rarity, a good, a blessing, a delicacy, dainties, rich or exquisite food; a category or predicament in logic of which seven are maintained, *i. e.*, substance, quality, action, identity, variety, relation and non-entity:—*padárath biddiá*, *widdiá*, *s. f.* Natural Philosophy.

PADÁUNÁ पदाउना *v. a.* To press hard after one, to weary, to reduce to straits; to cause to pass wind.

PADAURÁ पदैरा *m.* } *a.* In the  
PADAURÍ पदैरी *f.* } habit of  
breaking wind; one who speaks idly and at random, a prater, a babbler, a vain boaster.

PADBÍ पदबी *s. f.* A path, a road; rank, dignity, title, titular name, surname, patronymic name.



PADD ਪੱਦ } *s. m.* Breaking wind :—

PADD ਪੱਡ } *padd baheṛḍ, s. m.* A

mushroom. There appear to be three kinds of edible fungi in the Punjab. 1. The mushroom (*Agaricus Campestris*). 2. The morel *Morchella Esculenta*, *Phallus esculenta*. 3. Truffle. *Tuber cibarium*. No. 1 is usually called *padd baheṛḍ*, No. 2 *guchi* or *kānd gūchi*, No. 3 *khumba* or *khumbur*. *Padd baheṛḍ* is also used of non-edible fungi :—*padd mārṇḍ, v. n.* To break wind ; to speak without any prudence.

PADDAM ਪੱਦਮ *s. m.* A small tree *Prunus* or *Cerasus Puddum*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) which occurs in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The bird cherry. The fruit is eaten by the people, though it is always somewhat bitter. The wood is coarse-grained, light, soft, apt to split, and to be attacked by insects. It is used in building, and occasionally for implements.

PADDHAR ਪੱਧਰ *s. m.* An open plain.

PADDHARÁ ਪੱਧਰਾ *m.* } *a.* Smooth

PADDHARÍ ਪੱਧਰੀ *f.* } and even.

PADDHATÍ ਪੱਧਤੀ *s. f.* The directory for one of the five divisions of Hindu worship, embracing various offerings.

PADDNÁ ਪੱਦਣਾ *v. n.* To break wind ; to acknowledge one's inferiority, to turn tail.

PADDÚKHÁN ਪੱਦੁਖਾਂ *s. m.* A term of ridicule applied to a mean person who affects to be great.

PÁDHÁ ਪਾਧਾ *s. m.* A Brahman who directs the weddings or other ceremonies of a family ; a school master, a teacher of arithmetic ; an astrologer :—*tittar pangí paí* ; *pádhá puchchhāṅ kiyun gāí*. A partridge's wing appeared, why go to consult the astrologer.—Prov. shows that when many clouds come, no one need go to the astrologer to ask about the weather ; *i. q.* *Pāṇdhá*.

PADHÁÚ ਪਧਾਉ *s. m.* A traveller.

PÁDHÍ ਪਾਧੀ *s. f. (M.)* A variety of wheat in the Montgomery Tehsil.

PADHIÁNÍ ਪਧਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a *Pádhá*.

PADHRÁÍ ਪਧਰਾਈ *s. f.* Smoothness, evenness.

PADÍRNÁ ਪਦੀੜਣਾ *v. a.* To press hard after, to reduce to straits, to put in fear.

PADLÚ ਪਦਲੂ *s. m.* A handsome small tree (*Marlea begonifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Alangiaceæ*) with maple-like leaves occurring up to near the Indus. Its leaves are eaten by sheep.

PADMANÍ ਪਦਮਣੀ *s. f.* A woman of the first and most excellent of the four classes into which Hindus divide the sex. The others in their order are *Chitaráṅí*, *Hastaráṅí*, *Saṅkharáṅí*.

PADMÁUT ਪਦਮਾਉਤ *s. f.* The wife of a *Rájá* famed in story by name Ratan Sain ; the book written respecting her and her husband.

PADOL ਪਡੋਲ *s. m.* A long slender vegetable of the squash species. See *Pañḍol*, *Pañḍol*.

PADOṚ ਪਦੋੜ } *s. m.* See *Pádar*.

PADOṚÁ ਪਦੋੜਾ }

PADRIÁR ਪਦਰਿਆਰ *s. m.* A small tree (*Bauhinia variegata*, var. *purpurea*, *Phanera p.* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which occurs in the Salt Range, and is common wild in the outer hills up to near the Indus. It is often planted in the plains for its fine purplish lilac and white flowers blossom.

ing in March. The tree sometimes has an upright cupressiform shape. The wood is red, light, soft, decays quickly, and is subject to insects, and is little used except for fuel. The flower buds are used as a pot-herb in curries and pickles, and the leaves are given as fodder. The bark is used by tanners.

**PADRIÚN पदरिउट** *s. m.* A small tree (*Elæodendron Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrinæ*) not uncommon in the Eastern part of the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The timber is white, soft and brittle, and is used only for small wood-work by the people and for fuel.

**PADÚNÁ पदुना** *s. m.* A plant (*Tulipa stellata*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) with a pretty little flower, is common in the Salt Range, Trans-Indus, and along the Siwalik tract. In many places the bulbs are eaten; in others they are not. They are regularly sold in the bazars of Peshawar, in the plains near which the plant is abundant.

**PADWÍ पद्वी** *s. f.* A path, a road; rank, dignity, title, titular name, surname, a patronymic;—*a.* Paternal, patrimonial:—*padwí deŕí*, *v. a.* To confer a rank, dignity or title:—*padwí te pahunchá*, *r. a.* To get a high position.

**PAG पग** *s. f.* The foot: the name of the ace in dice; in the last sense; *c. w.* *paigá*.

**PÁG पाग** *s. f.* The coating of sugar applied to certain grains and confections; *c. w.* *deŕá*.

**PÁGAL पागल** *a.* Mad, insane; foolish:—*págulpuná*, *s. m.* Madness, insanity; foolishness.

**PAGARNA पगर्ना** *r. a.* See *Pukarṇá*.

**PAGANBAR पगीबर** *s. m.* See *Paganbar*, *Paigambar*.

**PAGANBARÍ पगीबरी** *a.* See *Paganbarí*, *Paigambarí*.

**PAGDANDÍ पगडंडी** *s. f.* A foot path, a cross cut.

**PAGDHANG पगधंग** *s. m.* Circumference (in Geometry.)

**PAGG पंग** *s. f.* A turban; (*M.*) the payment made to an owner of land for permission to sink a well on his land:—*pagg bannhniṅ*, *bannhniṅ r. a.* A ceremony by which a son or heir is installed in the room of one deceased, a *pagg* is put on his head in public:—*pagg badhender*, *badhender bhájar bor díus*. He was so long tying on his turban that the flood carried away his threshing floor.—Prov.

**PAGGAR पंगर** *s. m.* A large turban.

**PAGGÚ पंगु** *s. m. (M.)* A drain, an aqueduct, a gutter, an inlet; the land irrigated by canal flow.

**PAGHAR पघर** *s. m. (M.)* Sweat.

**PAGHÁRNÁ पघारना** } *r. a.* To  
**PAGHRÁUNÁ पघराउना** } melt by  
applying heat, to fuse.

**PAGHÚRÁ पघुड़ा** *s. m.* } A child's  
**PAGHÚRÍ पघुड़ी** *s. f.* } bedstead  
with both ends notched placed in a rope swing, for sitting and standing on; *i. q.* *Panghúrá*.

**PAGLÁ पगला** *a.* Mad, insane; foolish. stupid:—*paglápan*, *s. m.* Madness, stupidity.

PÁGNÁ ਪਾਗਣਾ *v. a.* To coat with sugar-candy or salt.

PAGRÁ ਪਾਗੜਾ *s. m.* } A turban.  
PAGRÍ ਪਾਗੜੀ *s. f.* }

PÁGRE ਪਾਗੜੇ *s. m.* Five iron rings put on the legs of young infants just above the ankles.

PAGÚNAI ਪਾਗੁਨੈ *s. m.* A black fruited plant (*Rubus lasiocarpus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*).

PAH ਪਾਹ } *s. m.* Steeping cloth in a  
PÁH ਪਾਹ } solution of Alum, &c., prior to dyeing, a mordant; influence; (*c. v. dand, laund*);—*prep.* Near, by, to;—*s. f. (M.)* Manure, dry pulverised cow or buffalo dung opposed to *phosí* fresh dung:—*páh jhálo, s. m. (lit. the páh holder)*. The board which prevents the manure and dust moved by the bullock's feet from falling into the wall:—*páh ghatt ke pichchhoṛ wáh, s. m. (lit. cháh to dohrá láh)*. Plough the land after manuring it, and if God pleases the profit will be double.—Prov.

PAHÁ ਪਹਾ *s. m.* See *Pahid*.

PAHÁJ ਪਹਾਜ *s. f. (M.)* A country woman.

PÁHAN ਪਾਹਣ *s. m.* A shoe (generally used in the plural); a stone, an idol.

PAHÁB ਪਹਾੜ *s. m.* A hill, a mountain;—*a.* High, lofty; great, large, long, stupendous:—*pahár talí, s. f.* A strip of country along the foot of a mountain:—*paháran wálí, s. f.* The goddess *Deví*.

PAHAR ਪਹਰ *s. m.* See *Pahir*.

PAHÁRÁ ਪਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* A goldsmith workshop.

PAHÁRÁ ਪਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* The multiplication table.

PAHÁRAN ਪਹਾਰਣ *s. f.* A hill woman.

PAHÁRÍ ਪਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small mountain, a hill; a hill man,—*a.* Mountainous, belonging to the hills:—*pahárí arind, s. m.* The purging nut. (*Jatropha Curcas*):—*pahárí gájar, s. f.* The same as *Shikákal* which see:—*pahárí kikkar, s. f.* The same as *Kábal kikkar* which see:—*pahárí pípal, s. m.* The *Populus ciliata*.

PAHÁRÍ ਪਹਾਰੀ } *s. m., a.* A mountain;  
PAHÁRÍÁ ਪਹਾਰੀਆ } *taineer; mountainous.*

PAHÁRÚ ਪਹਾਰੂ *s. m.* A ram, a young lamb; a single sheep or goat; one head out of a flock.

PAHÁUNÁ ਪਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To entangle, to ensnare, to cause to stick; *i. g. Páduṅgí, Pháduṅgí*.

PAHAURÁ ਪਹੌੜਾ *s. m.* } A wooden  
PAHAURÍ ਪਹੌੜੀ *s. f.* } instrument used for removing the dung of horses and other domestic animals.

PAHELÍ ਪਹੇਲੀ *s. f.* A middle; *i. g. Parhelí, Papelí*.

PAHI ਪਹਿ *s. f.* The dawn:—*pahi phuttá, phattá, páṭá, píllí honí, v. n.* To dawn, to be morning, to break (the early dawn), to be daybreak:—*pahi phatē, ad.* At the dawn of day.

**PĀHĪ પાહી** *s. m.* A farmer who rents and cultivates land belonging to another, a tenant :—*mālik je kare riyāit pāhī, tān, oh kardā changī wāhī.* If the landlord shows kindness to his tenants, the latter cultivates well.—Prov.

**PAHIĀ પહિઆ** *s. m.* A way, a road, a path, a cowpath.

**PAHĪĀ પહીઆ** *s. m.* A wheel.

**PAHIL પહિલ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paratham*. Beginning, commencement, initiative ;—*s. m.* One of the sides of a polygon :—*pahil karnī,* *v. a.* To begin, to be the first in any action.

**PAHILĀ પહિલા** *a.* The first or foremost (person or thing) ; highest, superior ; best, excellent ; primary, original ; chief, main, leading :—*pahilā wār, s. m.* First turn :—*pahilā darjā, s. m.* The first rank or dignity.

**PAHILAN પહિલન** *s. f.* A cow or other animal that has had, or is about to have, her first calf ; *c. w. honā.*

**PAHILĀN પહિલાં** *s. m. f.* The beginning ;—*ad.* First, at first.

**PAHILE પહિલે** *ad.* First, at first, first of all, in the first place or instance ; foremost, headmost ; in advance ; in former times, formerly :—*pahile shāh pichhhe bādshāh.* The money lender is superior to a king.—Prov.

**PAHILOTHĀ પહિલેઠા** *a.* First born (a son.)

**PAHILOTHĪ પહિલેઠી** *s. f.* The state or right of being the first born, birth-right.

**PAHILŪ પહિલુ** *s. m.* The side.

**PAHILŪN પહિલુન** *s. f.* A cow or buffalo that has given, or is about to give her first calf, (sometimes used of other animals) ; *i. q. Pahilā.*

**PAHIMĀNĪ પહિમાની** *s. f.*  
**PAHIMĀNAGĪ પહિમાટ ગી** *Fraud, deceit.*

**PAHINĀUNĀ પહિનાઉના** *v. a.* To cause to put on clothes.

**PAHINĀUNĪ પહિનાઉની** *s. f.* Presents of clothing given to relatives at weddings, and certain other family gatherings.

**PAHINĀWĀ પહિનાવા** *s. m.* Mode of dress, fashion.

**PAHINNĀ પહિનના** *v. n.* To put on  
**PAHINNĪ પહિનની** *clothes ; to wear a new shoe.*

**PAHIR પહિર** *s. m.* A watch, the eighth part of a day and night, three hours, a division of time consisting of eight *gharīs*.

**PAHIRĀ પહિરા** *s. m.* Guard, watch ; a sentinel, a watchman :—*pahirā chaukī, s. f.* Guard, watch ;—*pahirā badalā, v. n.* To relieve the watch or guard :—*pahirā baithā, v. n.* To be set over (a guard) :—*pahirā denā, v. n.* To keep a watch, to stand sentry :—*pahirā dār, s. m.* A sentinel :—*pahirā wichh rakkhā, v. n.* To give in charge, to put in custody :—*pichhle pahirā, s. m.* The last watch of the night :—*kaljug dā pahirā, s. m.* Evil days, iron age.

PAHIRĀUNĀ ਪਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to put on clothes, &c.

PAHIRĀWĀ ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ *s. m.* Mode of dress, fashion.

PAHIRŪ ਪਹਿਰੂ *s. m.* A watchman, a guard, a sentry.

PAHIYĀ ਪਹੀਯਾ *s. m.* See *Pahīd*.

PAHLĀ ਪਹਲਾ *a.* See *Pahilā*.

PAHNĀMĪ ਪਹਨਾਮੀ *s. f.* See *Pahimānī*.

PĀHOPĀH ਪਹੋਪਾਹ *prep., ad.* Near one another.

PAHORĀ ਪਹੋੜਾ *s. m.* A wooden scraper used to clean out the bullock sheds or stables; *i. q.* *Pahaurā*.

PĀHRĀ ਪਾਹੜਾ *s. m.* A stag; a reader (spoken in derision).

PĀHRĪ ਪਾਹੜੀ *s. f.* A hind.

PĀHRŪ ਪਾਹਰੂ } *s. m.* A watch, a guard.  
PĀHRŪ ਪਾਹੜੂ }

PĀHU ਪਾਹੁ *s. m.* Steeping cloth in alum, &c., to prepare it for dyeing; influence; *i. q.* *Pāh*.

PAHUCH ਪਹੁਚ *s. f.* Arriving, reaching, arrival, reach, influence, standing, consideration; that which has been paid on a sum due; authority, capacity, power; *i. q.* *Paunch*.

PAHUL ਪਹੁਲ } *s. f.* The initiatory  
PĀHUL ਪਾਹੁਲ } rite of Sikhism.

Five Sikhs, who are already initiated, make *sherbēt* by dissolving *patāshās* in water. Each in turn stirs the solution with an iron instrument, reciting sacred texts the while. This solution is the *Amrat*, a portion is sprinkled on the face and head of the candidate, the remainder is passed round and is sipped by all the initiated present out of the same cup. The new disciple then bathes and is exhorted strictly to maintain the principles of Sikhism; *c. w.* *devī, laiyī*.

PAHULIĀ ਪਹੁਲੀਆ } *s. m.* One who  
PĀHULIĀ ਪਾਹੁਲੀਆ } has received the *Pahul* (the Sikh initiation ceremony).

PĀHUNĀ ਪਾਹੁਣਾ *s. m.* A guest; *i. q.* *Parāhūnā*.

PAHUNCH ਪਹੁੰਚ *s. f.* See *Pahuch*.

PAHUNCHĀ ਪਹੁੰਚਾ *s. m.* The wrist, a paw, a claw.

PAHUNCHĀUNĀ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to arrive, to convey, to bring, to conduct, to cause to be sent.

PAHUNCHĪ ਪਹੁੰਚੀ *s. f.* An ornament worn on the wrist.

PAHUNCHNĀ ਪਹੁੰਚਣਾ *v. n.* To arrive, to attain; to reach, to get to, to come up to or with; to feel, to get, to receive; to have access to, to reach, to grasp.

PAHUTNĀ ਪਹੁਟਣਾ } *v. n.* To arrive,  
PAHUTNĀ ਪਹੁਤਣਾ } the same as *Pahunchnā*.

PAHWAR ਪਹਵਰ *s. m.* A generic name for the tract of country between the Indus and Jhelum.

**PÁI ਪਾਈ** } *s. f.* A dry measure, containing of wheat, eighteen maunds; of barley twelve; a quarter of a seer; the twelfth part of an anna; a measure of capacity equal in weight from sixteen to twenty-five seers; four *topás* make a *pái*, and four *páis* one *chaith*.

**PAI ਪੈ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Patí*. A husband, a master, lord.

**PÁIÁ ਪਾਇਆ** *s. m.* Selling forcibly at a higher rate than the price current (this custom prevailed under the Sikh Government), degree, rank, dignity; a leg of a table or bedstead.

**PÁIÁÑ ਪਾਇਆਂ** *s. f.* Power, ability.

**PÁIBHAENÁ ਪਾਇਭਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To carry the foot, to go on, to quicken one's step.

**PAICHHAL ਪੈਡਲ** } *s. f.* The sound of footsteps.  
**PAICHHAR ਪੈਡਰ** }

**PAIDÁ ਪੈਦਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Paidā*. Gain, profit, earning, profit in business, emolument; production; that which is created;—*a.* Produced, manifest, procured, gained:—*paidá honá, v. n.* To be born; to be produced, to be obtained, to arise:—*paidá karná, v. a.* To bring into being, to bring forth; to produce, to draw out, to raise; to originate; to come by, to earn, to obtain:—*paidáwár, a.* Pregnant (woman); also see *paidáwári*:—*paidáwár, s. f.* The production of a field, profit in business, result, advantage.

**PAÍDABB ਪੈਦੈਬ** *a.* Bad at returning a thing borrowed.

**PAIDAL ਪੈਦਲ** *a.* On foot.

**PAIGÁM ਪੈਗਾਮ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Paigám*. Embassy, message.

**PAIGAMBAR ਪੈਗਮਬਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Paigambar*. A prophet; *i. q.* *Pakābar*.

**PAIGAMBARÍ ਪੈਗਮਬਰੀ** *a.* Belonging to a prophet:—*paigambarí phull, s. m.* The same as *Mumammá* which see:—*paigambarí jaus, s. m.* A huskless or pearl barley:—*paigambarí kangak, s. f.* A fine huskless wheat; *i. q.* *Pakābarí*.

**PAIGHÁ ਪੈਘਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A cradle.

**PAIHI ਪੈਹਿ** *s. f.* See *Pahi*.

**PAIHÍYÁ ਪੈਹੀਯਾ** *s. m.* A wheel; *i. q.* *Pahíd*.

**PAIJ ਪੈਜ** *s. f.* A vow, an engagement, a purpose, a solemn resolution.

**PAIJÁMÁ ਪੈਜਾਮਾ** *s. m.* See *Pajámá*.

**PAIK ਪੈਕ** *s. m.* A courier.

**PAIKAR ਪੈਕਰ** *s. m.* The rope tied to a horse's feet either to allow him to graze or to fasten him to a stake, a halter for a buffalo.

**PAIKARÁ ਪੈਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A habit, a custom (used generally of bad habits.)

**PAIKARÍ ਪੈਕਰੀ** *s. f.* A ring of iron, a chain.

**PAIKÁSHI ਪੈਕਸ਼ੀ** *s. f. m.* Persons who being themselves landless cultivate the lands of others on set terms.

**PAIKE ਪੈਕੇ** *s. m.* Parent's house; *i. q.* *Peke*.

PAIKHAR पैखर } *s. m.* A hopple;  
 PAINKHAR पैंखर } *i. q.* Paikar.

PAIKHARNÁ पैखरना *v. a.* To hopple.

PAIL पाटिल } *s. f.* A small tent  
 PAIL पैल } shaped like the roof

of a house; a bed of mangoes spread in grass to be ripened; the spread tail of a peacock; walking around some object with great joy. In the Gurdaspur District a rich, loamy, irrigated soil; *c. w.* *páungá.*

PÁILÍ पाटिली *a.* Ripened in straw (mangoes, dates.)

PÁIN पाटिह *s. m.* The name of a water-fowl.

PAIN पेट *s. f.* A quarter of an inch.

PAINÁ पैना *s. m.* A small stone weight of one *pa kachhá*;—*v. n.* To fall, to lie, to lie down, to be situated, to go to bed, to be sick; to happen; to lie idle or useless; to be down on one's back, to be laid up; to be laid across, to be spread over; to interfere, to meddle with; to have to do with; to be concerned about; to be vacant, to be unoccupied; to become hoarse or husky (*gald*); to conceive:—*agge paigá, paigá, v. n.* To yield, to give way, or consent readily (frail woman):—*pai rahigá, v. n.* To lie or be laid on one's back; to be prostrate or helpless; to sleep all day.

PAINCH पैंच *s. m.* A member of a council or assembly; the title of a village *Lambardár*, a *Lambardár*, a *Chauhdár* (a leader of a sect); the title of a Hindu water-bearer.

PAINCHAMÍ पैंचमी *s. f.* The fifth day of a half month (lunar):—*Basant paichamí, s. f.* See in *Basant*.

PAINCHANÍ पैंचनी *s. f.* The wife of a *Paich*.

PAINCHÁIT पैंचटिठ *s. f.* See *Pacháit*.

PAINCHÁITÍ पैंचटिठी *a.* See *Pacháití*.

PAINCHHÍ पैंची *s. m.* A bird; met. a wanderer:—*pashá, paichhí, sail, tarwar enné bujhe koh!* Beasts, birds, water creatures, insects, none can number these!

PÁND पान्द } *s. f.* The foot of a bed-  
 PAIND पैंद } stead; *i. q.* *Pauet*.  
 PÁNDÍ पान्दी }

PAINDÁ पैंडा *s. m.* A road, a way, a distance.

PAINDAR पैंदर *s. m.* A robber, a free-booter; one who attacks suddenly.

PAINKHAR पैंखर *s. m.* See *Paikhar*.

PAINSÁ पैंसा *s. m.* See *Paied*.

PAINSATH पैंमठ *a.* Sixty-five.

PAINSÍ पैंसी *s. f.* A kind of cloth having five hundred threads in the width.

PAINTÁ पैंठा } *s. m.* Something  
 PAINTARÁ पैंठरा } sent a short dis-  
 PAINTRÁ पैंत्रा } tance ahead on  
 the occurrence of unfavourable omens as on the commencement of a journey when

one cannot oneself start at that time; a stepping stone, any dry place, planting the foot in a path, leading through mud and water, a footstep.

**PAINTÁHLÍÁ ਪੰਤਾਹਲੀਆ** *a.* The year 45 of the era of *Bikarmájit*, *i. e.*, *Vikramadittiya*.

**PAINTÁLÍ ਪੰਤਾਲੀ** *a.* Forty-five.

**PAINTÍ ਪੇਂਤੀ** *a.* Thirty-five; *s. m.* The Gurmukhi alphabet, having thirty-five letters.

**PAIR ਪੈਰ** *s. m.* The foot:—*dpas pair dp*

*kuhári marní, v. n.* To cut one's own feet, to ruin oneself:—*pair arduá, v. n.* To interfere or meddle with:—*pairbhári, a.* Pregnant (a woman):—*pair bhári honá, v. n.* To be pregnant, to be with child, to be in the family way:—*pair dá angáthá, s. m.* The great toe:—*dabe pair áuá, v. n.* To come in quietly, unperceived (as a cat or spy):—*pair dharná, rakkhá, v. n.* To set foot on, to step in, to come in, to go or step forward, to advance or proceed:—*pair dho dho ke píngá, v. n. lit.* To drink the water in which one's feet have been washed; to stand high in the affection or respect of some one, to do honor to:—*pair jamáuge, v. a.* To be firm on one's feet, to settle down, to get a footing or foothold:—*pair jammge, lagge, fikge, v. n.* To stand firmly, to have a good footing:—*pair jamé te ná rakkhge, v. n.* To walk on stilts; to show off, to be in the clouds:—*pair kabar wichch dharná, v. n.* To have one foot in the grave, to become old, to be advanced in years:—*pair kaddhge, v. n.* To show one's feet; to betray one's evil disposition; to withdraw from:—*pair laggná, v. n.* To settle down; see also *pair páigá:—pair páigá, v. n.* To fall at one's feet; to make obeisance; to stand firm; (*M.*) one quarter share in a horse:—*pair páungá, v. n.* To visit the house of relatives, done by women in token of the betrothal ceremony:—*pair pasárá, v. n. lit.* To stretch one's legs; to die, to breathe one's last; to stretch one's legs full length:—*pair pasáre, v. a.* To receive one's demands, to be

very pressing; to make a long arm:—*pair phailáke saugá, v. n. lit.* To sleep with one's legs extended, to be free from care, to be perfectly contented and happy:—*pair phará, v. n.* To hold one's feet; to fall at one's feet (in the act of supplication as a token of reverence):—*pair phatá, phatse, v. n.* To have chilblains:—*pair píngé, chum-mge, dho dho ke píngé, v. n.* To worship or kiss one's feet, or drink the water after washing the feet (of one held in reverence), to do honour or reverence to:—*pair ráhigá, v. n.* To remain humble:—*pair saugá, v. n.* To become numb, to go to sleep (foot):—*pair tale, hehás malsá, v. n.* To trample under foot:—*pair te pair rakkhá, v. n.* To sit cross-legged:—*pair utará, utarjá, v. n.* To be dislocated (the foot):—*pair ukhará, ukharjá, v. n.* To lose one's footing; to run away, to take flight:—*pair uhd ke challá, v. n.* To step out, to walk quickly, to take long strides:—*pair wichch honá, v. n.* To be responsible for; to have a share in:—*pairdáchch chakkar honá, v. n.* To be always wandering about:—*pairdáchch máhádi lagá-ugt, v. a. lit.* To apply henna to the feet, hence to be unable to walk or set about on the ground:—*másh káld te nile pair.* A black face and blue feet, *i. e.*, a great rascal.

**PAIR ਪੈੜ** } *s. m. f.* The inclined

**PAIRÍ ਪੈੜੀ** } plane dug in the earth on which oxen travel in drawing water from a well; the circular track of an ox working an oil mill, a sugarcane press or treading out grain; the grain trodden at one time, a track, a foot print.

**PAIRÁ ਪੈਰਾ** } *s. m.* Menstruation; a

**PAIRÁ ਪੈੜਾ** } foot, a step.

**PAIROPAIR ਪੈਰੋਪੈਰ** *ad.* Step by step, every step.

**PAIRWAHÍ ਪੈਰਵਹੀ** } *s. f.* Corrupted

**PAIRWAÍ ਪੈਰਵੈਈ** } from the Persian word *Pairwí*. Following, pursuit,



- exertion, perception, conduct; *c. w. karmé.*
- PAISÁ पैसा *s. m.* A pice, the name of copper coin; money:—*paish dhelá, s. m.* Money, wealth, riches:—*paish wáld, s. m.* A rich man, a man of fortune.
- PAITÁ पट्टिटा *s. m.* See *Paistrá.*
- PAIWAND पैवन्द *a. (M.)* Grafting; *i. q. Pousad.*
- PAÍYAL पटीजल *a.* Slothful, lazy, doing less than the proper amount of work, given to lying down when urged to greater speed (spoken of oxen, horses, and sometimes in derision, of men.)
- PÁJ पान *s. m.* Gold or silver plating; show; fabrication:—*páj lónd, v. n.* To join with gold or silver plating.
- PÁJÁ पाना *s. m.* See *Paddam.*
- PAJAKKHÁ पञ्जका *s. m.* See *Panjak-khá* in *Panj.*
- PAJÁMÁ पजामा } *s. m.* Corrupted  
PAJÁMÁ पजामा } from the Persian  
word *Páijámah.* Drawers, trousers.
- PAJÁR पजार *s. m.* A shoe; *c. w. mdr-né.*
- PAJAUHAR पजौहर *s. f.* Fifth ploughing, generally cross-ways.
- PAJAUNÁ पजौना *a.* Five fold, five times more; *i. q. Panjaund.*

- PAJÁWÁ पजावा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pazáwah.* A brick-kiln; *i. q. Panjáwah.*
- PAJEB पजेब *s. f.* A tinkling silver ornament worn on the ankles by women; *i. q. Panjeh.*
- PÁJÍ पानी *a.* Mean:—*s. m.* A slave, a mean, despicable person, a patroniser of mean upstarts, a scoundrel, a rascal:—*páji padá, purá s. m.* Meanness, rascality, villainy.
- PAJJ पंज *s. m.* Excuse, apology, pretence.
- PAJJÁ पंजा *s. m.* See *Paddam*:—*setá pajjá, s. m.* See *Mamrd.*
- PÁK पाक *s. f.* Pus, purulent matter; (*c. w. paigé*);—*a. (A.)* Holy, pure, clean, undefiled, unpolluted, unmixed, unalloyed, unadulterated, blameless, innocent:—*pák sáf, a.* Pure, clean, undefiled, unpolluted.
- PAKÁÍ पकायी *s. f.* Cooking; wages for cooking.
- PAKÁNÁ पकाना *s. m.* The same as *Pakáund* which see.
- PAKÁNBED पकानबेट *s. m.* The root of *Gentiana sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ* used medicinally as a tonic; *i. q. Pathánbhed.*
- PAKANRÁS पकनराम *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.
- PAKAR पकर *s. f.* Catching, holding, hold, seizure, capture, tenacity, adhesiveness; wrestling; copulation; objection:—*pakar hojánd, honí, v. n.* To be caught or seized.
- PAKARAN पकरन *v. n. (M.)* To be serviceable in difficulty. Present participle: *pakardá*; Future: *pakarsán*; Past participle: *pakarid*:—*dost aukhe wele pakar din.* Friends are serviceable in bad times.—Prov.

**PAKARNÁ पकनटा** *v. a.* To catch, to seize, to lay hold of, to take, to apprehend.

**PAKÁU पकाउ** *s. m.* Suppuration; maturity, ripeness.

**PAKÁUNÁ पकाउना** *v. n.* To cook; to cause to ripen; to cause to suppurate; to remember a lesson or commit to memory, to appoint.

**PAKAURÁ पकौरा** *s. m.* An eatable made of the flour of gram moistened and fried in oil.

**PAKAURÍ पकौरी** *s. f. pl. pakaurids.*  
The same as *pakauré* but smaller:—*pakaurids pounids*, *v. n.* To mix *pakaurids* with churned curd (generally done by Hindus at night, and on ceremonial occasions.)

**PAKH पख** *s. f. (M.)* A soil.

**PAKHÁL पखाल** *s. m.* A large leather bag to carry water swung over the back of an ox, mule; the dung of a hawk.

**PAKHALÁ पखला** *a. (K.)* Strange, ignorant of the country.

**PAKHÁLANÁ पखालना** } *v. a.* To  
**PAKHÁBANÁ पखारना** } wash.

**PAKHÁN पखन** } *s. m.* A stone; an idol  
**PAKHÁN पखन** } for worshipping:—

*pakhán dhed*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Stone piercing.) A medicinal tree, (*Saxifraga ligulata*, Nat. Ord. *Saxifragaceae*) with great and handsome flowers often found growing on rocks in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The leaves are frequently used as plates, the root is bruised and applied to boils or for ophthalmia, in some of the places where the plant grows. It is

reckoned absorbent, and given in dysentery and cough. The root is said to be able to make its way through a rock hence the name of the plant.

**PAKHÁNÁ पखाना** } *s. m.* A privy.  
**PAKHÁNÁ पखाना** }

**PAKHAND पखंड** } *s. m.* Deceit, hy-  
**PAKHAND पखंड** } pocriay, vil-  
lany, wickedness, disguise, pretence; assumed, pretended, purity, life-devotion; *c. v. karná, phalsungá.*

**PAKHANDAN पखण्डन** } *a.* Hypocri-  
**PAKHANDAN पखण्डन** } tical, false,  
**PAKHANDÍ पखण्डी** } *m.* deceitful,  
**PAKHANDÍ पखण्डी** } heretical;  
a hypocritical, deceitful person.

**PAKHAR पखर** *s. m.* A saddle with all its appurtenances:—*s. f. (M.)* Help, especially spiritual help of a saint; a small tree (*Ficus venosa*, *F. infectoria*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceae*) in the Panjab, though it reaches 6 or 7 feet girth at times. It is common in the low hills, Cis and Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range. The leaves are given as fodder to elephants, and in Southern India the root is used as a red dye, and the root bark is made into bowstrings:—*tai kén pár dé pákhar howin.* May the help of the saint be with you!—Benediction.

**PAKHAUJ पखेज** } *s. m.* A kind  
**PAKHÁUJ पखाउज** } of drum or  
**PAKHÁWAJ पखादज** } timbrel, al-  
ways used in pairs by *Dáms*, who sing behind dancing girls or by *rágis* when singing sacred hymns.

**PAKHAUJÍ पखेजी** } *s. m.* One  
**PAKHÁUJÍ पखाउजी** } who beats  
**PAKHÁWAJÍ पखादजी** } the *Pakhauj*.

**PAKHERŪ** पखेरु *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pakshi*. A bird; *met. a man*:—*pakherā piddā, s. m.* One who stays permanently nowhere, but is nowhere, now there:—*admi wargā koi pakherā nahī.* No fly-away bird is like man (*i. e.*, man is still the greater wanderer) *i. q. Pakherā.*

**PAKHĪ** पाखी *s. f.* Protection; udder:—*chaurī pākhi patli nāf, aisi bhūis basān jāe.* Broad udder, thin neck, such a buffalo go and buy.—Prov.

**PAKHI** पखि *s. m.* A wing; *i. q. Pakk.*

**PAKHĪR** पखीर *s. m.* } *a. Cor-*  
**PAKHĪRNI** पखीरनी *s. f.* } rupted

from the Arabic word *Fakir*. A beggar, a wandering devotee; poor:—*pakhi di aadā, s. f.* A mendicant's cry:—*pakhir hoyā, v. n.* To adopt a hermit's life; to be reduced to poverty, beggary—*pakhir karnā, v. a.* To reduce to beggary. Also see *Fakir*.

**PAKSHSHŪBŪT** पक्षशुभुत *s. m.* See—*Makkal, Sujedā.*

**PAKHTĀWAR** पखतावर *s. m. (M.)* A shrub (*Abelia triflora*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which grows abundantly in many places in the Panjab Himalaya. It has a pretty-scented flower, and is eaten by goats, but appears to be of no special use.

**PAKĪ** पाकी *s. m.* Holiness, purity, sanctity; the genital hair, the *pubes*; shaving the pudendal hair; *c. v. karni*:—*pākī de vāl, bāl, s. m.* The hair of the private parts.

**PAKIĀĪ** पकिआयी *s. f.* Strength, firmness, substantiality, durability, vigour, energy.

**PAKIRT** पकिरत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Parakirti*. Nature, the natural state, disposition, temper, habit.

**PAKK** पक्क *s. m.* Maturity, ripeness, perfection, soundness, truth, certainty; the state of being cooked;—*ad.* Maturely, strongly, thoroughly.—*pakk jāgā, v. n.* See *Pakkā*:—*pakk pakā, a.* Settled, decided, resolute.

**PAKKĀ** पक्का *m.* } *a. Ripe, mature,*

**PAKKĪ** पक्की *f.* } cooked, boiled,

baked, dressed; fried in oil or butter (as *roṭī*); come to a head (a boil), suppurated; solid, strong, firm, substantial, well-considered (*pakki salā*); made of brick or stone and mortar, in contradistinction to a mud or tiled house; paved with stone or *karkar* (metalled); sound, valid, sterling; standard, full, perfect and satisfactory, true (*pakkā tal*); determined, resolute; perfect, complete, real, authenticated, genuine (*pakki wahi*); stamped (paper as *pakkā kagaj*); certain, sure, authoritative, trustworthy (as *pakki gali*); fast, lasting, unfading (as *pakkā rang*); hard, unbending, unyielding, unflinching; fearless, dauntless, daring; experienced, well-versed; shrewd, sharp, clever; judicious, sensible; highest (throw); victorious;—(*M.*) Khatian country. A 12 hours' flow of water what in a Tank and Chandwan is called a *Wehal*:—*pakki roṭī, s. f.* Cooked bread:—*pakki karnā, pakānū, v. a.* To strengthen, to support, to ratify; to settle (a matter) to make sure, to take a bond; to demonstrate, to substantiate; to authenticate, to confirm, to corroborate:—*pakkā karnā, v. a.* To stew after basting:—*pakki pakāī, a.* Cooked (bread); *met.* ready (a business):—*pakkā lastar, s. m.* Plaster made of lime or compost:—*pakki tarkāri, s. f.* Fruits:—*pakki khetī vekh ke kīnā bhullā karānā, jhakkhar jhulā wā andherī, ghar dūce tē jān.* A farmer should not be proud of his ripened standing-crop, he should only be sure of it, if it escapes the expected storms and rains and is stored in his house.—Prov.

**PAKKH** पक्ख *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paksh*. A period of fifteen

days, half a lunar month; side, party, assistance, protection; partiality; a wing (*in compo.*); subject, a theme:—*shukal* or *sukal pakkh. s. m.* (*lit.* the white fortnight.) The fortnight of the waxing moon from the new moon to the full:—*karishan pakkh. s. m.* (*lit.* the black or dark fortnight.) Fortnight of the waning moon from the full to the new moon.

**PAKKHÁ पक्खा** *s. m.* A fan, a ventilator; a portion of a field; *i. q.* *Pakkh.*

**PAKKHÍ पक्खी** *s. f. pl. pakkhín, pakkhen.*  
A small fan; (*i. q.* *Pakkhi*); a bird or fowl; a partizan, a defender, a patron; the reed sheds in which gypsies and other wandering tribes live. Hence persons living in such sheds called *pakkhi-wál* or *pakkhi wáre*:—*uddén pakkhín kún lúp leñde.* He is putting salt on flying birds.—Prov.—*pakkhínwáldán dí kahín já.* Have the *pakkhiwálas* any home.—Prov.

**PAKKHULÍ पक्खुली** *s. f.* A large sheet of sack cloth spread in the bottom of a hackery to receive the load.

**PAKKHUR पक्खुर** *s. m.* Help from above, divine assistance, supernatural aid; *c. w.* *paññá, phirñá.*

**PAKKHURNÁ पक्खुरणा** *v. n.* To receive divine assistance, to be divinely aided;—*v. a.* To help, to assist, to aid.

**PAKKNÁ पक्कना** *v. n.* To ripen, to become mature, to be cooked; to suppartate; to be remembered, to be appointed; to be settled, to be fixed, to be decided; to be completed, to be made good; to be struck (a bargain); to plot, to scheme, to plan; to be about to win:—*pakká pakkáda, a.* Cooked and ready.

**PAKORÁ पकोरा** *s. m.* See *Pakaurá.*

**PAKRÁ पक्रा** *s. m.* A plant, the *Tribulus lanuginosus*, *T. terrestris*, Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*, used medicinally.

**PAKRÁÍ KHÁNÍ पक्राई खाटी** *v. n.*  
To be caught.

**PAKRÁÚ पक्राउ** *s. m. f.* One that causes to be seized;—*a.* Fit to be seized, seizable, worthy of being seized.

**PAKRÁUNÁ पक्राउना** *v. a.* To cause to be caught, seized or laid hold of; *i. q.* *Pagránud.* See *Pakaurá.*

**PAKTER पकटे** *s. f.* A kiln crack in an earthen vessel which has taken place in the kiln during firing.

**PAKÚRÁ पकुरा** *s. m.* A tall shrub (*Nyctanthes arborescens*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) which grows wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab, and is occasionally cultivated in the plains. The wood is only used for fuel; the flowers give a transient yellow dye.

**PAKUÁN पकुआन** } *s. m.* Sweetmeats,  
**PAKWÁN पकवान** } victuals fried in  
any oily substance, pastry:—*uchchi dukán, phikká pakurán.* Great boast, little roast; much cry, little wool.—Prov.

**PAKWÁÍ पकवाई** *s. f.* Cooking, the manner of cooking; wages paid for cooking.

**PAKWAÍYÁ पकवैयीया** } *s. m.* One  
**PAKWAYYÁ पकवैया** } who cooks,  
a cook.

**PAKWÁUNÁ पकवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be cooked or ripened.

**PAL पल** *s. m.* A minute; a moment, the sixtieth part of a *gharí* (making two and half *pals* equal to one minute);—(*M.*) See *Pallá*; flanking embankment, forming a continuation of the main dam which prevents the water falling back into its old channel:—*ikk pal wichch, pal bhar, ad.* In the twinkling of an eye, in an instant:—*paljhal, s. m. f.* A twinkling

of the eye, a moment, a very short time:—*palku*, *ad.* About a minute:—*palpal*, *palpal wichch*, *ad.* Every moment, every instant.

**PÁL पाल** *s. f. m.* Series, order, line, rank, row; (*in comp.*) a cherisher:—*súraj khetí pál hai, chánd bandare ras; je ek dmon ná milen, khetí hove bhas.* The sun produces grain, the moon produces juice; failing both, the crop would go to ruin.—Prov.

**PALÁ पला** *s. m.* A ladle for taking up oil containing the fourth part of a seer,

**PÁLÁ पाला** *s. m.* Cold, winter, frost, a chill:—*ban pálá*, *s. m.* The same as *Maul* which see:—*Bissahri pálá* *s. m.* A tree, the same as *Malúk* which see.

**PALÁCH पलाच** *s. f.* Ground left for a time untilled, fallow ground; the cotton down from *Populus ciliata*.

**PALACHNÁ पलचढा** *v. n.* To sting, to stick.

**PALÁH पलाह** *s. m.* The name of a tree, the seed of which is of little value. See *Palás*:—*paláh sotlá marná*, *v. n.* To speak without thinking about the reality of the case, to speak at random.

**PLAIHAR पलैहर** *s. m. (M.)* An owner, a proprietor:—*plaihar jau chare, rakkhya ká kare.* If the owner consumes the barley, what can the watchman do.—Prov.

**PALÁHJARÍ पलाहजरी** *s. f.* A wild vine, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

**PALÁÍ पलायी** *s. f.* Nourishing; watering, causing to drink; wages for watering; the wages of a wet-nurse.

**PALÁIN पलाइण** *s. f.* Flight, retreat.

**PALÁK पलाक** *s. m.* Water squirted out of the mouth; a watery stool, purging; springing, jumping; one who drinks or sucks; a great smoker:—*palákán chhutí jánán*, *v. a.* To purge, to discharge watery stools:—*palák marní*, *v. n.* To spring from the ground upon a horse's back; to spit out.

**PALAK पलक** *s. m.* The eyelid; a moment; a brief space of time.

**PÁLAK पालक** *s. m. f.* A cherisher, a nourisher;—*a.* Nourished, cherished, adopted;—*s. f.* A kind of greens (*Beta vulgaris*, *var. orientalis*, *B. Bengalensis*, or *Spinacia oleracea*, *Nat. Ord. Salsolaceæ*) frequently cultivated by natives, and used as a pot-herb. The seeds are used medicinally, being considered cooling and diaphoretic:—*palak dhé édg*, *s. m.* The spinach of *palak*, used as a pot-herb:—*janglí palak*, *s. f.* A kind of vegetable (*Rumex acutus*, *R. Wallichii*, *R. dentatus*, *Nat. Ord. Polygonaceæ*) common in wet places throughout the plains. The leaves are bruised and used as a pot-herb, and considered cooling. In the Pesháwar Valley they are applied to sores and burns.

**PALÁKH पलाख** *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus venosa*, *F. infectoria* *Nat. Ord. Moraceæ*). It is common in the low hills, Cis and Trans Indus, and in the Salt Range. The leaves are given as fodder to elephants, and in Southern India the root is used as a red dye, and the root bark is made into bow strings. In the Salt Range the *Ficus glomerulata*, *Nat. Ord. Moraceæ*.

**PALÁKÍ पलाकी** *s. f.* A spring from the ground upon a horse's back; *c. w. marní*.

**PALÁL पलाल** *s. m.* Vain talking, bragging, idle random speaking:—*palákán marnán*, *v. n.* To prate idly, to tattle, to boast.

PALĀLAN पलालन *s. f.* } A boaster,  
PALĀLĪ पलाली *s. m.* } a babbler,  
an idle talker.

PALAMHNĀ पलमहना } *v. n.* To be in-  
PALMANĀ पलमहना } clined.

PALĀN पलाट } *s. m.* A pack saddle  
PALĀNĀ पलाटा } of a camel, or mule.  
but particularly that of a mule or horse.

PĀLANĀ पालना } *v. n.* To nourish,  
PĀLNĀ पालना } to feed, to support.

PALANĠH पलंग *s. m.* A bedstead, a  
*chārpāi* of the best sort :—*palanġh pośh*,  
*s. m.* A bed cover; a woman's *chādar*  
figured like a counterpane.

PALANĠH पलंग *s. m.* Leaping,  
jumping, bounding.

PALANĠHĀ पलंगहा *s. m.* The name  
of a play (added to the word *tānġh* as  
*tānġh palānġhā*).

PALANĠHĪRĪ पलंगीरी *s. f.* A small  
bedstead.

PALANĠNĀ पलंगना *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A  
string fastened round the neck of a pot,  
or *degchī* as a handle ; i. q. *Baṅṅā*.

PALANJĀ पलंजा *s. m.* A radius turn-  
ing on a pivot used by carpenters instead  
of a compass.

PALARI पलरि *s. m.* Straw.

PALĀS पलाम *s. m.* A kind of tree  
(*Butea frondosa*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) :  
—*palās gonḍ*, *s. f.* The dried juice of the  
tree :—*palās pāpri*, *s. m.* The seeds of  
this tree. See (*klichhrā*).

PALATNĀ पलटना *v. a.* To change,  
to turn, to convert, to return.

PALATTHĀ पलठा *s. m.* Fencing ;  
*v. w.* *kheḍḍā*, *khelyā*, *mārnā* :—*palatthe*  
*bāj*, *s. m.* A fencer :—*palatthe bājī*, *s. f.*  
Fencing.

PALATTHĪ पलठी *s. f.* (*M.*) Sitting  
cross-legged ; *v. w.* *mārnā*.

PALĀUNĀ पलाउना *v. a.* Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Pā*. To cause  
to drink, to give to drink, to water ;  
to cause to be nourished, to give milk  
to one's young, to suckle ; to give a blow,  
to shoot, to send a ball through one.

PALĀWANĀ पलावना *v. n.* To flee,  
to run away.

PALCHNĀ पलचना *v. n.* See *Palach-*  
*nā*.

PALEHĀ पलेहा *s. m.* (*M.*) Juice, sap ;  
i. q. *Rosā*.

PALETHAN पलेथन *s. m.* Dry flour  
in which dough is rolled, to prevent it  
from sticking :—*paī āttā te paṇḍ palethan*.  
A handful of dough, and a load of dry  
flour to roll it in.—Prov. Much cry and  
little wool.

PALETHANĪ पलेथनी *s. f.* Bread.

PALETHĪ पलेठी *s. m.* } *s.* First  
PALETHAN पलेठन *s. f.* } born, pri-  
mogeniture :—*palethī dā*, *s. m.* One who is  
born first.

PALGHIRÁ ਪਲਘੀਰਾ *s. m.* } A small  
 PALGHIRÍ ਪਲਘੀਰੀ *s. f.* } bedstead  
 (not much used).

PÁLHÁ ਪਾਲੁਹਾ *a. (M.)* Disengaged, at  
 leisure :—*ghar wichch koi bandá pálhá*  
*nahin*. No one in the house is at leisure.  
 —Story of the Three Fools.

PALHARÁ ਪਲਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* A fine her-  
 baceous plant (*ihubia*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*)  
 reaching five or six feet in height, found  
 in various places in the Jhelum basin.  
 Goats eat it, but in several places, where  
 its fruit has been by mistake included  
 among pot-herbs, delirium for several  
 days had ensued.

PALHMNÁ ਪਲੁਮਣਾ *v. n.* See *Pa-*  
*lamhṇá*.

PALÍ ਪਲੀ *s. f. (Fem. of Palá.)* A  
 small ladle for oil, *ghí*; (*M.*) the green  
 leaves of gram which are cooked as  
 a vegetable; also see *Pullhí*:—*bandá jore*  
*pali pali Rabb ruháwe kuppá*. The man  
 gathers oil little by little, God spills it by  
 the jarful.—Prov. concerning the uncer-  
 tainty of riches.

PÁLÍ ਪਾਲੀ *s. m. f.* A herdsman, a  
 shepherd; a row, a series, a line, a  
 rank.

PALIÁ POSIÁ ਪਲਿਆ ਪੋਸਿਆ *a. Fed,*  
 brought up, reached to maturity,  
 puberty.

PALÍT ਪਲੀਤ *a., s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Palid*. Filthy, pollut-  
 ed, impure; an unclean thing; an evil  
 spirit:—*kuttián de lakkián daryá palít*  
*nahin hundá*. A river is not unclean be-  
 cause dogs lap it.—Prov.

PALÍTÁ ਪਲੀਤਾ *s. m.* The touch hole  
 of a gun, the match of a gun, the prim-

ing pan; a roll of candle wick used in  
 exorcising evil spirits:—(*M.*) A piece of  
 paper on which a *Murshid* writes some  
 words or marks, and which he gives to  
 a person attacked by demons to drive them  
 away. The possessed person sits with a  
 sheet round him, and the *palitá* is light-  
 ed, bran and wild rue (*Peganum harmala*)  
 are added, and allowed to smoulder  
 under him.

PALÍTÍ ਪਲੀਤੀ *s. f.* Filth, pollution.

PALIYÁ ਪਲਿਆ *s. m. (M.) pl. paliye.*  
 A gray hair when it first appears:—  
*paliye pid te jawáñi gáí*. Grayness came  
 and youth went.

PALJOR ਪਲਜੋਰ *s. m.* A tree (*Fra-*  
*garia vesca*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) found wild  
 in most parts of the Panjab Himalays.  
 The fruit, though small, is excellent when  
 gathered dry, and has been proved by  
 various trials to be improved by cultiva-  
 tion in a garden.

PALKHÍ ਪਲਖੀ *s. f.* See *Paldkh*.

PÁLKÍ ਪਾਲਕੀ *s. f.* A kind of litter or  
 sedan, a palankeen.

PALL ਪੱਲ *s. f.* A large bamboo bin  
 capable of containing two or three  
 hundred maunds.

PALLÁ ਪੱਲਾ *s. m.* Space, distance; a  
 scale or balance; the border of a gar-  
 ment or shawl, the end of a piece of  
 cloth; a purse; a cloth spread for hold-  
 ing grain, flour; strength, courage;  
 race or quality of horses, bullocks:—(*M.*)  
 The casing of wattled brushwood or of  
 reeds which encloses a stack of straw  
 or grain; hence used for the stack itself  
 with its casing; the two concentric walls  
 of grass-ropes which are placed on the  
 top of the masonry cylinder of a well and  
 between which the earth from the well is  
 placed in order to sink the cylinder. The

*pallá* or *pal* rests on beams placed across the masonry, and, as earth is brought from the bottom of the well by divers, it is placed between the walls of the *pallá* and the cylinder sinks from the weight :—*pallá* or *pal badhan*, v. a. To erect an apparatus of this description :—*palle bannhád*, v. n. lit. To fold up; to bear in mind, to ponder well; to regard none :—*pallá chhudáungá*, v. a. To get rid or quit of :—*pallá páungá*, v. a. To weep with the face covered for the dead, as women do by appointment; to spread a cloth for receiving pice as *faqirs* do :—*hatth ná palle te kisd halle*. He has nothing in his hand or in his purse and shakes his pockets :—*palle wichch dāye*, *rann pái pakendí māye*. The grain is still in the stack, but the woman is cooking her cake.—Prov. She is counting her chickens before they are hatched.

**PALLAH पल्लह** s. m. A stack of straw. The stack is surrounded with wattled brushwood and plastered at the top.

**PALLARÁ पल्लरा** } s. m. The skirt  
**PALLARÚ पल्लरु** } of a garment, the border of a *chádár*.

**PALLION पल्लिँ** ad. Spent out of one's own pocket.

**PALLHÍ पल्ली** s. f. Green leaves of gram which are used as a vegetable in some places.

**PALLO पल्ले** } s. m (M.) The border  
**PALLE पल्ले** } of a shawl, the end

of a shawl used as a purse. *Formative Palle*:—*pallo páwaṅ*, v. a. (lit. to spread out the end of one's shawl.) To invoke a blessing, because Hindus, when invoking a blessing, spread out the end of their sheets on the ground before them :—*hikk damṛí bíbí de palle*, *bíbí hár ghine ki challe*. The lady has the eighth of a pice in her purse and she is debating whether to buy a necklace or a ring.—Prov.

**PALLÚ पल्लु** s. m. The border of a garment, a flag of peace, a flag of truce; also seeds of a tree; see *Tilphar*; c. w. *duṅḍá*. See *ph-rṅḍá* :—*pallá páungá*, v. a. See *pallá páungá* in *Pallá*.

**PALLU पल्लु** s. m. f. The cloth on which in the process of sugar manufacture sugar is spread to dry, the molasses being drained off underneath.

**PALLURÁ पल्लुरा** s. m. f. The border of a garment.

**PALMANÁ पलमना** v. n. To be suspended, to be hung.

**PALMÁNÁ पलमाना** } v. a. To  
**PALMÁUNÁ पलमाउना** } cause to be suspended, to cause to be hung.

**PALNÁ पलना** v. n. To be nourished, to be reared, to be fattened, to thrive; to become tender or soft (a fruit.)

**PÁLNÁ पालना** v. a. To nourish, to feed, to support, to bring up.

**PALONÁ पल्लेना** } v. n. Corrupt-  
**POLOWANÁ पल्लेवना** } ed from the Sanskrit word *Parlay*. To destroy.

**PÁLOPÁL पालेपाल** ad. In a line, in succession.

**PALOSÁ पल्लेसा** s. m. (Pof.) See *Phuláí*, *phuláí*.

**PALOSNÁ पल्लेमना** v. a. To stroke, to rub with the hand.

**PALOTHÁ पल्लेठा** a. First born; i. q. *Palethidá*.



PALOTHÍ ਮਲੋਠੀ *s. f.* Primogeniture.

PÁLĚÁ ਪਾਲੜਾ *s. f.* A scale for weighing in.

PALS ਪਲਸ *s. m.* A rope with which the fore and hind foot of a horse are tied together to prevent him from straying when grazing; *c. w. mārdenā, lāunā; i. g. Jūr.*

PALSETĀ ਪਲਸੇਟਾ *s. m.* Turning from side to side when lying; tripping (as wrestlers.)

PALTĀ ਪਲਟਾ *s. m.* Overturning, destruction, overthrow, change; *c. w. kkanā, denā, mārā.*

PALTAN ਪਲਟਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word *Batallion*. A foot regiment, a batallion.

PALTĀUNĀ ਪਲਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To overturn, to overthrow, to change (generally used with *ulāunā*.)

PALTHÍ ਪਲਥੀ *s. f.* Sitting down on the ground, resting on the buttocks; *c. w. mārū.*

PALTĀNĀ ਪਲਟਣਾ *v. n.* To retreat, to change, to return, to turn back, to be converted, to change the position, to rebound, to overturn; also see *Ulaṭṭā.*

PĀLŪ ਪਾਲੂ *s. m.* The same as *Maul* and *Dhāmā* which see.

PALŪDAR ਪਲੂਦਰ } *s. m.* See *Diār*.  
PALŪDDAR ਪਲੂਦਰ }

PALŪTĀ ਪਲੂਟਾ *s. m.* (M.) An evil wish, a curse. It is the fear of the *Palūtā* of religious mendicants that makes the

people so subservient to them :—*roṭī kūr palūtā ṭūkār kūr dūd.* What! a curse for giving a whole loaf and a blessing for giving a scrap!—Prov.

PALWĀÍ ਪਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Nourishing; wages for nourishing.

PALWAL ਪਲਵਲ *s. m.* A tree (*Trichosanthes dioica*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*) wild in the Eastern and Central parts of the Punjab. Its fruit is cooked and eaten.

PALWĀN ਪਲਵਾਨ *s. m.* A kind of grass (*Andropogon annulatus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) common in many parts of the Punjab plains. It is considered excellent fodder for bullocks, and for horses when green.

PALWĀUNĀ ਪਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to nourish.

PĀMĀ ਪਾਮਾ *s. m.* A plant, the same as *Dhūp* which see.

PAMANKE ਪਾਮਨਕੇ *s. m.* (Poṭ.) A plant (*Bousserosia aucheri*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiaden*) found in the Western Part of the outer Himalaya, in the Salt Range, and Trans Indus, its juicy stem, about 4 or 5 inches long, is in bunches somewhat resembling fingers, and has a very bitter taste like that of the *Kareḷā*. The stems are said to be sometimes cooked like it, but are generally eaten raw being considered stomachic, carminative and tonic. Trans Indus they are also used as a vermifuge, and dried and powdered they are taken as stimulants.

PAMBHAN ਪਮਭਨ } *s. m.* A variety  
PAMMAN ਪੰਮਨ } of wheat (*Triticum durum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*). Called also *Wadāṇak*.

PAMBÍ ਪੰਬੀ *s. f.* Fine particles of chaff which are blown away by the wind; the lowest order of people :—*pambí parālī*

*s. f.* (*lit.* fine particles of chaff, and the refuse of sugarcane.) *met.* The Lower Orders, the plebeian class, a mean person, a person of low rank or caste; *i. q.* *Pambí.*

PAMMÁ ਪੱਮਾ } *s. m.* A name given  
PAMMÁN ਪੱਮਾਂ } to Brahmans (by the  
Sikhs or others), used in derision or  
displeasure.

PAN ਪਨ }  
PAN ਪਣ } *s. m.* (*in comp.*) Water.

PAN ਪਨ *s. m.* A term in the Hazara and Murree for the *Rhus Cotinus*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*. The bark is used for tanning. The wood is a fine Zebra wood.

PÁN ਪਾਨ *s. m.* Betel leaf, *Piper betel*; a figure made of cloth in the form of a betel leaf; the colour of curd;—*pán dón, s. m.* A box in which *pán* is kept:—*pán karná, v. a.* To drink:—*pán lángá, lagáná, v. a.* To prepare betel leaf for chewing.

PÁN ਪਾਣ *s. m.* Sizing, starching, starch, (*c. w. karná, lángi*); temper of steel; *c. w. chapghá, chághá, s. f.* Honour, reputation, a good name:—*pán patt láhugá, lih chhaghá, v. a.* To disgrace one, to lose one's honour, and reputation:—*pán patt lah jángá, v. n.* To be disgraced.

PÁN ਪਾਂ *s. f.* Itch (properly *Páun*); a kind of itch which attacks sheep, goats and camels and causes the hair to fall off.

PÁNÁ ਪਾਣਾ *s. m.* Ground barley or oil cake and water mixed (given to cattle.)

PANÁ ਪਣਾ *s. m.* Width of cloth; the slimy sediment on the margin of a river; *i. q.* *Panhá*; (*M.*) sand.

PANÁH ਪਨਾਹ *s. m.* Protection, shelter, refuge:—*shahar pandh, s. m.* The city wall, a rampart:—*pandh manghá, v. n.* To seek protection; to pray for deliver-

ance from one; to implore mercy:—*pandh pákhi, s. f.* The same as *Pandh*.

PANÁHÍ ਪਨਾਹੀ *s. f.* One who affords shelter, a protector, a defender, a helper, a patron:—*pandhi pákhi, s. m.* The same as *Pandhi*.

PANÁK ਪਨਾਕ *s. m.* (*M.*) Thin buttermilk; *i. q.* *Panghal*.

PANAK ਪਣਖ *s. m.* A weaver's bow.

PANÁLÁ ਪਨਾਲਾ *s. m.* See *Parnála*.

PANÁN ਪਨਾਨ *s. m.* (*M.*) Sand taken from the sand-hills of the *Thal*, or clay from the spoil banks of a canal, to be used as manure; a sheet of paper; a leaf of an account-book.

PANÁUNÁ ਪਨਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To sharpen, to whet any edged tool.

PANBÍ ਪੰਬੀ *s. f.* See *Pambí*.

PANCH ਪੰਚ *a.* Five:—*pañch bhát, s. m.* Five elements:—*pañch lolam, s. m.* (*M.*) A *haqq* taken in the *Kandí* country:—*pañcháhút, s. f.* Five morsels of food thrown into the fire by Hindus before they commence eating.

PANÇHAÍT ਪੰਚਾਇਤ } *s. f.* See Pa-  
PANÇHAIT ਪੰਚੈਤ } *chait.*

PANÇHAITÍ ਪੰਚੈਤੀ } *s. f.* See Pa-  
PANÇHAITI ਪੰਚਾਇਤੀ } *chait.*

PANÇHAM ਪੰਚਮ *s. m.* The fifth note in the octave; the *Soprano*;—*a.* The Fifth.

PANÇHAMÍ ਪੰਚਮੀ *s. f.* The fifth day of the half month.

**PANCHANG ਪੰਚਾਂਗ** *s. m.* The figure (੫) ; the five divisions or kinds of worship reckoned among Hindus.

**PANCHHI ਪੰਛੀ** *s. f.* A bird.

**PAND ਪੰਡ** *s. f.* A bag of anything, a package, or bundle.

**PAND ਪਾਂਦ** *s. m. (M.)* The end, the extremity; the tail of a canal:—*pāṇḍ dā pīch nā pīṭ nā parit, jar jārī dī jīt.* Irrigation at the tail of a canal cannot be got for love; he wins who spends money and supplicates.—Prov.

**PANDĀ ਪਾਂਡਾ** *s. m.* }  
**PANDĪ ਪਾਂਡੀ** *s. f.* } A fortune teller.

**PANDĀ ਪਾਂਡਾ** *s. m. lit.* A learned man; the title of a branch of Kanauj Brahmins; a Hindu priest on any pilgrimage.

**PANDARWASH ਪਾਂਦਰਵਾਸ਼** *s. m.*  
(*Pot.*) See *Itī siff.*

**PANDAT ਪੰਡਤ** *s. m.* A learned man, (especially in Sanskrit or *Shāstara*); a title given to Brahmins.

**PANDATĀĪ ਪੰਡਤਾਈ** *s. f.* The office or rank of a *Pandāt*.

**PANDATĀNĪ ਪੰਡਤਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Pandāt*, the wife of a *Pandāt*.

**PANDĪ ਪਾਂਡੀ** *s. m.* One who carries a load.

**PANDH ਪੰਧ** *s. m. ad.* A path, a road, a distance;—*s. m., ad. (M.)* A journey; far:—*sad pāṇḍh.* As far as a shout can

reach:—*tufak pāṇḍh.* As far as a gun can be heard.

**PANDHĀ ਪਾਂਧਾ** *s. m.* A school master or Brahman who directs the weddings and other ceremonies of a family; a teacher of Arithmetic; a teacher of the character called *Laṇḍe*; *i. q. Pādhd.*

**PANDHAN ਪਾਂਧਣ** *s. f.* } A traveller,  
**PANDHĪ ਪਾਂਧੀ** *s. m.* } a wayfar-  
ing person.

**PANDHĀRĪ ਪੰਧਾਰੀ** *s. m. f.* Smoothness; evenness; the road to a shrine; a journey one has taken to no profit.

**PANDHERŪ ਪੰਧੇਰੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A traveller.

**PANDHRĀ ਪੰਧਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Paiṇḍd.*

**PANDHRĪ ਪੰਧਰੀ** *s. m. (Pot.)* An omen asked from a Brahman at the time of commencing a journey.

**PANDOKALĪ ਪੰਡੋਕਲੀ** *s. f.* A small package or parcel.

**PANDOL ਪਾਨਦੋਲ** *s. m. (K.)* The water-shed of mountain, hill or tract of country.

**PANDOL ਪੰਡੋਲ** } *s. m.* A long slender  
**PANDOL ਪੰਦੋਲ** } vegetable of the  
squash species (*Trichosanthes anguina*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) cultivated exten-  
sively throughout the plains for its  
fruit, cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

**PANDORĀ ਪੰਡੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A small village;  
*i. q. Paḍorā.*

PĀNDRĀ पान्द्रा *a. (M.)* See *Parāṇḍā*.

PĀNDRĀN पान्द्रान् *a.* Fifteen.

PANDRĀĪ पान्द्रायी *s. f.* The silver fir *Picea Webbiana*, *P. pindrow*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

PĀNDŪ पान्डू *s. m.* White clay which mixed with water is used by children for writing on their wooden tablets whitening artificial or plaster of Paris.

PANDŪR पान्दुर *s. f.* See *Pandrái*.

PANĠ पंग *a.* Thin, subtle, fine, small;—*s. m.* The name of a small worm which infests the inner parts of poppy heads; a mote, a particle, a small particle of chaff; thin butter milk.

PANĠĀ पंग्गा *s. m.* A briar, a thorn, a splinter, a prickle, anything that pricks; a sharp and narrow ridge of a mountain; *c. w. luigá*, excepting the last sense.

PANĠAL पंगल } Thin butter  
PANĠHAL पंगल } milk.

PANĠHAṬ पनघट *s. m.* A passage to a river, a quay or stairs for drawing water.

PANĠU पंगु *s. m.* Thin butter milk; *i. q. jhal*.

PĀNĠULĀ पंगुला *a.* Having deformed or helpless feet, lame from birth.

PANĠHŪRĀ पंगुड़ा *s. m.* } A child's  
PANĠHŪRĪ पंगुड़ी *s. f.* } bedstead,  
a board with both ends notched placed in a rope swing for sitting or standing on.

PANHE पनहे *pron. (M.)* See *Pare*.

PANHĀ पनहा *s. m.* The width of cloth.

PANĠĀR पंगार *a., s. m.* Skilled, clever, expert; well acquainted with the laws of trade; one who is a merchant or shop-keeper of little things or glass work.

PANĠKH पंगख *s. m.* A feather, a wing.

PANĠKHERŪ पंगखेरू } *s. m.* A bird, a  
PANĠKHĪ पंगी } fowl; *i. q. Pakhe-*  
*rā, Pakhī.*

PANĠHĀ पनहा } *s. m.* The slimy  
PANĠHĀN पनहान } sediment that re-  
mains on land that has been overflowed;  
*c. w. jammā.*

PĀNĪ पानी *s. m.* Water; polish, gilding; credit, honour; chastity, modesty, a sense of shame;—*a.* Thin as water, liquid; cold as water; watery, tasteless:—*pānī badalā, v. n.* To change the water, *i. e.*, change of climate:—*pānī bharā, v. a.* To draw or fetch water; *met.* to be humiliated or ashamed because of a sense of inferiority:—*pānī chhadā, v. n.* To perspire, to sweat; the ejaculation of fluid in female in coitu; to discharge water (a thing):—*pānī chonā, v. n. lit.* To drop water; to drop water from the mouth when dying:—*pānī dā bulbulā, s. m. lit.* A bubble of water, applied to anything unstable, weak, or frail:—*pānī denā, v. n.* To water a plant, to irrigate a field; to offer a libation of water to the manes of the deceased after the corpse has been burnt:—*hukke dā pānī, s. m.* The water of *hukkā* water receptacle which acquires a foul smell after smoking:—*pānī honā, v. n.* To melt, to liquify:—*pānī nikalā, v. n.* To ooze, to leak:—*kaurā pānī kadādhā, v. n.* To discharge semen; to cohabit:—*khārā pānī, s. m. lit.* Brackish or salt water; Soda water:—*pānī lāg, s. m. f.*

Unfavourable influence on the system arising from change of water:—*pāṇī laggaḍā*, *v. n.* To be affected or made ill by drinking bad water:—*pāṇī mār*, *a.* Land destroyed or injured by water; unworthy of belief (language); random speaking, unreliable statements; also cooked in such a way that the water is absorbed (rice):—*pāṇī paigā*, *v. a. met.* To arrive at the age of puberty:—*pakkā pāṇī*, *s. m.* (M.) Water in a well that remains constant, and does not diminish much when the well is worked:—*pāṇī pāṇī hoṇā*, *v. n.* To perspire with shame:—*pāṇī pherā*, *v. a.* To gild, to polish:—*pāṇī pīke jāṭ puchchhā*, *v. a.* To ask one's caste after drinking water from him.—Prov. used when a man does any work carelessly:—*soṇe dā pāṇī*, *s. m.* Gilding:—*pāṇī utarā*, *v. a.* To have a Cataract:—*pāṇī wikhāṇā*, *v. a.* To show water to one; to bring an animal to the water:—*bī pāe chukke*, *pāṇī piye punke*. Seed must be sown by selection, and water drunk after straining.—Prov.

PANIÁHÍ ਪਣਿਆਹੀ *s. f.* Bringing water from far, scarcity of water (used in the Beṭ district).

PANIÁLÍ ਪਣਿਆਲੀ } *s. f.* Bread  
PANIÁLÍ ਪਣਿਆਲੀ } cooked with water instead of dry flour; small pox (used generally in the plural);—*a.* Made of water, of water (a cake):—*paṇiālī ṭikkā*, *s. f.* A cake made with the hands wetted to prevent the dough from sticking.

PANIÁND ਪਣਿਆਂਦ *s. m.* Well-water.

PANIÁNKAND ਪਣੀਆਂਕੰਦ *a.* Very thin (liquids.)

PANIHÁR	ਪਣਿਹਾਰ	<i>s. m.</i>	} <i>A</i>
PANIHÁRÁ	ਪਣਿਹਾਰਾ	<i>s. m.</i>	
PANIHÁRAN	ਪਣਿਹਾਰਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	
PANIHÁRÍ	ਪਣਿਹਾਰੀ	<i>s. m.</i>	

water drawer, a person who carries water in pots on the head.

PANÍR ਪਨੀਰ *s. m.* Cheese; a small shrub (*Withania coagulans*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) with light coloured leathery leaves, which is common Trans-Indus and along the Salt Range, and occurs in the Southern Panjab generally near houses or fields. The seeds are considered stomachic about Peshawar, and they possess anodyne or sedative properties. They are used to coagulate milk, and are given to children for Colic, and are used in veterinary medicine, and are sold in most *Bazárs*. *Kabulí Kaner* cheese from Cabul.

PANÍRAK ਪਨੀਰਕ *s. m.* The same as *Soṇchal* which see.

PANÍRÍ ਪਨੀਰੀ *s. f., a.* Cheese; cheesy, made of cheese;—*s. m.* A cheese seller;—*s. f.* Young plants, as grown in a nursery, a young shrub; a young plant in a nursery bed.

PANJ ਪੰਜ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pañchan*. Five:—*pañj akkhā*, *s. m.* (*lit.* five-eyed) a man blind of one eye (ironically):—*pañj akkhā singh*, *s. m.* A person who has only one eye (playfully):—*pañj angusht*, *s. m.* The same as *Pamanke* which see:—*pañj asnān*, *asnānā*, *ashnān*, *s. m.* Five baths, *i. e.*, the washing of the face and hands and feet:—*pañje aib sharā*, *s. m.* One given up to the five sins, *i. e.*, robbery, adultery, gaming, drunkenness, falsehood:—*pañj lākhmā dā diwā*, *s. m.* A lamp burnt by Hindus for five days commencing with the tenth after *Divālī*:—*pañj dānjī*, *dāwanjī*, *pañj dā*, *pañj dūdā*, *pañjā dūdā*, *s. m. f.* A division of property by two partners into five parts, three of which are taken by one party, and two by the other; (M.) the mode of division of the crop by which the proprietor gets two-fifths and the tenant three-fifths:—*pañj gabōh*, *gaw*, *s. m.* The five products of the cow, mixed and administered to

Hindus that have lost caste as the means of reinstatement. The products are milk, butter, curds, urine and dung :—*pañj idārī, indārīdā, s. f.* The five senses, see *Gidā, Karam* :—*pañj kalīdā, pañj kalīdā, s. m. f.* A horse with all the feet white and a white spot on the horse's head :—*pañje padārath, s. m.* All five good things, all the means of enjoyment taken collectively :—*pañj ratan, pañj ratnā, s. m.* Five things put in the mouth of a deceased Hindu, gold, silver, copper, pearl and coral :—*pañj tatt, s. m.* The elements, ether, air, fire, water, earth.

PANJĀ पञ्जा *a.* The number five, the figure (५); (*M.*) a handful.

PANJĀB पੰजाਬ *a. lit.* The land of five waters; the country between the Sutlej and Indus, the Panjab, the country under control of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab.

PANJĀ पੰजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Panjah*. A claw; a paw, clutches; grasp;—*a.* Five (used only by a weigher at the time of weighing things) :—*pañjā mārā v. n.* To claw, to snatch, to pounce upon, to dart at :—*Panjā sūhī, s. m.* Hassan Abdal, a place of pilgrimage of the Sikhs in the Rawalpindi district; said to have a mark of the hand of Guru Nanak on a stone :—*pañje wichch lūdā, v. n.* To get into one's clutches; to bring under subjection.

PANJĀBAN पंजाबन *s. f.* } An in-  
PANJĀBĪ पंजाबी *s. m.* } habitant  
of the *Panjāb*.

PANJĀBĪ पंजाबी *a., s. f.* Belonging to the *Panjāb*; The Punjabi tongue.

PANJĀH पंजाह *a.* Fifty.

PANJĀL पंजाल *s. m. (M.)* A yoke for a single bullock.

PANJĀLĀ पंजाला *s. m.* } An ox yoke,  
PANJĀLĪ पंजाली *s. f.* } a yoke for  
a pair of oxen :—*je jālim hove wālī, rutto jāmin, te sārō hal pañjālī.* If the governor be tyrannical, throw up your land and leave the plough and yoke.—Prov.

PANJEB पंजेब *s. f.* A tinkling silver ornament worn on the ankles by women.

PANJH पੰਝ *s. m. (K.)* Five.

PANJHĪ ਪੰਝੀ }  
PANJĪ ਪੰਜੀ } *a.* Twenty-five.

PANJĪHĀ ਪੰਜੀਹਾ *s. m.* A pice; (according to some) a rupee.

PANJĪRĪ ਪੰਜੀਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

PANJAUNĀ ਪੰਜੈਣਾ *a.* Five fold, five times more.

PANJĀUNĀ ਪੰਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To card cotton.

PANJĀWĀ ਪੰਜਾਵਾ *s. m.* A brick kiln.

PANJHAL ਪੰਜਹਲ *s. m. (Pop.)* An earth.

PANJHATTAR ਪੰਜਹੱਤੁਰ *a.* Seventy-five.

**PANJOTH** ਪੰਜੋਥ *s. m. (M.)* A rate of one-fifth. A person borrows grain from a *Kirdr* and promises to repay it at *Panjoth*, i. e.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  for every 1 that he borrowed.

**PANJOTRÁ** ਪੰਜੋਤਰਾ *s. m.* Five per cent revenue given to the headman of a village; five per cent.

**PANJWÁN** ਪੰਜਵਾਂ } *a.* Fifth;—*s. m.*  
**PANJMÁN** ਪੰਜਮਾਂ } Clarified butter,  
*ghí* (a term used by Sikhs.)

**PANJMÍN** ਪੰਜਮੀਂ } *s. f.* The fifth day  
**PANJWÍN** ਪੰਜਵੀਂ } of either half of a  
 lunar month.

**PANK** ਪੰਕ *s. f.* Dust.

**PANKAJ** ਪੰਕਜ *s. m.* Mud.

**PANKAPPRÁ** ਪਨਕੱਪੜਾ } *s. m.* A  
**PANKAPPRÁ** ਪੰਕੱਪੜਾ } piece of  
 wetted cloth put on a bruise, to allay  
 pain and inflammation.

**PANKATÁ** ਪਨਕਤਾ *s. f. (M.)* A kind  
 of shawl worn by women.

**PANN** ਪੰਨ *s. m.* A disease of the anus.

**PANNÁ** ਪੰਨ } *s. m.* The upper part  
**PANNÁ** ਪੰਨ } of a shoe; a leaf of  
 an account book; an emerald.

**PANNHÍ** ਪੰਨੀਂ } *s. f.* The name of a  
**PANNÍ** ਪੰਨੀ } grass, (*Anatherum*  
*muricatum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) not un-  
 common in the Punjab plains, When  
 the odorous roots (*khas*) have to be got

in considerable quantity to make *tappis*, it has sometimes to be brought from a distance of many miles. The root is the best substance for making *tappis*, or matted doors on which water is sprinkled to cool down the air within the room. The roots (*khas*) also are used medicinally. Also see *Khawí*.

**PANNÍ** ਪੰਨੀ *s. f.* Gilt leather; the *khas*  
*khas* grass *Anatherium muricatum*.

**PANNÚN** ਪੰਨੂੰ *s. m.* The name of a  
 caste of *Játs*.

**PANOSNÁ** ਪਨੋਸਣਾ *v. a.* See *Palos-*  
*ud*.

**PANPÁUNÁ** ਪਨਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 cause to flourish, to promote the pros-  
 perity of another, to refresh.

**PANPANÁ** ਪਨਪਣਾ *s. m.* To com-  
 mence increasing in bulk (a man, a tree),  
 to prosper, to flourish, to thrive, to shoot,  
 to be refreshed or restored.

**PANREHE** ਪਨਰੇਹੇ *s. m. pl.* Jaundice.

**PÁNRI** ਪਾਨੜੀ *s. m.* The dried stalk and  
 shreds of *pán* leaves used to mix with  
 tobacco.

**PANSÁRÍ** ਪਨਸਾਰੀ } *s. m.* A druggist,  
**PANSÁRÍ** ਪੰਸਾਰੀ } an apothecary, a  
 seller of medicines and miscellaneous  
 articles; i. g. *Pasárl*.

**PANSÍRÁ** ਪਨਸੀਰਾ *s. f.* A large  
 shrub (*Wendlandia exserta*, *W. cinerea*  
 Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*) which grows in  
 the Siwalik tract, up to Ravi. The wood  
 is small and soft, and is not valued except  
 for fuel. The leaves are stated to be  
 given as fodder in Kangra. The flowers  
 have a strong scent.

**PANTH** ਪਨਥ } *s. m.* A path, a way,  
**PANTH** ਪੰਥ } a road; a sect, a  
 religious society or denomination.

PANTHÍ पन्थी } *s. m.* A sectary, a  
 PANTHÍ पंथी } religionist, a reli-  
 gious sect;—*a.* Pertaining to religion,  
 of religion:—*phuddá panthí, s. m. met.*  
 A fool, a stupid person.

PÁNTOR पान्तोर *s. m. (K.)* A plank  
 to turn off water from the channel of  
 water-mill.

PÁNU पानु } *s. f.* Itch; *c. w.* *paigé*;  
 PÁNUN पानुन } *i. q.* *Páñ.*

PANWÁHÍ पन्हाही *s. f.* Bringing  
 water from far, scarcity of water;  
 (used in the *Bet.*)

PANWAL पन्वल *s. m. (M.)* A sort  
 of associated cultivator, a quarter share-  
 man.

PANWÁE पन्वार *s. m.* See *Pudr.*

PANWÁR पन्वार *s. m.* A division of  
*Játs.*

PANWÁRÍ पन्वाही *s. f.* A betel gar-  
 den;—*s. m.* A seller of betel leaf.

PANYÁNKAND पन्जाकंद *a.* Very  
 thin (spoken of liquids).

PÁ पा } *s. m.* An imperative of *v. a.*  
 PÁO पाँ } *Páung*; a quarter, a fourth

part; a quarter of one seer (*kachchá* or  
*pakká*):—*pá bhar, s. m.* A quarter of  
 a seer:—*páo maní, s. f. (M.)* This was a  
 quarter of a seer per maund on all crops,  
 and was levied when the crop was weigh-  
 ed. The cess was of long standing.  
 Sawan Mal confiscated it and credited it  
 to the Government:—*páo roṭí, s. f.*  
 A loaf.

PÁP पाप *s. m.* Sin, iniquity, trans-  
 gression adultery, immorality. miscon-  
 duct:—*pápátmá, s. m.* A great sinner:  
 —*páp lagáung, karná, v. a.* To commit

sin, to do wrong; to charge, to impeach :  
 —*páp charhúá, laggúá, v. n.* To commit  
 sin;—*páp kuttúá, kutt jáná, dár honá,*  
*v. n.* To wipe out one's sin's; to be  
 wiped out.

PÁPAN पापन *s. f.* A sinner, a crimi-  
 nal, a wicked woman.

PÁPÁR पापार *s. m.* The same as *Dúdhá-*  
*par* which see.

PÁPÁR पापार *s. m.* A thin crisp cake  
 made of any grain of the pea kind :—  
*pápar welge, v. a.* To make *pápar*; *met.*  
 to resort to various tricks in order  
 to procure money, to undergo great la-  
 bour or pain.

PÁPAT KALAM पापत कलम *s. m.*  
 The same as *Marghualáwá* which see.

PAPER पपेर *s. m.* The Box. *Buxus*  
*Sempervirens*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbeaceae*.

PAPHLÍ पडली *s. m.* The *Helictares*  
*Scabra*, Nat. Ord. *Byttneriaceae*, used in  
 special diseases.

PAPHRÍ पडरी *s. m.* The *Sukhchain*  
*Pingamia glabra*.

PÁPÍ पापी *s. m.* A sinner, a criminal,  
 an offender;—*a.* Sinful, cruel, hard-  
 hearted:—*mahán pápí, s. m.* A great  
 sinner.

PAPÍHÁ पपीहा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Pik*. The name of a  
 bird, the black and white crested cuckoo.  
 It is common all over India, and breeds  
 in the nests of grey chatterers.

PÁPÍR पापिर *s. m. (M.)* Confidence,  
 courage:—*sáhib kún dekh kar, meṭí*  
*pápir khatá thí gaí.* On seeing the *sáhib*  
 my courage failed me.

PAPÍTÁ पपीता *s. m.* The *Stychnos faba*,  
*S. Ignatii*, Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceae*, medi-  
 cinally used.



PAPPAR पप्पर *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Chikri*.  
(used in the Salt Range.)

PAPOLNÁ पपोलना } *v. n.* To masti-  
PAPOLNÁ पपोलना } cate with the  
gums without the aid of the teeth.

PÁPRA पापरा *s. m.* A kind of medi-  
cinal bitter herb, *Fumaria parviflora*,  
Nat. Ord. *Fumariaceæ*. See *Pittpáprá*.

PÁPRÍ पापरी } *s. f.* A shrub (*Phodo-*  
PÁPRÍ पापरी } *phyllum Emodi*, Nat.

Ord. *Berberidæ*) is common in many  
parts of the N. W. Himalaya up to near  
the Indus. Europeans consider that its  
handsome red fruit, which ripens in  
September and October, is inspid, and  
even the natives do not praise it much  
although they eat it in most parts. Also  
see *Wáwaring*. A product obtained in  
the process of manufacture of Sal Am-  
moniac.

PÁPRÍ पापरी *s. f.* (M.) The lobe of  
the ear.

PÁPRÍ पापरी } *s. f.* The same as  
PAPRÍ पापरी } *Chikri* which see.

PAPRÍ पापरी *s. f.* A scab, a scale,  
scurf; scales formed by the drying up  
of moist earth; thin cakes of bread.

PAPRÍÁKATTH पापरीआकथ *s. f.*  
A kind of white coloured Katth. See  
*Katth*.

PAR पर *s. f.* A feather, a quill, a wing;  
the past year; the coming year; *met.*  
power, strength, ability;—*conj.* But;—  
*a.* (in *comp.*) Another, strange, other,  
distinct, remote; the next, great; bad;  
corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apar*:  
—*par adhin*, *a.* Subordinate, subject,  
dependent:—*be par*, *a.* Without fea-  
thers, featherless; helpless, weak, poor:  
—*parbass*, *s. m.* The authority or con-  
trol of another:—*par bass honá*, *v. n.*  
To be in the hands of another:—*par*

*jhárá*, *v. a.* To shed one's feathers:  
—*par jhárge*, *v. n.* To be notched (a  
bird):—*par ke sál*, *pará*, *s. m.* The  
last year, the next year:—*parlok*, *s. m.*  
The next world, the world to come:—  
*parlok sudhárá*, *v. a.* To do good deeds  
that may procure salvation:—*par márá*,  
*v. n.* To flap or flutter one's wings to  
fly:—*par nikalge*, *kaddhge*, *v. n.* To  
display one's new feathers:—*par upkár*  
*s. m.* Helping others, beneficence:—*par*  
*upkári*, *s. m.* Beneficent, philanthropic  
person.

PÁR पर *ad.* On the other side of a  
river, across, further side:—*s. m.* The  
other side (of a river or valley); the end,  
termination:—*pár basáde*, *ad.* To the  
utmost, to the extent of one's power:  
—*Pár Barahm*, *s. m.* The Supreme  
Being:—*pár kará*, *v. a.* To ferry,  
to carry across; to pierce and go  
through, to finish; to win:—*pár lan-*  
*ghárá*, *utará*, *v. a.* See *pár utará*:  
—*pár langghá*, *honá*, *v. n.* To be carried  
across, to reach the shore:—*pár utará*,  
*v. n.* To cross, to go across, to reach the  
end; to succeed:—*pár wáld*, *s. m.* People  
living across the river:—*pár wár*, *ad.*,  
*prep.* On other side of a river or valley:  
—*sakhi dá berá pár hai*, *lit.* The boat  
of a benevolent man crosses to the other  
side of the river.—Prov. used to show  
that a benevolent man gets or will get a  
good reward of his noble deeds in this or  
in the next world.

PÁR पर *s. f.* A hole in a wall made  
by a thief, an opening in a wall for a  
door; an excavation for a well; (M.) a pit  
sunk to the sand in which the well is  
built; the first ploughing of land:—  
*pár dená*, *márá*, *v. n.* To break through  
a wall (a thief), to tear or rend:—*pár khárá*,  
*v. n.* To bite:—*pár pára*, *v. a.* To  
make a first ploughing:—*pár siffá*, *v. n.*  
To tear.

PAR पर *s. m.* A cover, a shelf, surface,  
shell, crust (*c. w.* *phatá*); the relation-  
ship which subsists between lineal des-  
cendants beyond what is designated by  
the term grand, as great grand father,  
great grandson (as *pardá*, *parná*),

*paroté.*); (M.) a root:—*mā marīṣi piu tāndlā, dhī kesar dī jar.* The mother a weed and the father a weed; do you expect the daughter to be a root of saffron.—Prov.

**PARÁ ਪਰਾ** *s. m.* Order, array, a line; a male fairy, a beautiful man; (M.) the broken cultivation in ravines formed by the rain water working its way down, from the Bannū into the Sindh lands:—*parā bannhūḍ, v. a.* To form a hire.

**PARÁ ਪਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Mercury;—a. Heavy, weighty.

**PARÁ ਪਾੜਾ** *s. m.* The channel of a river; space, separation, the space between the two lines of ploughed land.

**PARABH ਪਰਭ** } *s. m.* Master;  
**PARABHU ਪਰਭੁ** } Lord, a title of  
God:—*parabhīḍ, s. f.* Lordship, master-ship.

**PARACHH ਪੜਛ** *s. m.* A rag, a piece of cloth, a tattered garment.

**PARACHIN ਪਰਾਚੀਨ** *a.* Ancient:—*parāchīn rīt, s. f.* An old and immemorial custom.

**PARÁG ਪਰਾਗ** *s. m.* The ancient name of Allahabad.

**PARÁGÁ ਪਰਾਗਾ** } *s. m.* The quan-  
**PARÁGGÁ ਪਰਾਗਾ** } tity of grain  
thrown at once into a mill, or oil press, or into a pan for parching, or passing into a pan for frying.

**PARAGTÁUNÁ ਪਰਗਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to appear.

**PARÁHCHIT ਪਰਾਹਚਿਤ** } *s. f.* Cor-  
**PARÁHCHITT ਪਰਾਹਚਿਤ** } rupted from

the Sanskrit word *Parāschit.* Atone-ment, expiation.

**PARAHLÁD ਪਰਹਲਾਦ** *s. m.* The son of Harnakesh, the king of *Daityá.*

**PARÁHUNÁ ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ** } *s. m.* A guest:  
**PARAUHUNÁ ਪਰੌਹਣਾ** } —*chār dindā*  
*dā parāhūḍ, s. m.* lit. A guest of four days; met. temporary; transitory, i. e., the life is transitory.

**PARÁÍ ਪਰਾਈ** *a., s. f.* Strange; a stranger.

**PARÁÍ ਪੜਾਈ** *s. f.* Tearing, rending; i. q. *Parwā.*

**PARÁIÁ ਪਰਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A stranger.

**PARÁICHÁ ਪਰਾਇਚਾ** *s. m.* A caste of Muhammadans engaged ordinarily in peddling; a pedlar.

**PARÁIN ਪਰਾਇਣ** *s. f.* An ox goad; i. q. *Purāṇ.*

**PARÁK ਪਰਾਕ** *s. m.* A kind of large cake made double with sugar, between the two parts and fried in *ghí.*

**PARÁKARÍ ਪਰਾਕੜੀ** *s. f.* The name of a sweetmeat, the same as *Parák* but smaller.

**PARÁKARM ਪਰਾਕਰਮ** *s. m.* Power, prowess, ability.

**PARÁKARMAṆ ਪਰਾਕਰਮਣ** *s. f.* }  
**PARÁKRAMÍ ਪਰਾਕਰਮੀ** *s. m.* } A  
powerful, bold person;—a. Powerful, bold.

**PARAKH** परख *s. f.* Trying, assaying, proving, distinguishing, experiment, examination, trial, temptation.

**PARAKHṆĀ** परखणा *v. a.* To examine, to test, to assay, to prove; to try, to get, to obtain, to secure:—*dātā kāl parakhīye, dheṇā Phaggan māṇh, ghar kī nār parakhīye je dhan palle nāṇh.* Test a benefactor in time of famine, milch cattle in the month of Phaggan, test a wife at the time when there is no money in the purse.—Prov.

**PARĀKHORĪ** पराखोरी *s. f.* Service.

**PARĀKRIT** पराकृत *s. m.* Common, vulgar, low; the vulgar language, the old language of India. The name given to provincial forms of Sanskrit later than the Pali; these forms were the precursors and parents of the present Aryan languages of India which may be called modern Prakrits.

**PARĀL** परल *s. m.* Straw of rice, *chīgā, kangū,* refuse of sugarcane; (K.) an outer door of a house leading from the *dāgan* or inner yard.

**PARĀLABHAT** परालभट } *s. f.*  
**PARĀLABHAD** परालभट } Fate, lot,  
destiny, predestination, venture, chance,  
fortune, gain.

**PARĀLĪ** पराली *s. f.* Straw of rice, *chīgā, kangū;* *met.* a mean and low person.

**PARAL PARAL** परल परल *s. m.* Incessant falling of water and tears; *c. w.* *paigā, rogā.*

**PARAM** परम *a.* First, supreme, best, excellent, great:—*paramārath, s. m.* See *paramārth* in *Parm*:—*paramārthī, s. m.* See *paramārthī* in *Parm*:—*Paramātmā, s. m.* The great spirit, the supreme God:—*param bhagat, s. m.* A great worshipper:—*param bhagatī, s. f.* A great worship:

—*param gat, s. f.* Final emancipation:—*param gīā, s. m.* The highest wisdom, the knowledge of the Supreme God:—*param hāns, s. m.* An ascetic of the highest order, who has subdued all his senses by abstraction and meditation:—*param pad, s. f.* High rank or status; eminence:—*param parā, ad.* In lineal succession, from time immemorial:—*Param purkh or pursh, s. m.* The supreme person, God. Also see *Parm*.

**PARĀN** पराण *s. m.* Breath, life, soul, used only in the plural; *met.* beloved, sweetheart:—*parān deṇe, chhuṭṭe, tīḍne, nikalṭe, v. n.* To lose courage, to give up the spirit:—*parān partishṭā, s. f.* Imparting life to the image of divinity by certain spell.

**PARĀNĀ** पराणा *s. f.* The place for bullocks in drawing water from a well.

**PARAND** परींद *s. m.* A handsome parasite (*Loranthus Longiflorus*, Nat. Ord. *Loranthaceae*) with branches sometimes 6 or 7 feet long, large broad leaves and orange-coloured flowers, which is found in the Punjab Himalaya up to 3,000 ft.

**PARĀNDĀ** परांदा *s. m.* Parti-coloured yarn used by women for tying up their hair.

**PARĀNDĪ** परांदी *s. f.* (*dim.* of *Parāndā*.) The foot of a bedstead;—*ad.* Towards the feet:—*sarāndī pau, parāndī pau lakk wichch dūḡā hai.* Lie headways or footways, the back is bound to come in the middle.—Prov. Six of one and half a dozen of the other.

**PARĀNĪ** पराणी *s. m.* An animal being (used only of man kind); the soul, the spirit of one deceased, a ghost.

**PARAP** पराप *s. m.* (M.) A female camel till four years old.

**PARĀPAR** परापपर *s. f.* The sound of beating with a shoe.

PARÁPAT ਪਰਾਪਤ *s. f.* Gain, income, produce, advantage, benefit, acquisition ; —*a.* Acquired, attained, obtained :— *parápat honá, v. n.* To be obtained, to be realized.

PARÁPHAT ਪਰਾਘਟ *s. f. (M.)* The dawn ; *i. q. Pahi.*

PARÁR ਪਰਾਰ *s. m.* Year before last, year after next.

PARÁRTHNÁ ਪਰਾਰਥਣਾ *s. f.* Prayer, a petition to heaven, supplication.

PÁRAS ਪਾਰਸ *s. m.* The philosopher's stone, a touchstone for gems ; Persia ; a tree, see *Jammá* ; —*a.* Well-developed, perfect, sound ; robust, strong :—*páras pipal, s. m.* A tree (*Thespesia populnea*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*) only two specimens are known to grow in the Panjab, at Khangarh in the Muzaffargarh district. They were raised from seed brought from the south by a *fakir* about sixty-five years ago ; their seed does not ripen. The Hindus carry off their leaves to be used in *pájá* at deaths.

PARÁSCHITT ਪਰਾਸਚਿਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paráish-chitt*. See *Pardhchitt*.

PARASNÁ ਪਰਸਣਾ *v. a.* To touch.

PARASTÍ ਪਰਸਤੀ *s. m.* A tree (*Populus Alba*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*) which grows wild to a considerable size in parts of the basins of the Jhelum and Chenab, and is occasional on the Sutlej. It is commonly planted at Peshawar, and grows at Lahore. It is propagated by cuttings. The timber is white and soft, but not strong and durable, and is not valued.

PARÁT ਪਰਾਤ } *s. m.* Morning,  
PARÁTÁ ਪਰਾਤਾ } the dawn of day :—  
*parát, parátá samá, parátá kál, s. m.* The same as *Parát*.

PARÁT ਪ੍ਰਾਤ } *s. f.* A large plate in  
PARÁT ਪਰਾਤ } which dough is kneaded, a large brass kneading dish ; a turn, or course across a field in reaping or digging.

PARÁTRÁ ਪਰਾਤੜਾ *s. m.* A wooden kneading trough.

PARÁUNÁ ਪੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to tear or rend.

PARÁUNTHÁ ਪਰਾਉਠਾ *s. m.* } A kind  
PARÁUNTHÍ ਪਰਾਉਠੀ *s. f.* } o f  
PARÁUTHÁ ਪਰਾਉਠਾ *s. m.* } pastry  
PARÁUTHÍ ਪਰਾਉਠੀ *s. f.* } made  
by baking or frying thin cakes interlaid with butter or *ghí*.

PARÁWÁ ਪੜਾਵਾ *s. m.* Anything put under the feet of a bed, table, to make it stand level or to raise it.

PÁRÁWÁR ਪਾਰਾਵਾਰ *s. f.* Limit, boundary.

PARÁYÁ ਪਰਾਯਾ *s. m.* See *Paráid*.

PARB ਪਰਬ *s. m.* A sacred day, a season of religious festival, an anniversary festival, a holy day ; one of the eighteen divisions of the book called *Mahábhárat*. Pain, usually in the form of *pir parb*.

PARBÁL ਪੜਬਾਲ *s. m.* See *Parád*.

**PARBAL ਪਰਬਲ** *a.* Very strong or powerful, predominant, resistless.

**PÁRBASÁNDE ਪਾਰਬਸਾਂਦੇ** *ad.* To the utmost, to the extent of one's power.

**PARBASÍÁ ਪਰਬਸੀਆ** *a.* Depending on the will or power of another, precarious.

**PARBAT ਪਰਬਤ** *s. m.* A mountain, a hill.

**PARBATÍ ਪਰਬਤੀ** *s. f.* The upper part of a horse's bridle;—*a.* Pertaining to the mountains, mountainous.

**PARBATÍ ਪਰਬਤੀ** } *s. m.* A mountain.  
**PARBATÍÁ ਪਰਬਤੀਆ** } taineer.

**PÁRBATÍ ਪਾਰਬਤੀ** *s. f.* The name of the wife of *Mahádeu*.

**PARBEKHAN ਪਰਬੇਖਣ** *s. m. f.* That which is offered at a funeral ceremony to *devtás* called *pitar* (manes.)

**PARBES ਪਰਬੇਸ** *a.* Entering, having access.

**PARBH ਪਰਭ** *s. m.* See *Parabh*; the patron of a *Dúm*.

**PARBHÁÍ ਪਰਭਾਈ** *s. f.* Lordship, mastership.

**PARABHKAR ਪਰਭਕਰ** } *s. m.* The  
**PARABHKAR ਪਰਭਕ੍** } sun; a  
caste of Brahmins.

**PARBHÁNÍ ਪਰਭਾਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Parbhu*, (used by *Dúms* of the wife of one of their patrons.)

**PARBHÁT ਪਰਭਾਤ** *s. f.* Dawn:—*parbhát welá, s. m.* The early morning.

**PARBHÁTÍ ਪਰਭਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Prayers sung to a tune appropriate to the morning.

**PARBHÁU ਪਰਭਾਉ** *s. m.* Custom, usage, habit.

**PARBHU ਪਰਭੁ** *s. m.* A title applied by the *Dúms* to those whose families they serve.

**PARBIK ਪਰਬਿਕ** *s. m.* A tree (*Cissampels Pareira*, Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*) not uncommon in the outer low hills and in parts of the plains. The leaves are said to be applied to abscesses, and its root is stated to furnish part of the medicinal *pítijarí*.

**PARBÍN ਪਰਬੀਣ** *a.* Knowing, intelligent, accomplished, skilful:—*parbínáí, s. f.* Knowledge, skill.

**PARBODHNÁ ਪਰਬੋਧਣਾ** *v. n.* To enlighten, to awaken.

**PARBÚR PÁNÍ ਪਰਬੂਰ ਪਾਨੀ** *s. m.* A species of the plant *Trichodesma*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*. Specimens from Afghanistan and from the rocky mounts at Chiniot on the Chenab, resemble each other very strongly, especially in their extremely harsh leaves.

**PARCHÁ ਪਰਚਾ** *s. f.* Habit, custom, tendency, inclination; *c. w. paigá*.

**PÁRCHÁ** ਪਾਰਚਾ *s. m.* A fragment, a piece, a scrap;—(M.) The trough into which the water from the *pārchhā* falls. It is placed more or less at right angles to the *pārchhā*.

**PARCHAND** ਪਰਚੰਡ *a.* Greatly kindled, flaming, blazing; fierce; *c. w. honḍ.*

**PARCHĀR** ਪਰਚਾਰ *s. m.* Publication, proclamation, propagation of any matter or religion, a propaganda.

**PARCHĀRAK** ਪਰਚਾਰਕ *s. m.* A publisher, a proclaimer, a preacher.

**PARCHĀU** ਪਰਚਾਉ *s. m.* Diversion, entertainment.

**PARCHĀUNĀ** ਪਰਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To engage, to entertain, to divert.

**PARCHĀWĀ** ਪਰਚਾਵਾ *s. m.* Diversion, entertainment, amusement; the means of amusement.

**PARCHH** ਪੜਛ *s. f. (M.)* A mat; *i. q. Saf.*

**PARCHHĀ** ਪੜਛਾ *s. m.* A piece, a fragment;—*a.* Desolate, ruined, broken in pieces, brought to naught:—*parchhe lāh sittṛe, v. n.* To reduce to fragments, to bring low:—*parchhā gat, a.* Desolate, destroyed, ruined, *c. w. honḍ, karnā.*

**PĀRCHHĀ** ਪਾੜਛਾ *s. m.* A wooden trough into which the water from the pots of a Persian wheel falls. It is fixed under the *bair*, and parallel to it.

**PARCHHĀIN** ਪੜਛਾਈਂ *s. f.* A shadow, shade.

**PARCHHANDĀ** ਪਰਛੰਡਾ *s. m.* See *Pachhandā.*

**PARCHHĀNWĀN** ਪਰਛਾਂਵਾਂ } *s. m.* See  
**PARCHHĀNWĀN** ਪੜਛਾਂਵਾਂ } *Par-*  
*chhāwān.*

**PARCHHATTĪ** ਪੜਛੱਤੀ *s. f.* A shelf in the corner of a room, by means of an under roof, a shelf made smooth and without cracks, capable of holding the smallest things without loss.

**PARCHHĀWAN** ਪੜਛਾਵਣ *v. a. (M.)* To console, especially used of a visit of condolence to a family in which a death has occurred.

**PARCHHĀWĀN** ਪਰਛਾਂਵਾਂ } *s. m.* A  
**PARCHHĀWĀN** ਪੜਛਾਂਵਾਂ } shade,  
a shadow; the rickets.

**PARCHNĀ** ਪਰਚਣਾ *v. n.* To be engaged, to be entertained, to be amused, to be diverted.

**PARCHOL** ਪਰਚੋਲ *s. f.* Inquiry, investigation; *c. w. karnī.*

**PARCHON** ਪਰਚੋਂ *s. f.* Knowledge (of any one), acquaintance, familiarity, friendship, notoriety.

**PARCHPARCHĀ** ਪਰਚਪਰਚਾ *s. m.* Amusement, entertainment.

**PARCHSARCHJĀNĀ** ਪਰਚਸਰਚਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To be tamed, to be pleased with, to be amused; to be engaged.

**PARCHÚN** ਪਰਚੂਣ *s. m.* Grain, flour, groceries, (commonly not used alone but with *haṭṭ, haṭṭī*, as *parchún di haṭṭ haṭṭī*.)

**PARCHÚNĪÁ** ਪਰਚੁਣੀਆ *s. m.* A dealer in grain, groceries.

**PARDĀ** पद्दा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pardāh*. A screen, anything that conceals, privacy, secrecy, modesty; the face of the earth, world; a musical tone, a note of the gamut; the flat plates of brass which are fixed crosswise between the body and strings of a *sitar*, (musical instrument); a film, fine web, eye-lid; the drum of the ear:—*akal te pardā paigā*, *v. n. lit.* To have the intellect curtained, to be hoodwinked, to be blind:—*be pardā*, *a.* Unveiled, naked:—*bā pardā*, *ad.* In private, *sub rosa*, secretly:—*pardā chakkā*, *chukkā*, *uṭhā*, *v. a.* To lift or raise the curtain; to reveal, to expose a secret:—*pardā chhāḍā*, *v. a.* To draw the curtain:—*pardā dhakkā*, *v. n.* To cover misdeeds:—*pardā fāsh hoā*, *v. n.* To lose credit or good name, to become notorious:—*pardā fāsh karā*, *v. a.* To disclose or betray secrets or misdeeds, to lose credit:—*pardā karā*, *v. a.* To hide, to screen:—*pardā nashā*, *parde dār*, *vāli*, *s. f.* A woman who always remains in strict seclusion and does not appear before strange men, and who is, therefore, excused from appearing in person in a court of justice:—*pardā paigā*, *v. n.* To be drawn (the curtain), to be concealed:—*pardā rakkhā*, *v. n.* To keep one's secret, to hide one's fault.

**PARDACHCHHĀ** पदच्छिन्ना } *s. f.*  
**PARDAKKHĀ** पदक्खिन्ना } Turn-  
 ing, encompassing, pilgrimage, circum-  
 ambulation of holy places.

**PARDĀDĀ** पद्दादा *s. m.* A paternal great grand father.

**PARDĀDĪ** पद्दादी *s. f.* A paternal great grand mother.

**PARDAHĀ** पद्दाह *s. f.* (Poṭ.) A large tooth, an after tooth; *i. q.* *Hudā*.

**PARDABOHĪ** पदबोही *a.* Tyranniz-  
 ing over another.

**PARDES** परदेस *s. m.* Another coun-  
 try, a foreign country, a strange land.

**PARDESAN** परदेस *s. f.* } A stran-  
**PARDESI** परदेसी *s. m.* } ger, a  
 foreigner, one sojourning in a strange  
 land.

**PARDHĀN** परधान *s. m. f.* A chief,  
 a leader, a president, a minister or  
 counsellor of state:—*pardhāntā*, *s. f.*  
 Leadership, headship, the standing or  
 office of a *pardhān*:—*chor uchakkā chau-*  
*dharī te guṇḍī rann pardhān*. A thief  
 and a pick-pocket are *Chaudharis* and  
 lascivious woman, a leader.—Prov.

**PARDHĀNĀ** परधाना *a.* Honorable,  
 dignified, worthy of leadership (used  
 commonly with *dānā* or *dānā pardhānā*.)

**PARDOHTĀ** पद्दोहता *s. m.* A great  
 grand son, *i. e.*, a daughter's grand son.

**PARDOHTĪ** पद्दोहती *s. f.* A great  
 grand-daughter, *i. e.*, a daughter's  
 grand-daughter.

**PARE** परे *ad.* Beyond, yonder, at a  
 distance, on the other side, farther; (the  
 word is generally used with *pare parede*,  
*parere*, as *pare parere*, *pare parde*):—  
*parewāḍr*, *prep., ad.* Beyond, yonder, at  
 a great distance, farther:—*gore lākhe*  
*hāth nā pāin, jhūlge bhāḡge neṛe nā jāin*,  
*edūn pare parere (parede) jāin*. Do not  
 take a black or a red bullock, don't go  
 near a swaying bullock, or a runaway  
 bullock, turn well aside from them.—Prov.

**PĀRE** पांरे *s. m.* The same as *Killar*  
 which see.

**PAREDE** परेडे *ad.* Beyond, yonder,  
 at a distance.

PAREKHÁ ਪਰੇਖਾ *s. m.* Examination.

PARELÍ ਪੜੇਲੀ *s. f.* Ground left to lie fallow, fallow ground; a riddle.

PAREM ਪਰੇਮ *s. m.* Pure love or affection.

PAREMAN ਪਰੇਮਣ *f.* } *a.* Beloved,  
PAREMÍ ਪਰੇਮੀ *m.* } having pure  
love or affection.

PAREN ਪਰੇਨ *s. m. (K.)* A goad for driving bullocks.

PÁRE PAINÁ ਪਾੜੇ ਪੈਣਾ *v. n.* To lie in a pit without eating and drinking until some favour is obtained (practised by certain *fakírs*.)

PARERE ਪਰੇਰੇ *ad.* On the other side of something, at a distance.

PARES ਪੜੇਸ *s. m. (K.)* Neighbourhood, vicinity; *i. q.* *Paṛos*.

PARESAN ਪੜੇਸਣ *s. f.* } A neigh-  
PARESÍ ਪੜੇਸੀ *s. m.* } bour; *i. q.*  
*Paṛosan*, *Paṛosí*.

PARESEUSHÁN ਪਰੇਸੇਉਸ਼ਾਂ *s. f.* A graceful little fern (*Adiantum venustum*, Nat. Ord. *Filices*) very common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Chumba it is pounded and applied to bruises, and the plant appears to supply in the Panjab most of the officinal *hasu-ráj*, which is administered as an anodyne in bronchitis, and is considered diuretic and emmenagogue; *i. q.* *Par-i-siyá-washán*.

PARESHÁN ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਣ *a.* Perplexed, bewildered; *c. w.* *karná*.

PARESHÁNÍ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਣੀ *s. f.* Perplexity, embarrassment.

PARESHṬÁ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਟਾ *s. m.* A demon, an evil genius; an angel.

PARET ਪਰੇਤ *s. m.* } A departed  
PARETNÍ ਪਰੇਤਣੀ *s. f.* } spirit, a  
ghost; a fiend; a wretch, a person of filthy disposition:—*paret karam*, *kiryá*, *s. m.* The obsequies performed to purify the unclean spirit in the infernal regions and speed its flight to the *pitar lok*, the abode of gods.

PARETHAN ਪਰੇਥਣ } *s. f.* Flour or  
PARETHUN ਪੜੇਥਣ } meal reserved  
in kneading to prevent the dough from sticking to the hands in making it up into bread (commonly *Paletthā*.)

PAREWÍ ਪੜੇਵੀ *s. f.* Wrestling, as practised by the class called *Mall*, in behalf of some one who has vowed to *Nagáhá* to spend money in this way; *i. q.* *Chhijj*.

PARGÁH ਪਰਗਾਹ } *s. f.* Assistance  
PARGÁH ਪੜਗਾਹ } afforded in an  
emergency, special kindness; *c. w.* *láuṛí*.

PARGÁI ਪਰਗਾਇ *s. f.* A tree (*Quercus Ilex*, *Q. Baloot*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferae*) common in part of the arid tracts of most of the Panjab rivers. It is also abundant on the Eastern skirts of the Suleman Range, Trans Indus. Ploughs and handles are at times made of its wood, but it is not much valued, and is mostly used for fuel; a considerable part of that used in the station of Peshawar is furnished by it. The leaves being very prickly, the branches are employed for fences, and the leaves are sometimes used for winter fodder. The fruit is said to be a favourite food of the *langúr* monkey (*Presbytes Entellus*).



PARGANĀ पङ्गना } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
PARGANĀ परगना } ed from the  
Sanskrit word *Pargaṇ*. An inferior divi-  
sion of a country less than a district.

PARGĀS परगाम *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit *Parkāśh*. Manifesta-  
tion, light. See *Parkāś*.

PARGAṬ परगत } *a.* Corrupted  
PARGHAṬ परघट } from the San-  
skrit word *Parkaṭ*. Obvious, notorious,  
public, apparent, visible:—*pargaṭ tāi*,  
*pargaṭāi*, *s. f.* Visibility, publicity, mani-  
festation.

PARGAṬĀUNĀ परगटाउना *v. a.* To  
cause to appear.

PARGAṬNĀ परगटना *v. n.* To ap-  
pear, to become apparent or manifest.

PARGOLĀUNĀ परगोलाउना *v. a.* To  
make one grateful, to show favour, or  
kindness, to oblige.

PARHĀ परग } *s. f.* A council, an  
PARHE परगे } assembly, a *pan-*  
*chayat*, a kind of verse.

PĀRHĀ पारग } *s. m.* A deer, an  
PĀRHĀ पारग } elk, the hog deer  
(*Cervus porcinus*) is so called in Muzaffar-  
garh;—*a.* Well read, learned (spoken  
in derision.)

PARHĀÍ पङ्गहायी *s. f.* Teaching to  
read, instruction; wages for teaching to  
read.

PARHĀÍYĀ पङ्गहीया *s. m.* A reader,  
a learned man (not much used.)

PARHĀKU पङ्गाकु } *s. m.* Extensively  
PARHĀKÚ पङ्गाकु } read, learned  
(used in derision.)

PARHANT पङ्गहंत } *s. f.* A reading,  
PARHAT पङ्गहत } the act of reading,  
the mode or style of reading.

PARHATTHĪ पारहठी } *ad.* At  
PARHATTHĪN पारहठीं } second  
hand, through a stranger, by another  
person:—*parhatthīn wanj sanehīn khetī*,  
*kade nā hundē battīān de tetī*. Trading  
at second hand and cultivating by mes-  
sage will never turn 32 into 33, *i. e.*,  
sending through others and cultivation  
by messages are considered equally  
ruinous.

PARHĀUNĀ पङ्गहाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to read, to teach to read; to teach.

PARHELĪ परहेली *s. f.* A riddle; *i. g.*  
*Parēlī, Bharelī*.

PĀRHĪ पारही *s. f.* A dove.

PARHNĀ पङ्गना *v. n.* To read, to re-  
cite; to mutter a charm, incantation or  
spell:—*parhnā gunṇā, parhnā gurhnā*, *v. a.*  
To read and think, to read and act, to  
read, count and treasure up in the  
mind.

PĀRHŪ पारहु *s. m.* A reader (spoken  
in derision.)

PARHAYYĀ पङ्गहय्या *s. m.* A reader,  
a learned man, (not much used.)

PARĪ परी *s. f.* A fairy, an imagin-  
ary spiritual being; a beautiful woman;

—(M.) a fish (*Kotopterus chitala*.) It has a number of eyelike marks near its tail:—*pariband*, *s. m.* An ornament:—*parí-go*, *s. m. f.* In Peshawar a term for a special sort of down or feathers selling at about three seers for rupee.

**PÁRÍ ਪਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Mercury of an inferior kind to *Párá*; the wooden trough into which the juice of sugarcane falls as it issues from the press; a small *kuppé* or skin vessel for holding *ghí*, oil; a small earthen *gharé*.

**PARIÁLÁ ਪਰਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* A tree. See *Dhák*, *Dhaul*.

**PARIBHÁKHÁ ਪਰਿਭਾਖਾ** *s. f.* Definition.

**PARÍHÁ ਪਰੀਹਾ** *s. m.* One who serves food at a table.

**PARIHÁ ਪਰਿਹਾ** *s. m. f.* A council, an assembly of the council called *Paṛch* or *Paṛchāit*.

**PARÍHṆÁ ਪਰੀਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To serve at table, to distribute the food; to fill the plates or dishes with food; *i. q.* *Paríṭh-ṇá*.

**PARÍHṆÍ ਪਰੀਹਣੀ** *s. f.* Distributing food, setting food or sweetmeats before friends.

**PARÍKHIÁ ਪਰੀਖਿਆ** *s. f.* Ex-  
**PARIKKHIÁ ਪਰਿੱਖਿਆ** *amina-*  
**PARIKKHÝÁ ਪਰਿੱਖਿਆ** *tion,*  
trial, proof.

**PARIKKHAK ਪਰਿੱਖਕ** *s. m.* One who examines, proves or tries, an assayer, an examiner.

**PARÍN ਪਰੀਨ** *s. f.* Succession, a following of things in order, series of things following one another either in time or place; *c. w.* *bannhṛé*.

**PARISIYÁWASHÁN ਪਰਿਸਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ਾਨ**  
See *Paraseushán*.

**PARÍT ਪਰੀਤ** *s. f.* Love, friendship; sympathy, fellow feeling, humanity.

**PARÍTÁ ਪਰੀਤਾ** *s. m.* (*lit.* beloved.) One of the Brahmins who officiate at weddings; they hold a secondary place, and attend to anything that may require their services, and have no specific duties assigned to them.

**PARÍTAM ਪਰੀਤਮ** *s. m., a.* One held dear, a friend, a favourite, one beloved or dearest, most beloved, affectionate.

**PARÍṬHÁ ਪਰੀਠਾ** *s. m.* A quantity of food given to a relative or one's *bard-darí* on any joyful occasion; also see *Ríṭhā*.

**PARITHWÍ ਪਰਿਥਵੀ** *s. f.* The earth, a region of the earth, land:—*parithwí náth*, *patí*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Lord of the earth) A king, a lord, a ruler; a title of God:—*parithwí pdí*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Nourisher of the earth.) A king, a lord, a ruler; a title of God; *i. q.* *Pirṭhí*.

**PARITMÁ ਪਰਿਤਮਾ** *s. m.* Likeness, an image, statue; idol.

**PARJ ਪਰਜ** *s. m.* A musical mode.

**PARJÁ ਪਰਜਾ** *s. f.* People, subjects, a subject; a tenant:—*parjá pálak*, *patí*, *s. m.* A name give to Brahma; God as the Creator or Nourisher; a lord, a king:—*parjá pat*, *s. m.* A title given to potters:—*rájá ráj kare parjá sukṭí wae*. When the king rules, his subjects prosper.—Prov.

**PARJĀNĀ ਪਰਜਾਨਾ** *v. m.* To lose the power of smell, to spoil, to become fetid, to lose scent (perfumes), to lose colour, to fade (cloth.)

**PARJĀT ਪਰਜਾਤ** *a.* Of a different caste;—*s. f.* See *Parjāth*.

**PARJĀTĪ ਪਰਜਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Another race or nation, another caste, or species, another kind, a different caste.

**PARKĀJ ਪਰਕਾਜ** *s. m.* The business or interest of another.

**PARKĀJĪ ਪਰਕਾਜੀ** *s. m.* One who is attentive to the interests of others, an assistant, a benefactor.

**PARKĀR ਪਰਕਾਰ** *s. m.* Manner, method, kind, sort, way, species;—*s. f.* A pair of compasses, a carpenter's compass:—*kaī parkār dā, ad.* Of many sorts:—*kaī parkār nāl, ad.* In many respects.

**PARKĀS ਪਰਕਾਸ** } *s. m.* Sunshine,

**PARKĀSH ਪਰਕਾਸ਼** } lustre, light, expansion, diffusion, manifestation, publicity;—*a.* Open, manifest, famous, celebrated, public; blown;—*ad.* Openly, publicly; *c. w. hoṃā, karnā.*

**PARKAT ਪਰਕਤ** *s. m.* (M.) A child born in its step-father's house.

**PARKH ਪਰਖ** *s. f.* See *Parakh*.

**PARKHĀĪ ਪਰਖਾਈ** *s. f.* Inspection; the act of examining or assaying; wages for the same.

**PARKHĀĪĀ ਪਰਖੈਈਆ** } *s. m.* An  
**PARKHĀŪĀ ਪਰਖਉਆ** } examiner,  
**PĀRKHĪ ਪਾਰਖੀ** } an inspec-  
**PĀRKHŪ ਪਾਰਖੂ** } tor, a pro-  
ver, an assayer, a tempter.

**PARKHĀNĀ ਪਰਖਾਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**PARKHĀUNĀ ਪਰਖਾਉਣਾ** } cause to  
be examined, to cause to be assayed, to  
cause to be proved or tempted.

**PARKHNA ਪਰਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To examine,  
to try, to prove, to assay, to inspect, to tempt.

**PARLĀ ਪਰਲਾ** *a.* Of the other side, next in order:—*parlā pār, ad.* On the other side, far off, far away; going to the extremity —*parle darje dā, parle sire dā, ad.* Great, extreme, excessive, in a complete degree, in the extreme:—*parlā pīth, s. f.* Ruin, destruction;—*a.* Ruined, destroyed.

**PĀRLĀ ਪਾਰਲਾ** *a.* Belonging to the other side of a river, valley.

**PARLO ਪਰਲੋ** } *s. m. f.* Corrupted  
**PARLŪ ਪਰਲੂ** } from the Sanskrit

word *Parlay*. Universal destruction, the consummation of all things, a deluge, the final conflagration, the final destruction of all things, strictly speaking the *Parlo* is the destruction of the world by water and fire; and several such events are supposed to have occurred already between the different days of Brahma, and several more are yet expected; the last, which is to destroy the entire universe is called *Mahān Parlo* or the great destruction; vexation, oppression, affliction, great calamity:—*Nāh dī parlo, s. f.* The Noachian Deluge.

**PARLOK ਪਰਲੋਕ** *s. m.* See in *Par*.

**PARAM** ਪਰਮ *s. m.* The same as *Param* which see:—*paramānand*, *s. m.* The supreme bliss:—*paramārath*, *s. m.* The first, best, excellent and greatest meaning or intention; the first pursuit, the best end, virtue, merit, spiritual knowledge, any excellent aim, the best sense, the sense of the *Japī* (*Jap paramārath*), the form of worship and adoration prescribed by Guru Nanak; the great purpose:—*paramārathī*, *a.* Religious, seeking the best end, virtuous:—*paramātmā*, *s. m.* The great spirit, the Supreme God. See *Param*.

**PARMAL** ਪਰਮਲ *s. f.* Sandal wood.

**PARMÁN** ਪਰਮਾਣ *s. m.* Attestation, proof, warrant, limit; instance, example; dose; quantity; proportion, measure;—*a.* Approved of.

**PARMESAR** ਪਰਮੇਸਰ } *s. m.* Cor-  
**PARMESAR** ਪਰਮੇਸਰ } rupted from  
the Sanskrit words *Param Ishar*. God,  
The Supreme Being:—*Parmeshar tát*, *s. f.*  
The Godhead, divinity.

**PARMEU** ਪਰਮੇਉ } *s. m.* Gonorrhœa,  
**PARME** ਪਰਮੇ } *Sues venerea*; any  
disease caused by heat.

**PARMIAUN** ਪਰਮੀਐਣ *s. f.* A shrub  
(*Gymnosporia spinosa*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineæ*) with strong spines, common Trans-  
Indus, in the Salt Range. In the Salt  
Range the smoke of the seeds is said to be  
good for tooth-ache.

**PARNÁ** ਪਰਨਾ *s. m.* A handkerchief;  
hope, trust, reliance (rarely used in the  
latter meanings.)

**PARNÁ** ਪਾੜਣਾ *v. a.* To tear.

**PARNÁ** ਪੜਣਾ *v. a.* To lose scent  
(perfumes), to become fetid, to fade, to  
lose colour.

**PARNÁNÁ** ਪੜਨਾਨਾ } *s. m.* A  
**PARNÁNÁN** ਪੜਨਾਨਾਂ } mother's  
grandfather.

**PARNÁHU** ਪਰਨਾਹੁ *s. m.* A wedding,  
a marriage; *i. q.* *Pharnáh*.

**PARNÁHUṆÁ** ਪਰਨਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To  
give in marriage, to cause to be married;  
*i. q.* *Plarnáhuṇá*.

**PARNÁLÁ** ਪਰਨਾਲਾ *s. m.* A water  
shoot, a drain, a spout, a gutter from the  
roofs of houses.

**PARNÁLÍ** ਪਰਨਾਲੀ *s. f.* A small  
*Parndlá*; the hollow on each side of the  
backbone of a fat person or animal.

**PARNÁM** ਪਰਨਾਮ *s. m.* Salutation,  
obeisance, respects, a bow.

**PARNÁN** ਪਰਨਾਂ } *s. m.* (M.) Marri-  
**PARNEWÁ** ਪਰਨੇਵਾ } age:—*parná*  
*khushí náí hai, ná táñ he marná*.  
Marriage depends on consent; if not, it is  
death.—Prov.

**PARNÁNÍ** ਪੜਨਾਨੀ } *s. f.* A  
**PARNÁNÍNÍ** ਪੜਨਾਨੀ } mother's  
grandmother.

**PARNÁR** ਪਰਨਾਰ } *s. f.* The wife  
**PARNÁRÍ** ਪਰਨਾਰੀ } of another man.

PARNATTÁ ਪਰਨੱਤਾ *s. m.* } A des-  
 PARNATTÁ ਪੜਨੱਤਾ *s. m.* } cendant  
 PARNATTÍ ਪਰਨੱਤੀ *s. f.* } of the  
 PARNATTÍ ਪੜਨੱਤੀ *s. f.* } sixth  
 generation; i. q. *Parwattá, Parwattí.*

PARNÁWAN ਪਰਨਾਵਣ } *v. a.*  
 PARNÍWANÁ ਪਰਨੀਵਣ } (M.) To  
 marry:—*Present participle: parnendá;*  
*Future: parnesán;* *Past participle: par-*  
*náyá:—hik dhukdī nahīn, main du parn-*  
*ésán. Even one (wife) is not procurable,*  
*(yet he says) I will marry two.—Prov.*

PARNE ਪਰਨੇ *ad.* Towards, on, side, as is  
*parne, this side, sir parne piś, he fell on*  
*the head.*

PARNEH ਪਰਨੇਹ *s. m.* A disease,  
 jaundice.

PARNIÁ ਪਰਨਿਆ *s. m.* } (M.) A mar-  
 PARNÉ ਪਰਨੀ *s. f.* } ried person.

PARNÍJAN ਪਰਨੀਜਣ *v. n. (M.)*  
*Passive voice of Parníwan. To be mar-*  
*ried. Present participle: parnindá;*  
*Future: parnisán;* *Past participle:*  
*parniá:—palle nahīn paisá, Jumerát par-*  
*nisán. Not a penny in his purse (yet he*  
*says) I shall be married on Thursday.—*  
*Prov.—ná parniá ná janj gid. He is*  
*not married, nor has he been to a wed-*  
*ding.—Prov. i. e. He is an ignorant*  
*person.*

PAROHAT ਪਰੋਹਤ *s. m.* A family  
 priest.

PAROHATAN ਪਰੋਹਤਣ } *s. f. The*  
 PAROHATANÍ ਪਰੋਹਤਣੀ } wife of  
 PAROHTÁNÍ ਪਰੋਹਤਾਣੀ } a family  
 PAROHTIÁNÍ ਪਰੋਹਤਿਆਣੀ } priest.

PAROJAN ਪਰੋਜਣ *s. m.* Purpose, de-  
 sign, use, exigence.

PAROKÁ ਪਰੋਕਾ *a. (M.)* Of or belong-  
 ing to last year.

PAROKHÁ ਪਰੋਖਾ *a.* Beyond sight,  
 invisible, not perceptible, secret, without  
 one's knowledge, absent.

PAROKHE ਪਰੋਖੇ *ad.* Invisibly,  
 secretly.

PAROLÁ ਪਰੋਲਾ *s. m.* A cloth used  
 for wiping a mill stone, a duster for  
 a mill.

PÁRON ਪਾਰੋਂ *ad.* From the other side  
 of a river.

PARONÁ ਪਰੋਣਾ *v. a.* To string beads,  
 fruit, vegetables.

PAROPÍ ਪਰੋਪੀ *s. f.* A measure of  
 capacity equal in weight from one seer  
 to one seer nine *chhitáks* (corresponds to  
 English quart);—*ghine paropi te dewe panj*  
*pánón. What! receive a paropi in ex-*  
*change for five páns!—Prov.*

PAROSAN ਪਰੋਸਣ *s. f.* } A neigh-  
 PAROSÍ ਪਰੋਸੀ *s. m.* } bour.

PAROSNÁ ਪਰੋਸਣਾ *v. a.* To serve out  
 food at table.

PAROSSÁ ਪਰੋਸਾ *s. m.* One who  
 serves food at a table; food set apart for  
 one who has not yet joined a party at  
 dinner, or to be sent to a friend.

PAROTÁ ਪਰੋਤਾ *s. m.* The same as *Parotā*; a large compass with a graduated scale used in marking out wheels.

PAROTÁ ਪਰੋਤਾ } *s. m.* A great  
PAROTARÁ ਪਰੋਤਰਾ } grand-son, the  
son of a grandson in the male line.

PAROTH ਪਰੋਠ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Parāggā*.

PAROTÍ ਪਰੋਤੀ } *s. f.* A female des-  
PAROTÍ ਪਰੋਤੀ } cendant of the  
PAROTARÍ ਪਰੋਤਰੀ } fourth generation  
PAROTARÍ ਪਰੋਤਰੀ } in the male line,  
a great grand-daughter in the male line.

PARPANCH ਪਰਪੰਚ *s. m.* Deceit, falsehood, treachery; the world.

PARPANCHÍ ਪਰਪੰਚੀ *a.* Deceitful, false, treacherous.

PARPAR ਪਰਪਰ *s. m.* The sound produced during violent purging; *i. q.* *Pir pir*.

PARPÁTÁ ਪਰਪਾਟਾ } *s. f.* Custom,  
PARPÁTÍ ਪਰਪਾਟੀ } usage, habit,  
disposition, a betrayer of secrets, a tattler,  
a tale bearer.

PARPHULLAT ਪਰਫੁਲਤ *a.* Glad, happy, pleased, contented; flourishing (a garden.)

PARPOTÁ ਪਰਪੋਤਾ *s. m.* A great grandson, *i. e.*, a son's grandson.

PARPOTÍ ਪਰਪੋਤੀ *s. f.* A great grand daughter, *i. e.*, a son's grand-daughter.

PARSÁD ਪਰਸਾਦ } *s. m.* Food or  
PARSÁD ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ } sweetmeats  
PARSHÁD ਪਰਸਾਦ } offered to  
the *devtās*, victuals; favour, kindness;  
the leavings of a *gurū*; food that has  
been offered to the deities, food.

PARSÁDÍ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ } *s. f.* Bread,  
PARSHÁDÍ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ } food.

PARSANG ਪਰਸੰਗ *s. m.* Association, mention, discourse, subject of discourse; the company of a vicious person.

PARSÁNG ਪਰਸੰਗ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Paursāng*.

PARSÁUNÁ ਪਰਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause one to worship at an idol's temple or other sacred place.

PARSÁUSHÁN ਪਰਸਾਉਸ਼ਾਂ *s. f.* A kind of medicine. See *Pareseushān*.

PARSE ਪਰਸੇ } *s. m.* Perspiration,  
PARSEU ਪਰਸੇਉ } sweat.

PARSHÁWARSHÁ ਪਰਸਾਵਰਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* Maiden hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*, Nat. Ord. *Filices*) not uncommon along ditches in the extreme north-west, and occasional in wells further east in the Panjab plains, and common in the Siwalik tract. In the Salt Range it is given with pepper as a febrifuge.

**PÁRSÍ ਪਾਰਸੀ** *s. m.* A Persian; the Persian language; a follower of Zoroaster ;—*a.* Of or pertaining to Persia.

**PARSIJNÁ ਪਰਸਿੱਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To sweat, to perspire.

**PÁRSÍK ਪਾਰਸੀਕ** *s. m.* A good Persian scholar.

**PARSÍNÍ ਪਰਸੀਨਾ** *s. m.* Perspiration, sweat.

**PARSINN ਪਰਸਿੰਨ** } *a.* Corrupted  
**PARSINN ਪਰਸਿੰਨ** } from the Sanskrit word *Prasann*. Pleased, delighted, acquiescing, satisfied :—*parśinnatí*, *s. f.* Pleasure, acquiescence, satisfaction ; *c. w.* *hoṇá*.

**PARSNÁ ਪਰਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To touch a sacred object in one's devotions, to sprinkle the water of purification, to make an offering, or otherwise to perform one's devotions.

**PARSON ਮਰਸੋਂ** *ad.* The day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

**PART ਪਰਤ** *s. m.* A fold, a ply, a layer, a crust, a stratum.

**PART ਪੜਤ** *s. f.* Falling down; comparison of an article with a sample.

**PARTACHCH ਪਰਤੱਛ** } *a.* Corrupted  
**PARTAKKH ਪਰਤੱਖ** } from the Sanskrit word *Partakksh*. Obvious, apparent, evident, public, present.

**PARTAGGIÁ ਪਰਤੱਗਿਆ** *s. f.* A vow, an engagement, a solemn resolution; trust, credit.

**PARTAL ਪਰਤਲ** *s. f.* The baggage of a horseman, carried all on one bullock or pony; the lofty pine, *Pinus excelsa*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

**PARTAL ਪੜਤਲ** *s. f.* A battalion :—*partal dá sapáhi*, *s. m.* A soldier of a battalion.

**PARTÁL ਪੜਤਾਲ** *s. f.* Search, inquiry, investigation.

**PARTALÁ ਪਰਤਲਾ** } *s. m.* A sword-  
**PARTALÁ ਪੜਤਲਾ** } belt; a comparison, comparison of one article with another in traffic; a complete answer, an answer by which a sincere inquirer is satisfied, or an opponent silenced.

**PARTÁLÍÁ ਪੜਤਾਲੀਆ** *s. m.* One who searches, inquires or investigates; a man who examines land, after it is measured, an examiner.

**PARTANGGIÁ ਪਰਤੰਗਿਆ** *s. m.* See *Partaggiá*.

**PARTÁP ਪਰਤਾਪ** *s. m.* Glory, majesty, dignity; splendour; energy, real courage; auspices, prosperity, felicity :—*partáp máṇ*, *partáp wán*, *wáld*, *a.* Prosperous, glorious, famous, majestic, honourable.

**PARTÁPI ਪਰਤਾਪੀ** *a.* Glorious, majestic.

**PARTÁUNÁ ਪਰਤਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To observe, to examine, to try, to tempt.

**PARTÁWÁ ਪਰਤਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Examination, trial, proof, temptation.

**PARTIBARTÁ ਪਰਤਿਬਰਤਾ** *s. f.* See *Patibartá*.

**PARTISHṬĀ** परतिष्ठता } *s. f.* The  
**PARTISHṬHĀ** परतिष्ठहा } ceremony  
 of opening or dedicating a new house,  
 or garden, the consecration or endowment  
 of a temple.

**PARTĪT** परतीत *s. m.* Belief, faith,  
 trust, confidence, reliance:—*partit māṭṭ*;  
 —*a.* Believing, trustworthy, confident,  
 reliable.

**PARTNĀ** परतना *v. n.* To change  
 the side of anything by turning it.

**PARTOH** परतोग *s. f.* A son's wife.

**PĀRŪ** पारु *s. m.* One who rends or  
 tears.

**PARUCHHNĀ** पञ्चुहना *v. a.* (*Pos.*)  
 To catch in play (a ball or any falling  
 object); *i. q.* *Bochnā*.

**PARŪN** पारु *s. m.* (*M.*) A sieve made  
 of brass or iron; *i. q.* *Chhānug*.

**PARŪNGĪ** पारुंगी *s. m.* The same as  
*Mārū, Marghang*:—*janglī parūngī, s. f.*  
 An oak (*Quercus dilatata*, Nat. Ord. *Cupu-*  
*liferæ*) which grows to the largest size of  
 any oak of the N.-W. Himalaya. It is  
 common in many places on all the rivers  
 and is abundant on the Sufed Koh, Trans-  
 Indus. The large acorns ripen about  
 August, and generally germinate within  
 a very short time after falling. The  
 timber is whitish, hard and heavy, and  
 one of the best furnished by these oaks,  
 but is said to be apt to warp, and to be  
 subject to the attacks of insects. It is  
 used for plough shafts. *Jāmpān* poles,  
 helves, door-frames, for charcoal. The  
 leaves are stored for winter fodder for  
 cattle and sheep.

**PARŪTHĀ** पारुथा *a. (M.)* Cooked  
 over night. To eat food cooked over-  
 night is supposed to injuriously affect  
 the intellect and memory:—*parūthā*  
*ṭukar khāwan, wisārā paidā karēde.*  
 To eat last night's scraps produces  
 forgetfulness.—Prov.

**PARWĀ** पर्वदा } *s. m.* The first day  
**PARWĀ** परदा } of either half of a  
 lunar month, the first day of the moon's  
 increase or wane.

**PARWĀĪ** परदायी *s. f.* Easterly wind;  
*i. q.* *Purd*.

**PARWĀĪ** पर्वदायी *s. f.* Tearing  
 rending, cleaving; wages for the same.

**PARWĀH** परदाह } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**PARWĀHĪ** रपदाही } ed from the  
 Persian word *Parwā*, and Sanskrit word  
*Parwāh*. Care, concern; the flow of a  
 stream; the current of earthly affairs:—  
*be parwāh, a.* Careless, heedless; in-  
 different:—*be parwāhī, s. f.* Careless,  
 indifference, disregard, independence.

**PARWĀL** परदाल } *s. m.* Trichiasis,  
**PARWĀL** पर्वदाल } Entropion.

**PARWĀN** परदाह *a., s. m.* Acceptable,  
 agreeable; the Tamarisk *Tamarix orien-*  
*talis*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscinæ*.

**PARWĀNGĪ** परदाहंगी *s. f.* Permis-  
 sion.

**PARWĀR** परदार *s. m.* A family  
 embracing progenitors, descendants and  
 dependents; a halo round the moon.

**PĀRWADGĀR** परदरगार } *s. m.*  
**PARWARDGĀR** परदरगार } The  
 Preserver, The Cherisher, God; an attri-  
 bute of the Deity.



**PARWASTÍ** परदमती *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Parwarish*. Fostering, cherishing, maintenance, protection, breeding, nourishment.

**PARWATTÍ** परवृत्ती *s. f.* (Pop.) See *Walár, Walhár; Dakári; Satráwád; Tardí.*

**PARWÁUNÁ** पर्ववृत्ता *v. a.* To cause to tear or rend.

**PARWES** परवेस } *s. m.* Enter-  
**PARWESH** परवेश } ing, access; the religious ceremony observed previous to inhabiting a new house.

**PARWIRT** परविरत *a.* Engaged in, - undertaking.

**PARWIRTÍ** परविरती *s. f.* Engagement in, undertaking.

**PARWISTÁ** परदिमता } *s. m.* The  
**PARWISHTÁ** परदिमता } first day of the solar month, date (solar time.)

**PÁS** पास *prep.* Near, by, to;—ad.

Beside, alongside; close by, at hand:—*pás dúgá, v. n.* To come near to, to approach, to reach:—*pás baiḡhád, v. n.* To sit by or in the company of:—*pás báḡ, pás máḡ, s. m.* A watch, a guard; a beam in roofs placed in immediate contact with the wall to which it is parallel:—*pás hoḡá, v. n.* To pass an examination:—*pás paḡḡd.* To fall to one side (a cart):—*pásín paḡḡd, v. n.* To extend towards each other (used of a fat man or horse):—*pás ná paḡḡ, v. n.* Not to pass away, to occur, to happen, to take place (fate, lot):—*pás rahiḡá, v. n.* To be present or at hand, to wait or attend to:—*pás rakkhḡá, v. n.* To keep by or near to, to retain.

**PÁSÁ** पास *s. m.* A dice, a throw of dice:—*pásá paḡḡd, v. n.* To be thrown (dice); to be lucky in throwing.

**PASÁB** पासब *s. m.* Urine. See *Pasháb.*

**PASÁD** पासद *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fasád*. A quarrel, mutiny, rebellion, fighting, depravity, wickedness, mischief; trouble, calamity, difficulty:—*pasád dí jar, s. f.* Matter, root or cause of dispute, a fomentor of disturbance; *c. w. hoḡá, karḡá.*

**PASÁDAN** पासदण } *s. f.* } *a.* Corrupt-  
**PÁSÁDÍ** पासदी } ed from  
**PASÁDÍÁ** पासदीआ } the Ara-  
bic word *Fasádí*. Mischievous, vicious, factious, quarrelsome, mutinous, rebellious, seditious; a quarrelsome, mischievous person.

**PASADḡAN** पसडण } *s. m.* Quarrel-  
**PASADḡUN** पसडण } ling, inciting to mutiny, stirring up sedition.

**PASÁHUNÁ** पासहुता *v. a.* To perform the ceremony of stripping, purifying, and adorning a bridegroom on the first day of the wedding; to pour off water from boiled rice.

**PASAM** पसम *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pashm*. A fine kind of hair produced by the Thibetan goat; hair. (The finest varieties come from Turfan and Changthan); a thing of no moment; the pubic hair of either sex:—*pasam barábar samjḡḡá, v. a.* To despise:—*pasam dár, a.* Woollen, woolly, having shaggy hair, having a hairy nap:—*pasam te mārḡá, v. n.* To be perfectly contented and independent, to despise, to disregard:—*pasam ná ukkhḡḡá, v. a.* To suffer nothing from the enmity of another, *lit.* not to have a single pubic hair uprooted, a phrase of greatest contempt for an adversary.

**PASAMNÁ पसमना** *v. a.* To have the teats stroked preparatory to milking.

**PASAND पसंद** *a.* See *Pasind*:—*dil pasand, s. f.* The same as *Tind*, which see:—*sháh pasand, s. m.* The best kind of Multani mango (*Magnifera Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*) with a thinskin and smooth velvety flat stone, the fruit of which in former times, was kept for the reigning sovereign.

**PÁSANG पसंग** } *s. m.* A make-weight, want of equality between the two sides of a balance, that which is put on one scale to make it balance the other:—*pásang degá, v. a.* To give a make weight:—*pásang karná, v. a.* To make scales even:—*takkí wichh pásang hongá, v. n.* To be uneven (a balance).

**PASÁRÁ पसारा** *s. m.* Extension, spreading out, things scattered about.

**PASÁRHATTA पसारहटा** *s. m.* A druggist's shop, a quarter where there are many druggists' shops.

**PASÁRÍ पसारी** *s. m.* An apothecary, a druggist.

**PASARNÁ पसरना** *v. a.* To be stretched out, to be spread out.

**PASARNÁ पसरना** *v. a.* To extend, to stretch forth.

**PASÁRPUNÁ पसारपुना** *s. m.* The business of a druggist.

**PAS ATTA पसँडा** *ad.* See *Pasittá*.

**PASÁUNÁ पसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to stick, to entangle, to catch, to thrust in, to entangle in a case, to set (as a knife blade in the handle); to pour off the water of boiled rice.

**PASÁURÍ पसाउरी** *s. f.* Food given to the family barber at weddings and some other occasions by the connections by marriage. It consists of four cakes of bread with sugar or other condiments.

**PASENDÚ पसेंदु** *s. m.* A small handsome tree (*Diospyros Montana*, Nat. Ord. *Ebenaceæ*) whose bright green spring foliage looks pleasant. Is not uncommon along the Siwalik tract up to near the Ravi, and occasional out in the plains westward from Delhi to near Sirsa. The fruit is not eaten. In some places it is applied to the hands for boils, to which *bhisti's* are said to be subject.

**PASER पसेर** } *s. f.* The Witch hazel  
**PASERÍ पसेरी** } (*Parrotia jacquemontiana*, Nat. Ord. *Hamamelidæ*). It grows in clusters and thickets. The leaves are browsed, the wood which is hard and strong is used for a variety of purposes.

**PASERÁ पसेरा** *s. m.* } A weight of  
**PASERÍ पसेरी** *s. f.* } five seers.

**PÁSH पश** *s. m.* The same as *Ragghál* which see in *Rang*.

**PASHÁB पशाब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pesháb*. Urine;—(*M*) Semen; hence a son, offspring:—*pasháb karná, v. a.* To make water:—*pasháb nikalá, v. n.* To urinate in one's clothes through fright; hence to be in fear of; *i. q.* *Pasáb*.

**PASHA M पशम** *s. f.* See *Pasam*.

**PASHKAND पशकंद** *s. m.* The same as *Akk* which see.

**PASHMARN पशमरन** *s. m.* The same as *Mamirá* which see.

PASIJJNÁ पसिज्जना *v. n.* To sweat, to become wet with perspiration.

PASÍLÁ पसीला *a. (M.)* On one side, apart, aside:—*medá pai piá ándá, khar íhí pasílá*. My husband is coming, stand aside.—Song.

PASÍNÁ पसीना *s. m.* Perspiration, sweat.

PASIND पिसिंद *s. m., a.* Choice; approval, approbation, acceptance; pleasing.

PASITTÁ. पसित्ता *ad.* Aside, behind, away from the front.

PASKADD पसक्क *a.* Of low stature, dwarfish; a dwarf (properly *pastákadd*.)

PÁSLÁ पासला *a.* Belonging to a side, being near.

PASMAUNÁ पसमाउना *v. a.* To stroke a cow's teats to bring the milk down.

PASMÍNÁ पसमीना } *s. m.* Cloth  
PASHMÍNÁ पशमीना } made of *pasam*,  
woollen goods;—*a.* Woollen.

PÁSNÁ पासना *s. m.* The heel; (in *comp.*) side:—*pásná deydá, v. a.* To make a horse run by striking him with the heels:—*pásná de jándá, v. a.* To deviate from a direction; to fail in fulfilling an order.

PASOÁ पसोआ *s. m.* Soaking and fomenting the feet and legs in warm water in which certain herbs have been steeped (practised in fevers.)

PASRÚ पसरु *s. m.* One who stretches forth his feet; one who becomes more pertinacious in his demands.

PÁSSÁ पसा *s. m.* Side:—*pásá láigá, v. n.* To turn on the side:—*pásá pai bhange, v. n.* To continue bruising one's sides (spoken of one who spends his time in lying idly on a *chérpái*):—*pásá láigá, márná, v. n.* To turn on one side:—*Jatí dá hássá te garíb dá bhange pásá*. At the laugh of a *Jatí* an ordinary man's rib would break.—Prov. His laugh and wits are clumsy.

PASSALÍ पसली *s. f.* A rib, the region of the ribs, the side.

PÁSON पसे *prep.* From, by, by means of.

PÁSOPÁS पासोपास *ad.* Near together, side by side.

PASSARNÁ पसरना *v. a.* To become more pertinacious in demands; the same as *Pasarná* which see.

PASTÁ पसता *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Past*. Dwarfish:—*pastá kadd, a., s. m.* Dwarfish; a dwarf.

PASTÁKÍ पसताकी *a.* Of a light green, like the colour of a parrot or pistachionut; *i. q.* *Pistákí*.

PASTÁNÁ पसताना *s. m.* See *Pasitrá*.

PASTÁUNÁ पसताउना *v. a.* To be sorry, to grieve, to repent; *i. q.* *Pachh-táuná*.

PASTÁWÁ पसतावा *s. m.* Regret, sorrow; repentance; *i. q.* *Pachh-táwá*.

PÁSTÍ पसती *s. f.* A thin bread.

**PASTÚWANNÁ** पसतुवन्ना *s. m.* A small tree, the same as *Dhamma*, *Dhama* which see.

**PASTÚWANNE** पसतुवन्ने *s. m. (Pot.)*

A plant (*Grewia oppositifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceae*) which occurs in the lower hills, Trans Indus, and in the Salt Range. The fruit is eaten, but is very poor. The timber is strong and tough and is used for shafts. It emits an offensive odour when burned:—*peret pastúwanne*, *s. m.* The same as *Wanúthi* which see.

**PASUÁJ** पसुआज *s. f.* Corrupted

**PASWÁJ** पसुवाज *s. f.* from the Persian word *Peshwáz*. The garment worn by women of the *Kanjar* class when dancing. It is a petticoat made very full.

**PASUÁRÁ** पसुआरा *s. m.* The region of the ribs, the side; (commonly used in the plural).

**PASÚJ** पसुज *s. m.* A running-stitch.

**PASÚJANÁ** पसुजना *v. n.* To sew with a running stitch, to run.

**PASUNG** पसुंग *s. m.* See *Pasang*.

**PAT** पत *s. f.* Honour, character, a good name:—*pat rakkháti*, *v. n.* To preserve one's good name, honour, credit:—*pat utarjáti*, *utaráti*, *v. n.* To be disgraced:—*pat utáráti*, *v. a.* To disgrace.

**PÁT** पात *s. m.* A plank, a shutter.

**PATÁ** पाटा *s. m.* A foil, a wooden scimitar used for fencing; a dog's collar; a lock of a man's hair; a piece of sack-cloth on which sugar is trampled and worked in the process of purifying it; an amulet on the neck of a colt; a white

streak in a horse's forehead; ornamental silver work on a bride's shoes; a deed (see *paṭṭá*):—*paṭebáji*, *s. m.* A fencer, a cudgeller:—*paṭe báji*, *s. f.* Fencing, playing with clubs.

**PATÁ** पाटा *s. m.* A mark, a sign, a token, a trace, a hint, address or place to which one is directed:—*patá dená*, *v. a.* To direct, to point, to give a clue:—*patá lagánuá*, *v. a.* To trace, to search, to seek for:—*patá lagánuá*, *v. n.* To have a trace, to get an inkling.

**PATÁÍ** पाटाई *s. f.* Digging; training an ox or buffalo to the yoke; wages for the same.

**PATÁJÚ** पातजु *s. m.* A small round fruit used medicinally and for rosaries; See *Jíd potá*.

**PÁTAK** पाटक *s. m.* Division, dissension, breach; *c. v.* *pánuá*, *paingá*.

**PATÁKÁ** पाटाका *s. m. (M.)* Husks of grain, without grains; a shrub (*Abutilon indicum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*) not uncommon, wild, up to the skirts of the Sulaiman Range. It is given in coughs.

**PATÁKÁ** पाटाका *s. m.* A crash, a crack, a cracker; a kind of whip lash, by the loud crack of which gardeners scare away birds, a bamboo fixture used for the same purpose; a kind of fire-work; the *vulva* of a young girl not yet married (abusive).

**PATÁKÍ** पाटाकी *s. m.* The same as *Par-bik*; *Parmízu* which see.

**PATÁKHEN** पातखेन *s. m.* The same as *Phindáti* which see.

**PATĀKṆĀ** पटाकणा *v. a.* To thump, to pound, to beat, to knock, to throw down, to strike against.

**PATĀKṆĀ** पडाकणा *v. a. (K.)* To clean, to sift anything.

**PATAL** पडल *s. f. (M.)* A screen made of reeds of the *Saccharum sara*. *Patals* are used for many purposes. They form the walls of huts and enclosures. In roofing, a *patal* is placed over the beams and below the mud of the roof. *Patals* are used for screens and shades of all kinds.

**PATĀL** पडल *s. f.* The directory of one of the five divisions of worship.

**PĀTAL** पाडल *s. m.* A small saw used in making combs, skimming pieces of earthen dishes, stones and shells on water. As in making "duks and drakes."

**PATĀL** पडल } *s. m.* One of the  
**PĀTĀL** पाडल } seven regions under the earth or towards the South Pole which are the abode of demons and the Nagas. The seven are *A-tal*, *Vi-tal*, *Su-tal*, *Ras-tal*, *Tal-tal*, *Mah-tal* and *Pa-tal*. The last mentioned is not often used as a generic term for the whole of the seven; it is also the name of a town in the world of the Serpent race. More generally used *Pa-tal* signifies the nether regions, the regions below the earth; infernal regions, hell:—*patāl jātar*, *s. m.* An apparatus for the calcination or sublimation of metals which is formed of two earthen pots, the upper being inverted over the lower, the two are cemented at their necks, and placed in a hole containing fire:—*uh 31 jar patāl tīkar laggi hot hai*. His root is planted up to the nether region; i. e., he is firm-footed.

**PATAL CHAMMĀ** पडल चम्मा *a.* Naturally weak and thin, incapable of being fattened.

**PATĀLŪ** पडलू *s. m.* A testicle.

**PATAMBAR** पटीबर } *s. m.* Silk  
**PĀTAMBAR** पाटीबर } cloth or garment.  
**PATAMBAR** पडमबर }  
**PĀTAMBAR** पाडमबर }

**PATAN** पटन *v. a. (M.)* To tear, to bite (as a dog); to root up. *Present participle*: *pāṭendā*; *Future*: *pāṭeśān*; *Past participle*: *paṭīd*; *Passive*: *paṭijān*:—*jai kār kulle paṭīd, sat khalle wī unko māro*. Give the man, whom the dog has bitten, seven blows of a shoe as well. —Prov. of double meaning: he not only got bitten but beaten as well. Seven blows of a shoe are supposed to prevent any bad effects of a dog's bite:—*dhīrī sānh, paṭijān bāte*. When buffalo bulls fight small plants are torn up. —Prov. small people suffer when great people fall out.

**PATANB** पटीब *s. m.* Ostentation.

**PATANĀDAR** पडंदर *s. m.* An ancestor, a forefather (a term of disrespect.)

**PATAṆG** पडंग *s. f.* A moth attracted by a light, a miller; a paper kite; the Wukcum, Bukcum or Sappan wood of Sindh; *Cassalpinia sappan*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.

**PATAṆGĀ** पडंगा *s. m.* A moth, an insect:—*kīrā patangā*, *s. m.* Insects, euphemistic for a snake.

**PATAṆGGHĀ** पटीया *s. m.* A hook; help; i. q. *Paṭhangghā*.

**PATĀPAT** पटापट *ad.* Quickly, rapidly; the sound of beating with shoes; i. q. *Paṭāpar*.

**PATĀPURĀNĀ** पटापुराणा *a.* Old and torn.

**PATAR** पडू *s. m. (M.)* Ear drops.

PATHORÁ ਪਠੋਰਾ } *s. m. f.* A young  
 PATHORÍ ਪਠੋਰੀ } he-goat, a young  
 cock; a very young person.

PATHRÁH ਪਥਰਾਹ *s. m.* Stoning:—  
*pathráh dená* or *karní*, *v. a.* To stone.

PATHRAILÍ ਪਥਰੇਲੀ }  
 PATHRÍLÍ ਪਥਰੀਲੀ } *a.* Stony.

PATHRÁUNÁ ਪਥਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 stone.

PATHRÍ ਪਥਰੀ *s. f.* A small stone,  
 a flint; the gravel; stone in the bladder;  
 Vesical Calculus.

PATHWÁÍ ਪਥਵਾਈ *s. f.* Moulding  
 bricks, cowdung; dressing timber;  
 wages for the same.

PATHWAIYÁ ਪਥਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* One  
 PATHWAYYÁ ਪਥਵੱਯਾ } who makes  
 up cowdung into cakes, a brick maker;  
 a hewer of timber.

PATHWÁUNÁ ਪਥਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 cause to be made (cowdung into cakes,  
 earth into bricks); to cause to be hewn.

PATÍ ਪਤੀ } *s. m.* A lord, a master, a  
 PATI ਪਤਿ } husband, an owner.

PATI ਪਤਿ *s. f.* Honour, respect; *i. q.*  
*Pat.*

PATÍ ਪਾਤੀ *s. f.* A letter, an epistle,  
 correspondence:—*khetí, pátí, bentí aur*  
*ghore ká tang, ápsa haithín. kījýe tén*

*jincaké dhang.* Cultivation, correspon-  
 dence, prayers, and seeing to the girth of  
 your horse, should all be done with  
 one's own hand, and that is the way to  
 live (properly.)

PATÍÁHAR ਪਟਿਆਹੜ *s. f.* A rope  
 or hip strap to prevent a load from slipp-  
 ing forward.

PATÍÁNÁ ਪਤਿਆਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 soothe.

PATÍARÁ ਪਤਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* Trust, con-  
 fidence, belief, dependence.

PATIAUHRÁ ਪਤਿਔਹਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
 PATIAURÁ ਪਤਿਔਰਾ } younger  
 brother of a husband's or wife's father.

PATÍÁUNÁ ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To con-  
 fide in, to trust, to believe, to depend on;  
 —*v. a.* To inspire confidence.

PATIBIRTÁ ਪਤਿਬਿਰਤਾ *s. f.* Corrupt-  
 ed from the Sanskrit word *Patibard.* A  
 chaste woman, a woman faithful to  
 her husband.

PATIGGAR ਪਤਿੱਗਰ *s. m.* The guilt  
 supposed to be incurred in receiving  
 alms.

PATIGGRÍ ਪਤਿੱਗਰੀ *s. m.* } One who  
 PATIGGRO ਪਤਿੱਗ੍ਰੋ *s. f.* } receives  
 alms incurring as is supposed, a measure  
 of guilt thereby.

PATÍHS ਪਤੀਹਸ *s. f.* A younger  
 sister of a husband's or wife's father; *i. q.*  
*Patís.*

PATÍJ पतीज *s. f.* Faith, belief, trust, confidence.

PATÍJNÁ पतीजना *v. n.* To believe, to trust in, to confide in, to rely upon.

PATÍL पतील *a.* Thin, flimsy, of poor texture (cloth.)

PATÍLÁ पतीला *s. m.* A wide mouthed metallic pot made of copper (*degchá, dechkhá,*)

PATÍLÁ पतीला *s. m. (M.)* A flat board fastened upright at the end of the *gádhí* or driving-seat of a well, it serves the driver as a backboard.

PATÍR पतीर *s. m.* Dough in which there is no yeast.

PATÍRÁ पतीरा *a., s. m.* Without yeast, unleavened; also the same as *Kúndar* which see.

PATÍS पतीस *s. f.* The same as *Patíshl*; a medicinal herb (*Aconitum Heterophyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*) found in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The root is very bitter, and in Hazara is given for the eruptive fevers of children; in Chamba it is taken for indigestion. From some parts of the hills it is largely exported to the plains, where it is medicinally used. As a tonic and febrifuge it is undoubtedly of some value. It unlike the other members of the Aconite family is non-poisonous.

PATIT पतिउ *a.* See *Patat*.

PATISHṬÁ पतिषटा } *s. f.* See  
PATISTÁ पतिमटा } *Partishṭá.*

PATJHÁR पतझर *s. f.* The falling of leaves, the season when the trees shed their leaves; the losing of one's good name.

PATKÁ पटका *s. m.* A cloth worn round the waist, a girdle, a coarse kind of turban given to wrestlers

PATKANÁ पटकना *v. a.* To dash against anything, to throw on the ground with violence, to knock;—*v. n.* To fall to the ground.

PATKÁUNÁ पटकाउना *v. a.* To dash, to throw down.

PATKÍ पटकी *s. f.* Falling down, dashing on the ground; deceit, trick, fraud:—*patkí deṭí*, *v. n.* To dash on the ground, to throw against anything with violence:—*patkí mērní*, *v. a.* To throw one's self on the ground.

PATLÁ पतला *a.* Thin, lean, weak; rare, subtle.

PATLÁÍ पतलायी *s. f.* Thinness, leanness, fineness.

PATNÁ पटना *v. n.* To be paid, to be obtained; to agree together, to be struck or closed.

PÁTNÁ पाटना *v. n.* To be torn, to be rent, to split, to burst, to break.

PATNÁLÁ पतनाला *s. m.* A spout, to carry water off from the roof of a house, a conduit.

PATNÍ पतनी *s. f.* A wife—*patnī patigro*, *s. m.* That which is given to the family Brahman by a bridegroom to expiate the supposed sin of having received a wife.

PÁTŇÍ ਪਾਤਣੀ *s. f.* One who lives near a ferry, bridge; being near a ferry.

PATŌHLÁ ਪਟੋਹਲਾ *s. m.* } The clothes  
PATŌHLÍ ਪਟੋਹਲੀ *s. f.* } of a doll.

PATŌHLÍ ਪਟੋਹਲੀ } *s. m.* One who  
PATŌHYÁ ਪਟੋਹਯਾ } strings pearls,  
PATŌÍ ਪਟੋਈ } a maker of  
PATŌIN ਪਟੋਇਣ } silk fringe and  
tape, a man who works in silk.

PATOHU ਪਤੋਹੁ *s. f.* A son's wife (not much used, provincial); *i. q.* *Partoh.*

PATORNÁ ਪਤੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To wet (green ears of corn.)

PATPATŪLÁ ਪਤਪਤੂਲਾ *s. m.* The same as *Párylá* which see.

PATPHERÁ ਪਟਫੇਰਾ *s. m.* One who prepares silk for spinning and weaving.

PATRÁ ਪਤਰਾ } *s. m. f.* The Cinna-

PATRAJ ਪਤਰਜ } *momum albiflorum*,  
Nat. Ord. *Hauraceæ*, considered hot and  
cardiac, used in digestive and splenic  
diseases, cardiac nervine and uterine dis-  
orders, as an antidote in cases of snake  
bite and opium poisoning.

PATŖÁ ਪਟਠਾ *s. m.* A plank on which a washerman beats his clothes; a plank to sit on.

PATRÁHŇÁ ਪਤਰਾਹਣਾ *v. n.* (K.)  
To go bare foot.

PATŖANḠ ਪਟਰੰਗ } *s. m.* A silk-  
PATŖANḠGÁ ਪਟਰੰਗਾ } dyer.

PATŖÁNÍ ਪਟਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* A favourite queen.

PATŖER ਪਤਰੇਰ *s. m.* (M.) A father's brother's son, cousin.

PATRÍ ਪਤਰੀ *s. f.* A thin slip of iron, such as is nailed round packing cases or to keep two broken bits of wood together; *i. q.* *Pattrí.*

PATŖÍ ਪਟੜੀ *s. f.* A narrow board or plank; the banks of a canal; a road way for foot passengers; a small board on which Hindus sit while performing religious ceremonies; a four cornered stick on which shoe makers trim their leather;—(M.) A flat square locket of gold or silver hung round the neck attached by rings to a thick silk chain; also worn hanging on the forehead by women. *Pattris* are generally worn in sets of three, a large one between two smaller ones. A *pattrí* is intended to contain an amulet; hence it is often called *tawís* or *phull* which is really the name of the amulet inside a fine variety of roofing and paving tile.

PATRÍS ਪਤਰੀਸ *s. f.* The same as *Pattris* which see.

PATRÍYÁ ਪਤਰੀਯਾ *s. m.* (M.) A father's brother, an uncle.

PATROTÁ ਪਤਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* (M.) An earthenware kneading-dish:—*áwanjo sajjano ghar bār tuddáá, khaó pto dpyá, tawwá patrotá asddá.* Come and go, my friends; my house and all in it is yours; but eat and drink your own things; baking-plate and kneading-dish is all I will give.—Song of the inhospitable *Zimáádr.*

PÁTSÁH ਪਾਤਸਾਹ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
PÁTSHÁH ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ } from the Persian

word *Bádsah.* A king, a sovereign, a ruler:—*pát sháh gardí, s. f.* The overturning of a monarchy; *c. w. honí, paigí.*

PÁTSÁHÍ ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ } *s. f.* A king-

PÁTSHÁHÍ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ } dom, an em-  
pire, a realm; royalty; reign, a kingly government;—*a.* Imperial, royal.

PATSAN ਪਤਸਨ *s. m.* The same as *sankuká* in *Say* which see.



**PATT ਪਟ** *s. f.* Silk; the thigh; the breadth (of cloth); a sandy plain; digging; a board;—*a.* Upside down, overturned, lying on the face with the back up; wicked; an imperative of *v. n.* *Pattāḍ*:—*pattḍ bastar, s. m.* A silk cloth:—*pattḍ pau, pattḍ punḍ, pattḍ pau, pattḍ paun, s. m.* Deceit, trick, fraudulent dealing, wickedness:—*pattḍ pattḍ, part.* Dug, having dug;—*ad.* Quickly, soon, rapidly; distinctly:—*pattḍ pherā, s. m.* One who prepares raw silk for spinning, weaving:—*pattḍ rang, pattḍ ranggī, s. m.* A silk dyer.

**PATT ਪਤ** *s. m.* A leaf; a ball of tobacco prepared for the pipe;—*s. f.* Syrup, the various consistencies of the juice of the sugarcane during the process of boiling it down:—*pattḍ pattḍ dhūndāḍ, v. n.* To search under every leaf, to seek with great care and diligence:—*pattḍ chapḍ jāḍ, chapḍ hūḍ, v. n.* To be over boiled, to be burnt, to lose the natural taste.

**PATT ਪਾਟ** *s. f.* Division, branch.

**PATTÁ ਪਤਾ** *s. m.* A leaf:—*pattā chogḍī, s. f. lit.* Leaf cropping; the term applied in *Bara Bangulāḍ* to the tax paid by shepherds for their sheep runs:—*haije ká pattā, s. m.* See *Runggrā*.

**PATTÁ ਪਟਾ** *s. m.* A deed, particularly a title deed to land or a deed of lease.

**PATTAL ਪਤਲ** *s. f.* A platter made of leaves of the *Butea frondosa* sewed together with bits of straw and used by Hindus; leaves sewed together and used to line grain pits; a door made of thatch, mats; entertainments given to Brahmans:—*baddal wanjan ubhār, pattal mūdḍh mār; baddal wanjan ḍalāḍ, ikk pakeḍḍ panj pakḍ.* If clouds go to the east, you may overturn your leaf platters (*i. e.*, you will have nothing to eat). If clouds go to the west, then cook for five (where) you cook for one (*i. e.*, there will be much rain and a good crop.)

**PATTAN ਪੱਤਣ** *s. m.* A landing place, a quay, a ferry, a ford, a pass, a bathing place on a river side, a place where the shore is smooth and hard, and the water fordable, any place where a river is crossed.

**PATTANÍ ਪੱਤਣੀ** } *s. m.* One who  
**PATTUNÍ ਪੱਤੁਣੀ** } lives near a ferry, bridge.

**PATTAR ਪੱਤਰ** *s. m.* The same as *Pattāḍ*; (*M.*) the flag of wheat:—*mīt pattar, s. m.* The same as *Múkri*:—*tīl pattar, s. m.* A small tree, the same as *Maḍḍar* which see.

**PATTARÁ ਪੱਤਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Palm leaf fibre, the term is used largely in the Muzaffargarh District.

**PATTH ਪੱਠ** *s. f.* A young goat that has not yet begun to give milk; a pullet.

**PATTH ਮਥ** *s. f.* Food suitable for an invalid.

**PATTHÁ ਪੱਠਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn on the arm above the elbow; a young he-goat; a young cock; a stem or blade of grass; a young man under twenty or twenty-five; a mass of molasses candy drawn and worked by confectioners on a peg driven into a post; a tendon; a nerve, a ligament, a muscle; a leaf of tobacco;—(*M.*) a very fatal disease which attacks cattle after they have eaten *jawḍr* which has been insufficiently watered, or immature turnips. The disease is common in the Panjab. There are three theories as to the cause: that it is due to the presence of a bacillus; that insufficient irrigation develops a poison in the *jawḍr*; and that the animals die from gaseous expansion of the stomach caused by eating large quantities of green fodder to which they are not accustomed:—*jai kún laggḍ patthḍ, phul ture ná sagḍ.* Neither amulet nor charm will avail the animal attacked by *patthḍ*.—Prov.

**PATTHÁ पथ** *s. m.* The piece of wood in the centre of a lower millstone in which the iron pin is set, the wooden brace with which a millstone when broken is joined and held together.

**PÁTHHÁ पाँचा** *s. m.* A dried cake of cowdung.

**PATTHAR पथर** *s. m.* A stone; a precious stone; *met.* anything hard, troublesome; —*a.* Hard, inflexible; hard-hearted, cruel; heavy:—*patthar chaffi*, *s. f.* A species of fish; an inhabitant of a stony country, i. e., the hills;—*a. (lit. a stone-licker.)* Covetous, avaricious; stingy, miserly:—*patthar chauth*, *s. f.* The fourth day of the second fortnight in *Bhádron*. It is considered a bad omen to see the moon on this day, if one has not previously seen her on the second day of this fortnight, and, to neutralise its malign influence, the unlucky person throws stones into his neighbour's house. The abuse he receives in return wards off the evil effects. Hence the name *Patthar chauth*:—*patthar man*, *s. f.* A shrub (*Callicarpa incana*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceae*) frequent in the outer Himalaya. In Hazarā the leaves heated are applied to rheumatic joints:—*patthar par*, *v. n.* To fall (stones, hail stones):—*patthar phor*, *s. m.* A stone-cutter.

**PATTHÍ पथी** *s. f.* The mould board of a plough.

**PÁTHHÍ पाँची** *s. f.* Dried cakes of cowdung.

**PATTHÍ पंठी** *s. f.* A girl not yet come to maturity; a kind of scythe the teeth of which are like a saw.

**PATTHNÁ पथना** *v. a.* To make up cowdung into cakes, to make any thing of earth (as bricks); to dress timber roughly

with an axe; to fix, to determine, to intend; to supply, to plan, to plot, to counsel, to scheme.

**PATTHNÁ पठना** *v. a. (M.)* To send.

**PATTHRÁ पथरा** *s. m.* See *Páchan*.

**PÁTHHÚ पाँधु** *s. m.* One who works cowdung into cakes.

**PATTÍ पंठी** *s. f.* Part, portion; a share in a village; in the Thal a level space of land free from sand-hills and suitable for wells, a thin plate or strip of iron; a plane bit, a metallic band; a letter, an epistle, a thin chip or scale separated from the surface of anything; the leaf of the cotton plant mixed in small bits with the cotton; a leaf; the chaff of pulses as *dál*, *urá*, *múng*; a painful swelling in the throat (in the last sense; *c. w. paintán* in the plural):—*pattí dár*, *s. m.* A shareholder:—*pattí dári*, *s. f.* Sub-division in a village held on shares:—*pattí Kashmirí*, *s. f.* See *Shargar*:—*sitáwarpattí*, *s. f.* The same as *Sougarādal*; *Sanmáli* which see.

**PATTÍ पंटी** *s. f.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth, a bandage; the side piece of a bedstead; a wooden slate; a quarter or section of a place, a row or cluster of houses; a breadth of cloth; a plate; a portion of a woman's hair when parted and combed towards each side; a mass of molasses candy worked by confectioners on a peg driven into a post; a cricket bat; a kind of coarse tape; a copper plate on which astronomical calculations are engraved; (*M.*) a strip or division of land, a strip of cloth or of metal. In the parts of the Multan district irrigated by canals it has a special meaning. The whole of the cultivated land is divided into separate estates called *khásh* (wells) and *pattis*; *khásh* is an estate with a well in it; *pattí* an estate with no well and dependent on canal water for its irrigation.

**PATṬNÁ ਪਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To dig, to dig up, to eradicate, to up root ; to open.

**PATTRÁ ਪੱਤਰਾ** *s. m.* A leaf ; the leaf of a book :—*pattrá honá*, *v. n.* To flee in haste, to disappear :—*til. pattrá*, *s. m.* The same as *Padlá* which see :—*tre pattrá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Trifolium pratense*, *T. fragiferum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosa*) growing in parts of the N. W. Himalaya up to the Indus :—*tri pattrá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Marsilea quadrifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Marsileaceae*) abundantly growing in water throughout the Panjab plains. This is the *nardoo* famous as furnishing a sort of food from its tubers to famished travellers in Australian wilds. The plant is eaten as a pot-herb in some parts of India.

**PATTRÍ ਪੱਤਰੀ** } *s. f.* An almanac ; a let-  
**PATTRÍ ਪੱਤਰੀ** } ter ; (in *compos.*) a paper, a document, a writing ; pieces of iron put on boxes, boards and doors ; leaves of pulses ; wheat bran more than usual in quantity as when wet grain is ground ;—(*M.*) Leaves of *Moṭh* or of sugarcane. *Moṭh pattrí* is first rate fodder ; sugarcane *pattrí* is only used as fuel for boiling the cane-juice.

**PATTU ਪੱਤੂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A small field.

**PATṬÚ ਪੱਟੂ** *s. m.* A kind of woollen cloth, having several breadths of *paṭṭí* sewed together ; a worthless, knavish, wicked man.

**PATÚÁ ਪਟੂਆ** *s. m.* *Paṭohá*.

**PATÚÁHAN ਪਟੂਆਹਣ** } *s. m.* The  
**PATÚÁHAN ਪਟੂਆਹਾਂ** } womb,  
the belly ; properly *Peṭwáháṇ*.

**PATUKÁ ਪਟੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A cloth girdle, a coarse kind of turban given to wrestlers ; *i. q.* *Paṭhá*.

**PATWÁ ਪਤਵਾ** *s. m.* The *Hibiscus abdariffa*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*. Said to have been introduced from the West Indies. Is cultivated for its succulent acid red calyces, which make excellent jelly.

**PATWÁHAN ਪਟਵਾਹਾਂ** *s. f.* The belly, the womb.

**PATWÁÍ ਪਟਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Digging ; wages for digging.

**PATWANT ਪਟਵੰਤ** *f.* } *a.* Honourable,  
**PATWANTÁ ਪਟਵੰਤਾ** *m.* } respectable.

**PATWÁR ਪਟਵਾਰ** *s. f.* The office of a *Paṭwári*.

**PATWÁRÍ ਪਟਵਾਰੀ** *s. m., a.* Government official who acts as village accountant. He is responsible for keeping the village accounts, noting changes in the list of proprietors, keeping the land records and accounting between the headmen or *lambardárs* and the proprietors for the share of land revenue paid by each.

**PATWÁRAN ਪਟਵਾਰਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Paṭwári*.

**PATWÁUNÁ ਪਟਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be dug.

**PAU ਪੈ** *s. m.* A place where water is gratuitously served out as an act of merit ; the Ace in certain card games.

**PÁU ਪਾਉ** *s. m.* A quarter.

**PAÚÁ ਪਉਆ** *s. m.* One who gives drink to travellers, or cattle, for the sake of acquiring merit, either for himself

or his employer ; a wooden sandal ; the Ace in certain games ; a quarter of a seer weight.

PAUDDÁ पैँडा *s. m.* A foothold cut in a wall or a steep hill.

PAUH पैँह *s. f.* Dawn, early in the morning :—*pauh phatṣṭi*, day-break.

PAUHAL पाँहल } *s. f.* The initiatory rite of Sikhism :—*pauhal parshád*, *s. m. met.* A beating with a shoe ; *c. w. deṭṭi*, *laiṭṭi*. Also see *Pahul*.

PAUHAR पैँहर *s. m.* A full watch :—*pauhar bhar*, *pauhar sárá*, *s. f.* A watch ; *i. q. Pahir*.

PAUHBANNHNÁ पैँहबन्नना } *v. a.*  
PAUH LÁUNÁ पैँहलाना } To sit in ambush, as a hunter ; to form a settled purpose to do a thing so as not to be turned aside from it.

PÁUK पाँक *s. m.* Purulent matter, (properly *Pák*.)

PAUKHÁ पैँहा *s. m.* An influence supposed to be exerted by the person who happens to come along first after one has begun any work ; (*c. w. deṭṭi*) ; a foot, a foot-step ; *i. q. Pokhá*.

PAUKHAR पैँहर } *s. m.* A hopple.  
PAUKHUR पैँहुर }

PÁULÁ पाँला } *s. m.* A four anna bit.  
PAULÁ पैँला }

PÁULÍ पाँली } *s. f.* A four anna  
PAULÍ पैँली } piece, a quarter of a rupee ;—*s. m.* One who weaves the kind of silk called *Daryáí*.

PÁULÍ पाँली *s. m. (M.)* A weaver :—*páulí charhe shikár*, *Maulá khair gujára* ! Lord preserves us ! the weaver is going out hunting :—*áp páulí te Sayad naukár*. Himself a weaver and he has a *Sayad* for his servant.—*páulín de Pathán wagári*. What ! a *Pathán* the forced labourer of weavers !—Prov.

PAULLÁ पैँला *s. m.* A shoe.

PAUN पैँ *s. m.* A term in certain card games ; an ace ; (*M.*) saffron :—*paungar*, *s. m.* A dyer :—*paun bárán*, *s. m.* Twelve aces.

PÁUN पाँ *s. m.* A foot (especially in poetry) ; in prose usually *pair*.

PAUN पैँ *s. f.* Wind, air :—*paun chakkí* ;—*s. f.* A windmill.

PAUNÁ पैँना } *v. n.* To fall, to lie  
PAUNÁ पँना } down, to be ill ; *i. q. Paṭṭá* ;—*s. m.* Three quarters, a quarter less than a unit.

PÁUNÁ पाँना *v. a.* To find, to obtain ; to put, to cast ; to pour ; to put on clothes, to dress, to clothe one's self, to wear.

PAUNÁN पैँना *s. m. (M.)* A quarter less. *Paunán* differs from *Munnán* which also means a quarter less, in that *Munnán* is used with units and *Paunán* with the other numbers, two, three. Thus *Munnán* seer  $\frac{1}{4}$  ser ; *paunán dú ser*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  seer ; but *munṇán dú ser* is never allowable.

PAUNCHÁ ਪੈਂਚਾ *s. m.* A leg of a pair of trousers.

PÁUND ਪਾਉਂਦ } *s. f.* The foot of a  
PÁUNDÍ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ } bedstead; *i. q.*  
*Paind.*

PAUNDÁ ਪੈਂਡਾ *s. m.* See *Ponnd.*

PAUNDUR ਪੈਂਦੁਰ *s. m.* (M.) See *Pain-*  
*dar.*

PAUNE ਪੈਂਏ *a.* A quarter less than the number immediately after, as *pauṇe tann.*

PAUNHCHÁ ਪੈਂਹਚਾ *s. m.* The foot of a dog, cat, fox, and similar animals; the wrist.

PAUNHCHNÁ ਪੈਂਹਚਣਾ *v. a.* To approach, to arrive, to reach.

PAUNHCHÍ ਪੈਂਹਚੀ *s. f.* A bead ornament for the wrist.

PAUNKHÁ ਪੈਂਖਾ *s. m.* See *Paukhá,*  
*Pokhá.*

PAUNKHAR ਪੈਂਖੜ *s. f.* See *Paukhar.*

PÁUNT ਪਾਉਂਤ } *s. f.* See *Paind.*  
PÁUNTÍ ਪਾਉਂਤੀ }

PÁUNTÁ ਪਾਉਂਟਾ } *s. m.* An ornament  
PÁUNTE ਪਾਉਂਟੇ } or ornaments worn  
on the feet.

PAUNWAN ਪੈਂਵਣ *v. n.* (M.) To fall,  
*Present participle: paundá; Future: paunṣán; Past participle: piá.* Its most common use is with parts of the other verbs, and has the effect of intensifying their meanings, as:—*medá pai piá ándá, khar thí pasíá.* My husband is coming, stand aside:—*dhai pausi.* It will fall:—*chafúrá bhanij piá.* The pitcher was broken.

PAUR ਪੈੜ } *s. m.* A hoof (of a  
PÁUR ਪਾਉੜ } horse, ass):—*paur*  
*márdá, v. a.* To paw (a horse):—*paur*  
*sáng, s. m.* A long ladder, stairs, steps;  
*met.* a long man.

PAURÍ ਪੈਰੀ *s. f.* (M.) A variety of wheat.

PAURÍ ਪੈੜੀ } *s. f.* A step, a ladder,  
PAURÍ ਪਉੜੀ } a stair case; a gen-  
eration; division of the Granth cor-  
responding to a verse:—*paurí láuní,*  
*v. a. lit.* To put a ladder against a wall;  
to conclude the recitations of the Granth  
by repeating a verse—done by musicians.

PÁWÁ ਪਾਵਾ *s. m.* The foot of a bed-  
stead, or chair.

PAWAH ਪਵਹ *s. f.* (M.) The manured  
lands round towns and villages.

PÁWAK ਪਾਵਕ *s. f.* Fare.

PÁWAN ਪਾਵਨ *v. a.* (M.) To throw;  
to pour; to put on as clothes, to wear.  
*Present participle: penṛá; Future: pesán;*  
*Past participle: páyá.* Páwan is the  
causal of Páwan, to fall:—*pahíle kúlhlé*  
*áttá páwan pichche káñdhe phiráwan.*  
First put flour in the safe; afterwards  
send out the invitations.—Prov. Don't  
invite your guests till you have the

means of entertaining them :—*pāre har koḥ, thamkāwe koḥ*. Every woman wears (anklets), but only some can make them tinkle :—*chhapar peṇḍī ghagrā*. She wears a petticoat like the roof of a house.—Song.

**PAWAN पवण** *s. f.* Wind, air :—*pawāṇ chakkī, s. f.* The wind mill.

**PAWĀNDĪ पवांसी** *s. f.* The foot of a bedstead.

**PAWANNE पवने** *s. m.* The same as *Waṇḍak; Pamanks* which see.

**PAWĀR पवार** *s. m.* The *Cassia tora*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, a warm remedy used in Gout Sciatica and articular pains.

**PAWĀS पवाम** *s. m.* See *Pawār*.

**PAWĀUNĀ पवउणा** *v. a.* (caus. of *Pāuṇḍ*) To cause to put.

**PAWITTAR पवित्र** *a.* Pure, clean, holy, undefiled :—*pawittartāī, s. f.* See *Pawittartā*.

**PAWITTARTĀ पवित्रता** } *s. f.* Pu-  
**PAWITTARTĀĪ पवित्रतायी** } rity,  
cleanness, holiness.

**PAWITTRĀ पवित्र** *s. m.* A ring made of the grass called *dabbh*, and worn on the fourth finger, on occasion of presenting certain offerings.

**PĀYĀ पाया** *s. m.* A quarter of a seer.

**PĀYĀN पायां** *s. f.* See *Pāidāṇ*.

**PAYYAL पयल** *a.* Idle, lazy, slothful (spoken of men or the lower animals.)

**PE पे** *s. m.* See *Palādar, Dhānnī*.

**PECH पेच** *s. m.* A screw; a fold, a twist; (especially of a turban); a quirk, a quibble; confusion and want of straight forwardness in speaking, subtlety, deceit; intricacy, in any matter of business; any trick in wrestling :—*pech dār, a.* Screw shaped, made with screws (machinery); confused, not clear (a statement, conversation, accounts; deceitful, involved :—*pech ghech, s. m.* Want of clearness, subtlety, deceit, intricacy, confusion :—*pech kas, s. m.* A screw-driver :—*pechmān, pech wās, pech mānī, a.* Made with a screw; wanting in clearness (language) :—*pechmās, pechmānī, pechwās, pechwānī, s. f.* A huggā with a long snake-like pipe :—*pechwās, pechwānī, a.* Made with a screw; *c. w. deṇḍ, paṇḍ*.

**PECHĀ पेचा** *s. m.* A small turban; a strip of gold cloth wrapped round the turban; entanglement of the thread of two paper kites when made to cut each other.

**PECHĀRIKKĪ पेचारिकी** *s. f.* See *Pachchārikkī*.

**PECHAS पेचम** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**PECHASH पेचम** } from the Persian  
word *Pechish*. Gripping at stool, tenesmus, dysentery.

**PECHHRĪ पेहरी** *s. f.* A kind of granary constructed with withes of bamboos; *i. q.* *Peṛā*.

**PECHĪLĀ पेचीला** *a.* Deceitful, subtle.

**PEDĪ पेडी** *s. f.* The young tobacco shoot that springs up after cutting.

**PEDŪ पेडू** *s. m.* The surface of the belly below the navel.

**PEHLĀ पेहला** } *s. m.* See *Pīlār*.  
**PEHLAR पेहलर** }

**PEIL MUNĐÍ** **येष्टिल मुंडी** *s. f.*  
The *Tanacetum vulgare*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae* used medicinally in Kashmir.

**PEIN** **येष्ट** *s. f. (M.)* A pelican. The oil extracted from a pelican. This is supposed to cause broken bones to join, and to be so powerful that if rubbed on the palm of the hand it will come out at the back.

**PEJO** **येने** *ad. (M.)* At all, entirely (always used with negative sentences.) :—*ret pejo nindar nahin di.* Last night sleep did not come at all.

**PEK** **येक** *s. m.* A small rather slender shrubby plant *Plectranthus rugosus*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* abundant in the Panjab Himalaya and occurring in the Salt Range. In places it is used as bedding to keep away fleas.

**PEKÁ** **येका** } *a.* Of or belonging  
**PEKKÁ** **येका** } to a father :—*guggi*  
*penken gat ná gai hikho jihín.* It is all one whether the dumb woman go to her father's house or not.—Prov. used of persons who sulk.

**PEKE** **येके** } *s. m.* See *Peuke*.  
**PEKKE** **येके** }

**PEKHNÁ** **येधना** *s. m.* } An image  
**PEKHNÍ** **येधनी** *s. f.* } used in certain shows; a puppet; used also in anger and contempt of an oppressor;—*v. a.* To see.

**PEKRÍ** **येकरी** *s. f. (M.)* The unripe fruit of *Wag* tree. See *Wag*.

**PELNÁ** **येलटा** *v. a.* To thrust, to put forward, to show, to cause to press upon.

**PELÚ** **येलु** *s. m.* One who shoves, or causes to press upon.

**PEM** **येम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Parem*. Love, affection.

**PEMÍ** **येमी** *s. f.* A lover, an affectionate person.

**PEN** **येन** *s. f. (M.)* The hole in the iron of a mattock (*kahi*) in which the woollen handle is fixed.

**PENDÁ** **येन्दा** *s. m.* } The bottom  
**PENDÍ** **येन्दी** *s. f.* } of a tub or other vessel, the bottom of a boat.

**PENÍ** **येनी** *s. f.* The same as *Nágdau* which see.

**PENJÁ** **येन्ना** *s. m.* One who cards cotton;—*s. f.* A machine for carding cotton.

**PENJHÚ** **येन्हु** *s. m.* Ripe fruit of *Karir* tree, (leafless Caper) possessing strong constipating properties.

**PEORÍ** **येरती** *s. m.* A precipitate collected and dried from the urine of cows fed on mango leaves. It is called *Hardwari*. *Wílayatí Peorí* is Chrome yellow (Chromate of Lead).

**PEPRÍ** **येपज़ी** *s. f.* Flakes of dried mud crinkled by the action of the sun where water has been standing; cakes of sugar that adhere to the cloth placed beneath the mass in the process of separating molasses.

**PER** **येज़** *s. m.* The box of tools of a goldsmith, or blacksmith; a small box in

which scales are kept; a tree or stem of a tree.

**PERÁ** **पेड़ा** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; the lump of dough taken from the mass at one time for a cake or loaf:—*phandá perá, s. m.* A mass of soaked and mashed *ddl* sent to friends before a wedding.

**PERÍ** **पेड़ी** *s. f.* A small tool box; (K.) a granary made of withes.

**PEROÁDHÍ** **पेरोआही** *s. m.* (M.) A tracker.

—**PERÚ** **पेरु** *s. m.* A turkey.

**PERÚ** **पेरु** } *s. m.* (K.) A granary  
**PERÚÁ** **पेरुआ** } constructed of withes.

**PES** **पेस** } *prep. ad.* Before, in front  
**PESH** **पेस** } of, forward:—*pesh dúnd,*  
*v. n.* See *dúnd*:—*pesh jánt, challat, v. n.*  
To have effect, to be effective:—*pesh kabaj, s. f.* A dagger.

**PESHÁ** **पेसा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Peshah*. Work, art, business; harlotry (commonly used in this last sense):—*shágird peshá, s. m.* Menial and house servants; domestics.

**PESHÍ** **पेसी** } *s. f.* Trial, investiga-  
**PESHÍN** **पेसी** } tion:—*peshiweld, s. m.*  
**PESÍ** **पेसी** } A little after midday,  
(the second Muhammadan prayer.)

**PET** **पेट** *s. m.* The belly, the abdomen, the stomach; the womb, pregnancy:—*pet gharotí dd, (lit. the scrapings*

*of the womb.)* The last child used of a child born subsequently to others when the age of the mother precludes the hope of further offspring:—*pet karnd, v. a.* To impregnate. See *Dhiddh*:—*petndí hond, v. n.* To be enceinte, to be pregnant:—*pet pdind, v. n.* To continue to live, to live from hand to mouth.

**PETÁ** **पेटा** } *s. m.* The filling of  
**PETTÁ** **पेटा** } cloth, the wool, cross

threads in weaving; breadth, extent; a gut, tripe; amount of a man's possessions, wealth, property; charge, care, keeping:—*tdndn petá reshám dd hai.* Its warp and wool are of silk.—Prov. referring to a person's ancestors on both sides being well born, but more often used ironically of persons of low descent on both sides:—*petá ratthá, s. m.* A glutton; one so poor as to be in want of food, and who therefore from a sense of want thinks of nothing else.

**PETÍ** **पेटी** } *s. f.* A girdle, a belt, a  
**PETTÍ** **पेटी** } surcingle; the ammunition  
box on a gun carriage; the string  
by which a nightingale is held:—*petí baggd, s. m.* White-bellied.

**PETÍ** **पेती** *a.* Bilious, having a tendency to bilious disorders:—*petí subhá, subháu, jussá, s. m.* A bilious temperament, an inability to bear a high degree of heat.

**PETLÁ** **पेटला** *a.* Even, level, sloping slightly; (a ferry, ford or bathing place where there is little or no descent to the water.)

**PETRÁ** **पेटरा** *s. m.* The belly.

**PETTHÁ** **पेठा** *s. m.* The fruit (*Benincasa cerifera*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae* culti-



vated for the sake of the gourd :—*petthá mathidi*, *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat :—*petthe dí mathidi*, *s. f.* The sweetmeat made of this gourd coated with sugar.

PETTHAR **पेथर** } *s. m.* A plant,  
PETTHRÍ **पेथरी** } the same as  
*Dháp* which see.

PETÚ **पेटु** *s. m.* A glutton.

PEU **पेउ** *s. m.* A father.

PEUKE **पेउके** *s. m.* A father's family, including not only the parents, but also brothers and sisters, of the collateral branches (used usually by a wife.)

PEUND **पेउंट** } *s. f.* A graft; join-  
PEWAND **पेईंट** } ing, piecing (cloth):  
—*peund karní, cháhará, láungí, v. a.* To graft; to piece.

PEUNDÍ **पेउंटी** } *a.* Belonging to a  
PEWANDÍ **पेईंटी** } graft, produced  
by a grafted tree :—*peundí karná, v. a.*  
To graft.

PEUSÍ **पेउमी** *s. f.* A cake fried in *ghí*, a doughnut.

PEWÁ **पेवा** *s. m.* A swelling on one side of the throat, the quinsy; (*M.*) cotton-seed.

PEWÍ **पेवी** *s. m. f.* Cotton-seed, a blight on sugar cane, an insect eating the heart of the cane; *i. q.* *Kachrá*.

PEWRÍ **पेवरी** *s. f.* A wafer pasted by Hindus on the forehead.

PEYÁ **पेया** *a.* Of or belonging to the family of one's father (used by a woman.)

PHABÁU **हषाउ** *s. m.* An ornate appearance.

PHABÁUNÁ **हषाउना** *v. a.* To adorn, to embellish.

PHABBNA **हँषटा** } *v. n.* To  
PHABBJÁNA **हँषनाटा** } look well,  
PHABNA **हषटा** } to look

beautiful, handsome, fine, fair; to be seemly, to have a becoming appearance, to be well set off by one's dress and ornaments; to be profitable, to turn out well; to be proper and convenient; to be made away with dishonestly.

PHABÍÁ **हषीला** *a.* Good looking, ornate, well attired.

PHÁÐAN **हाडन** *s. f.* } In certain  
PHÁÐDÍ **हाडी** *s. m.* } games with  
*cowris*, the person who has come farthest short of the mark :—*pháddí honá, painá, v. n.* To fail utterly in any undertaking.

PHADDAR **हँदर** *a.* Very fat and ugly, worthless, destitute of energy.

PHADLAINÁ **हदलैना** *v. a.* To catch, to seize.

PHADRÚL **हदरुल** *s. f.* A quarrel, a dispute, an uproar.

PHÁG **हारा** *s. f.* The *Holí*, the festival of the *Holí*, so called because held in the month of *Phaggá*; the fruit of the *Phagwára* (*Ficus caricoides*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*). It is eaten by the people.

PHAGGAN ਫੱਗਣ } *s. m.* The name  
PHAGGUN ਫੱਗਣ } of a Hindu month,  
from the middle of February to the mid-  
dle of March.

PHAGLÚ ਫਗਲੂ *s. m.* A kind of bam-  
boo in the Kangra District.

PHAGÚÁ ਫਗੁਆ *s. m.* The *Holi* festi-  
val (so called because held in the month  
of *Phaggun*); a present made during the  
festival.

PHAGÚRÁ ਫਗੂੜਾ } *s. m.* See *Phág*.  
PHAGWÁRÍ ਫਗਵਾੜੀ }

PHAGWÁRÁ ਫਗਵਾੜਾ } *s. m.* A tree  
PHAGWÁRÍ ਫਗਵਾੜੀ } (*Ficus carica*,  
*F. caricoides*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) com-  
monly cultivated in the gardens in the  
Panjab plains. Its fruit is eaten by the  
people.

PHÁH ਫਾਹ *s. m.* Hanging, choking :  
—*pháh dená*, *v. a.* To hang :—*pháh soṭṭá*  
*márná*, *v. n.* To speak carelessly and  
without thinking, to speak at random.

PHAHÁ ਫਹਾ *s. m.* A cotton roll,  
a small bunch of cotton for a sore, a  
plaster; *i. q.* *Phaihá*, *Phahá*.

PHÁHÁ ਫਾਹਾ *s. m.* Snaring, hanging,  
choking; a noose, a halter; a roll of  
cotton; a plaster :—*pháhe dená*, *v. a.* To  
hang.

PHAHÁÍ ਫਹਾਈ *s. f.* Ensnaring,  
entrapping; wages for the same.

PHAHÁUNÁ ਫਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To entangle,  
to ensnare, to impede, to cause to stick.

PHÁHÍ ਫਾਹੀ *s. f.* A noose, a snare, a  
halter for hanging; entanglement, diffi-  
culty; *c. w.* *láuní*.

PHAHÍÁ ਫਹਿਆ *s. m.* The same as  
*Phahá* which see :—*phahíá láuná*, *v. a.*  
To apply a roll of cotton to a wound.

PHÁHNÁ ਫਾਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To ensnare,  
PHÁHUNÁ ਫਾਹੁਣਾ } to entangle, to  
choke, to bring into difficulty.

PHÁHORÁ ਫਾਹੜਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden  
scraper with which stables or cow-sheds  
are cleaned; *i. q.* *Bhahaurá*.

PHÁHURÁ ਫਾਹੁੜਾ *s. m.* } An instru-  
PHÁHURÍ ਫਾਹੁੜੀ *s. f.* } ment for  
removing manure from a stall, a wooden  
scraper.

PHAIHÁ ਫੈਹਾ *s. m.* A plaster; a small  
bunch of cotton; *i. q.* *Phahá*, *Phahíá*.

PHAIL ਫੈਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
English word Fire. Fornication; a made  
up story, deceit; time or turn for the  
discharge of semen (*c. w.* *karná*, *macháu-  
ná*, *rachná*); abundance :—*jis kí mail uská*  
*phail*. He who has manure has abun-  
dance.—Prov.

PHAILAN ਫੈਲਣ *a., s. f.* Bad, deceit-  
ful; a wretch.

PHAILÁR ਫੈਲਾਰ *s. m.* Spreading,  
luxuriance, increase, extension.

PHAILÁRNÁ ਫੈਲਾਰਣਾ *v. n.* To spread  
out, to increase, to improve, to flourish,  
to grow, to be fruitful.

PHAILÁU ਫੈਲਾਉ *s. m.* Spreading,  
luxuriance, profusion, increase, expansion,  
extension, diffusion, publication.

**PHAILÁUNÁ** फैलाउना *v. a.* To spread, to extend, to make branch out; to scatter, to publish; to calculate, to work out.

**PHAILÁUN** फैलाउट *s. f.* Extension, extent, spreading.

**PHAILÍ** फैली *a.* Bad, deceitful, unprincipled; a rake, a wretch.

**PHAIN** फैंट *a.* Excellent, great, superior; *c. w. honá, hojád.*

**PHAINCHÁ** फैंचा *s. m.* A bale of raw silk.

**PHAINSLÁ** फैंसला *s. m.* A decree, a decision, a settlement; *c. w. karnd.*

**PHAKAINT** फकैउ *s. f.* A thrower of a spear or javelin.

**PHAKAR** फकर *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Pakar*. Seizing, laying hold of, acquiring, discerning, ascertaining, detecting, criticising, objection; insisting on a thing, not letting go, holding fast to.

**PHAKARÁÚ** फकराउ *s. m.* One who causes to be seized, one who brings into the hands of another;—*a.* Fit to be seized, likely or liable to be seized.

**PHAKARNÁ** फकरना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Pakarnd*. To seize, to hold, to obtain, to acquire.

**PHAKÁUNÁ** फकाउना } *v. a. (caus.*  
**PHAKÁ DENÁ** फका देना } *of Phakk-*  
*gá).* To cause to eat by throwing into

the mouth, to give anything to be eaten in this way; to administer (medicine).

**PHAKÍR** फकीर *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
**PHAKÍRNI** फकीरनी *s. f.* } ed from  
the Persian word *Faqír*. A mendicant, a devotee, a *faqír*. See *Fakír*.

**PHAKÍRÍ** फकीरी *s. f.* See *Fakírí*.

**PHAKK** फॅक *s. f.* A gentle shower; fine chaff of rice or barley;—*ad.* Quickly:—*phakk paigí, v. n.* To rain gently, to drizzle.

**PHAKKÁ** फॅका *s. m.* The quantity of grain thrown into the mouth at once; the grain given periodically by farmers to the village carpenter, blacksmith, and menial servants, &c.—*phakká ku, ad.* About a handful, a small quantity of grain:—*phakká ná chhadá, v. n.* To be entirely ruined:—*phakká ná rahá, v. a.* To have lost all:—*dá, phakká, s. m.* Grain produce.

**PHAKKAR** फॅकर *s. f.* Wrangling, mutual abuse, raillery; an abuser, an indecent chatterer.

**PHAKKAR** फॅकर *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Fagar*. A genuine *faqír*; an honourable, liberal, and kindly disposed person:—*phakkar lok, s. m.* The same as *Phakkar*.

**PHAKKARÍ** फॅकरी *s. f.* Destruction; abuse, dishonour, defamation, injury; treating with rudeness, quarrelling (commonly *Phakkarí khudá, kharábí*.)

**PHAKKARĪANÁ** फॅकरिआना *a.* Droll, playful, disposed to ridicule; a jester, a buffoon; wages for destroying, defaming.

PHAKKARYÁ फक्कर्या *s. m.* An abuser, an indecent talker.

PHAKKÍ फक्की *s. f.* Medicine consisting of several drugs pulverized and mixed together; *c. w.* *Phakkṇá*.

PHAKKṆÁ फक्कना *v. a.* To throw anything into the mouth from the palm of the hand; to take medicine; to squander.

PHAKRÁ फक्करा *s. m.* The *Premna Arborea*.

PHAKRÁÍ फक्करायी *s. f.* Causing to be seized, delivering over to one; wages for the same:—*phakráí dení, kháñtí, v. a.* To be caught or seized.

PHAKRÁUNÁ फक्कराउना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Pakráí*. To cause to be apprehended, to give into one's hands, to hand over, to bring to one's knowledge, to cause to be understood, to explain.

PHAKKU फक्कु *s. m.* (K.) Threshing floor; the fees of a *Chaukidár*, blacksmith, carpenter given thence.

PHAL फल *s. m.* Fruit; advantage, result, consequence, reward; moral; a blade, a spear head; (*in comp.*) fold; as *chau phal*, four fold of a knife or sword; (M.) the blade of a sickle; the iron or wooden pin connecting the two pieces of the shaft:—*phaldár, a.* Fruitful, prolific:—*phal dátd, s. m.* (Pot) A ploughshare:—*phal-wáñ, a.* Fruitful.

PHÁL फाल *s. f.* A small wedge; (corruption of the Persian word *Fál*) an omen, an augury, a presage, a divination; *c. w.* *páuní, paigí*.

PHÁLÁ फाला *s. m.* The coulter of a plough, a ploughshare:—*pháláí jágá, v. n.* To be cut or wounded with the coulter of a plough.

PHALÁ फला *a. (in comp.)* Fold;—*chaw-phalá, s. m.* Fourfold (used only of cloth); the same as *Phuláht*.

PHALÁHAL फलाहल } *s. f.* Edible  
PHALÁHAR फलाहार } fruits, vege-  
PHALÁHÁR फलाहार } tables; law-  
PHALÁIR फलाहिर } ful food for  
Hindus on fast days as buckwheat;  
*kháñtí, kurní; i. q.* *Phalohár*.

PHALÁÍ फलायी *s. f.* Copulation of cows, buffaloes; wages to a herdsman for the same.

PHALÁN फलान *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fulán*. *Membrum virile* (abusive), the organs of generation:—*phalán thok, s. m.* The same as *Phalán*.

PHALÁNÁ फलाना *s. m.* }  
PHALÁNÍ फलानी *s. f.* } See *Faláná*.

PHALÁNGH फलाङ्ग *s. f.* Jumping, leaping, a jump, a leap.

PHALÁR फलार *s. m.* Expanse, spreading out, enlargement.

PHALÁU फलाउ *s. m.* Spreading, scattering, expanse.

PHALÁUNÁ ਫਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spread, to scatter, to prolong; to cause to copulate; (used of buffaloes, cows.)

PHALAUŘÍ ਫਲੌਰੀ *s. f.* A fritter made of the meal of gram.

PHALHÁ ਫਲੁਹਾ *s. m.* } A wicker gate,

PHALHÍ ਫਲੁਹੀ *s. f.* } passage; a square

wooden frame slightly loaded, drawn by oxen treading out grain, a threshing frame:—*phalhe ndl, v. n. (M.)* To thresh with the *Phalhé*.

PHALÍ ਫਲੀ *s. f.* A peas cod, a single plantain; a bean; the seed-pod of any leguminous plant, but particularly of peas; a loop; a stick of lac; the seed vessel of *múg, mánh, harudnh*;—(*M.*) The piece of wood connecting the ties of the *baip*:—*phali gúdr, s. f.* A tall plant (*Cyamopsis psoraloides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), occasionally cultivated as a hot weather crop for its pulse, west to the Ravi. Its stem and leaves appear to be officinal:—*maror phali, s. f.* See in *Maror*:—*múg phali, s. f.* See in *Múg*.

PHÁLÍ ਫਾਲੀ *s. f.* A small coultter. In Karnal a species of chloride of Ammonium.

PHALIÁ ਫਲਿਆ *s. m. (K.)* A path or passage through a hedge round a house.

PHALIÁT ਫਲਿਆਟ } *s. m.* The hull  
PHALIÁT ਫਲਿਆਤ } of certain kinds  
of pulse; the broken shreds of the pods and stalks of pulses.

PHALÍRÁ ਫਲੀਰਾ *s. m.* A plough share.

PHALÍRÍ ਫਲੀਰੀ *s. f.* An old worn out ploughshare.

PHALLÍ ਫੱਲੀ *s. m. (M.)* Husks of *mánh, múg, moḥ, rawán* and *chaul* without grain.

PHALJÁ ਫਲਜਾ *s. m.* The same as *Dúdfra*s which see.

PHALNÁ ਫਲਨਾ *v. n.* To bear fruit; to have the itch, small-pox, boils:—*phaliá phullíá hoḡd, v. n.* To be fruitful or luxuriant, i. e., to have children.

PHANGRÁ ਫਨਗਰਾ *s. m.* The *Tribulus lanuginosus* and *T. Restris*, Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ* used as a diuretic.

PHALOHIR ਫਲੋਹਿਰ *s. m. (M.)* A mallet, the head of which is curved and the handle fixed in the centre, used to break clods and to consolidate the slopes of water channels.

PHALOHÁR ਫਲੋਹਾਰ *s. f.* See *Phaldhar*.

PHALORÁ ਫਲੋਰਾ *s. m.* } A wooden  
PHALORÍ ਫਲੋਰੀ *s. f.* } hoe or scraper.

PHALRÁJÁ ਫਲਰਾਜਾ *a.* Fruitful.

PHÁLRÍ ਫਾਲਰੀ *s. f.* A diaper, a clout.

PHÁLSÁ ਫਾਲਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Fálsah*. The name of a small tree (*Grewia Asiatica*, Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceæ*) commonly cultivated in the plains for its pleasantly acid small fruit, also the name of the fruit. The leaves and buds are used medicinally. There are two varieties the *Shakare* and the *Sharbali*.

PHÁLU ਫਾਲੁ *s. m.* A ploughshare.

PHALÚHÁ ਫਲੁਹਾ *s. m.* A small burning coal, a blister caused by a burn; cloth tied at intervals and dyed so as to leave rows of white spots; also the name of the *Phálsá*.

PHALUHÁR ਫਲੁਹਾਰ *s. f.* See *Phald-har*.

PHALÚHMAN ਫਲੁਹਮਣ } *s. f.* A  
PHALÚHMANÍ ਫਲੁਹਮਣੀ } tender  
twig, the extremity of a branch or vine.

PHALWÁN ਫਲਵਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of good grass. (*Andropogon Bladhii*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*.) It makes excellent sweet hay, not so fragrant or tender as English hay, but still not to be despised. It is found mixed with *Ohhenbar* and *Kéú*.

PHÁMÁN ਫਾਮਾਂ *a.* Tired, wearied; *i. q.* *Pháwán*.

PHAMB ਫਬ } *s. f.* A fine kind of  
PHANB ਫੰਬ } hair, a product of  
PHANBH ਫੰਭ } Thibetan shawl goat.

PHAMBÁ ਫੰਬਾ } *a.* Slightly twisted  
PHANBÁ ਫੰਬਾ } (yarn); a roll of  
PHANBHÁ ਫੰਭਾ } wool or cotton pre-  
pared for spinning; a small wad of cotton.

PHÁMPLÍ ਫਾਮਪਲੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* A shrub (*Berchemia sp.* Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*) which is not uncommon from the Sutlej to the Chenab. In most places the small black fruit is only eaten by goats, in a few also by man.

PHAN ਫਣ } *s. f.* The hood head of a  
PHANU ਫਣੁ } Cobra.

PHÁNÁ ਫਾਨਾ } *s. m.* A wedge, a pin,  
PHÁNÁN ਫਾਨਾਂ } a peg; obstruction,  
hindrance; (*M.*) an inner vertical piece of wood connecting the upper and lower cross bars of a yoke and preventing their

separation. *Phánd* is also the peg which keeps the cross bars of the rake and scraper from slipping off the handle.

PHANAKNÁ ਫਣਕਣਾ *v. n.* To rise, to improve in one's circumstances.

PHÁNCHÁ ਫਾਂਚਾ *a.* Having crooked feet, walking with the toes turned outward.

PHAND ਫੰਦ *s. m.* Art, handicraft; deceit, fraud, artfulness.

PHANDÁ ਫੰਦਾ *s. m.* A noose, snare, net, trap:—*phandé wichch phandá*, *v. n.* To be caught in a snare.

PHANDAN ਫੰਦਣ *a., s. f.* Artful, false; a deceitful woman.

PHANDAR ਫੰਡਰ *a.* Barren, unusually tardy in bearing (used of the lower animals); (*M.*) a cow or buffalo, which has ceased from age to yield milk or to calve.

PHANDÁUNÁ ਫੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to acquire without labour.

PHANDHÁ ਫੰਧਾ *s. m.* A snare, a trap, entanglement, difficulty.

PHANDHAK ਫੰਧਕ } *s. m.* A bird  
PHANDHUK ਫੰਧੁਕ } snare; a  
fowler, a hunter.

PHÁNDHAN ਫਾਂਧਣ *s. f.* } A bird-  
PHÁNDHÍ ਫਾਂਧੀ *s. m.* } catcher,  
an ensnarer, a captivator.

PHANDHNA ਫੰਧਣਾ *v. a.* To ensnare, to noose;—*v. n.* To jump, to leap.

PHANDNA ਫੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To cheat, to deceive.

PHANDNA ਫੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To acquire without labour; to strike, to beat severely.

PHANGGAN ਫੰਗਣ } *a., s. m.* Cunning, shrewd,  
PHANGGUN ਫੰਗੁਣ } managing, dexterous; a cunning man, a smart child (used ironically of a stupid person.)

PHANGGH ਫੰਘ *s. m.* A wing.

PHANK ਫਾਂਕ } *s. f.* A slice, a  
PHANKAR ਫਾਂਕੜ } piece, a portion,  
a division.

PHANKRA ਫਾਂਕੜਾ *s. m.* } A vain  
PHANKRI ਫਾਂਕੜੀ *s. f.* } boaster,  
PHANKRIYA ਫਾਂਕੜੀਆ *s. f.* } a fop.

PHANYAR ਫਨਯਰ *s. m.* The cobra, *Naja Tripudians.*

PHANI ਫਣੀ *a.* Flat headed (a snake); also (in comp.) *Phan* like:—*nágphaní*, *s. f.* The flat-leaved cactus.

PHANNA ਫਾਨਾ } *s. m.* See  
PHANNAN ਫਾਨਾਂ } *Pháná.*

PHANNÚ ਫੱਨੁ *s. m.* Advantage, profit; *c. w. páungá, phiká, khoká.*

PHANPHANA ਫਣਫਣਾ *a.* Half-dried, damp.

PHANPHANAUNA ਫਣਫਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To raise the hood (a Cobra); to throw up foam and scum, to boil.

PHANSI ਫਾਂਸੀ *s. f.* A noose, a snare, a halter for hanging; *i. q. Phási.*

PHANT ਫਾਂਟ *s. f.* A piece, a part; the arm of a river; a bad woman.

PHAPARCHOR ਫਪਰਚੋਰ *s. m.* The same as *Líchakhro* which see.

PHAPHAR ਫਾਫਰ *s. m.* The same as *Ogal* which see.

PHAPHARTÁLIYA ਫਫੜਤਾਲੀਆ *a.* (*M.*) See *bárántáliá* in *Bárán.*

PHAPHIAUNA ਫਫਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To be swollen, to be inflamed.

PHAPHOR ਫਫੋਰ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) *Urginia Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*, a kind of morel which grows in the Salt Range.

PHAPHRÁ ਫਫਰਾ } *s. m.* The same  
PHÁPHRÁ ਫਾਫਰਾ } as *Tarúmbá, úgal*, which see; buckwheat in the Simla district.

PHAPRUSÁG ਫਪਰੂਸਾਗ *s. m.* A Plant (*Pharbitis, nil*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*) not uncommon in the Siwalik tract up to near the Indus. The seeds are purgative, and are found in all *Bazars*. This plant, when young, is used on the Bias as a pot-herb.

PHAPHRE ਫਫੜੇ *s. m.* Flattery, falsehood, deceit:—*phappre hatthá*, *s. m.* A flatterer, a deceiver, an artful person.

**PHAR** **ਫਰ** *s. m.* The shoulder-blade :

—*phar phar. ad.* See *Pharan pharan* :—  
*tilphar, s. m.* A plant, the same as *Pallú*  
which see.

**PHAR** **ਫਰ** *s. m.* A gaming place ;  
trick, fraud, deceit ; false pomp ;—*s. f.*  
A side piece in the frame of a cart ;  
boasting :—*phar machdūḡḡ, jagdūḡḡ, v. a.*  
To get up a system of fraud :—*phar*  
*mārd, v. a.* To boast, to swagger :—  
*phar wikhdūḡḡ, v. a.* To make a great  
show of what one has.

**PHĀR** **ਫਾੜ** *s. f.* One part of any thing  
split or slit in pieces.

**PHĀRĀ** **ਫਾੜਾ** *s. m.* Solder.

**PHARĀ** **ਫਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A woodenscraper ;  
a flag.

**PHARĀHĀ** **ਫਰਾਹਾ** *s. m.* } A noose,  
**PHARĀHĪ** **ਫਰਾਹੀ** *s. f.* } a snare,  
a hindrance, an impediment ; *c. w. pāḡḡḡ,*  
*pāḡḡḡ.*

**PHARAGGARĀ** **ਫਰੱਗਰਾ** *a. (K.)* Light  
as of dawn, or of a candle in a dark room.

**PHARĀÍ** **ਫਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Causing .to be  
seized, delivering over ; reward for seiz-  
ing ; *i. q. Phakḡḡí.*

**PHARĀKĀ** **ਫਰਾਕਾ** *s. m.* The drying  
of anything, sunning with a view to dry-  
ing ; the shining out of the sun on a  
rainy day, the scattering of clouds after  
rain.

**PHARAKKĀ** **ਫਰੱਕਾ** *s. m.* See *Pharkā.*

**PHARAKNĀ** **ਫਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To wink,  
to flash, to quiver, to move, to shake one's

self ; to be separated, to have a difference  
with any one, to make a difference.

**PHĀRAKNĀ** **ਫੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To flutter,  
to quiver, to throb, to palpitate, to twitch,  
to shrug the shoulders ; to flap the  
wings ; to shake the ears (as a dog does).

**PHARAN** **ਫਰਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To be well-to  
do, to be powerful. *Present participle :*  
*phardḡḡ ; Future : pharsān ; Past participle :*  
*pharid.*

**PHARAN PHARAN** **ਫਰਨ ਫਰਨ** *ad.*  
Gently, smoothly, evenly, continuously.

**PHARAR** **ਫਰੜ** *a.* Barren, unusually  
tardy in bearing ; (applied to the lower  
animals.)

**PHARĀÚ** **ਫਰਾਉ** *a.* Fit to be seized,  
liable to be seized ;—*s. m.* One who  
delivers over.

**PHARĀUNĀ** **ਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause  
to be seized, to deliver over, to give in  
charge.

**PHARBĀ** **ਫਰਬਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Farbah.* Fat, fleshy.

**PHARDĀ** **ਫਰਦਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A rich well-  
to do man.

**PHARH** **ਫੜ** *s. f.* A piece of board in  
the wheel of a spinning wheel ; boasting,  
prating.

**PHARH** **ਫਰੁ** *s. m.* The shoulder-blade.

**PHARHÍ** **ਫਰਹੀ** *s. f.* A small shield  
used in fencing ; an enlarged spleen.



PHARHO ਫਰਹੋ *s. m.* Advantage, use, gain, profit, advancement, exaltation; *c. w. páuná.*

PHÁRÍ ਫਾੜੀ *s. f.* A small piece of anything, a bit, a fragment, a section or natural division of fruit, vegetables:—*phárí dár, a.* Having sections or divisions.

PHARÍ ਫਰੀ *s. f.* A small shield used in fencing; *i. q. Pharká.*

PHARJÍ ਫਰਜੀ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Farzín*. The *Wazír* in chess corresponding to the *Bishop*.

PHARKÁ ਫਰਕਾ *s. m.* Clearing up of the sky, shining out of the sun on a rainy day; drying of the ground or clothes after rain; a drill for boring iron:—*pharká honá, v. n.* To become dry; *i. q. Pharakká.*

PHARKÁ ਫੜਕਾ *s. m.* One side of a thatch; a piece of old cloth; oppression, cruelty:—*pharká ná kháuná, v. n.* To die suddenly without a struggle:—*pharká chakká, v. a.* To oppress; to exhibit one's own pomp and glory.

PHARKÁUNÁ ਫੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to flutter, to make to twitch.

PHARKÁUNÁ ਫਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To wink one's eyes.

PHARKÍ ਫੜਕੀ *s. f.* Oppression, tyranny, injustice; flapping the wings:—*pharkí lainí, v. a.* To flap the wings, to flounce, to writhe:—*pharkí painá, painí, v. a.* To be dead; to be ruined (a curse).

PHARKNÁ ਫੜਕਣਾ *s. m.* A skirt piece of a *chapkán* or native coat; a side of a shoe.

PHARMÁ ਫਰਮਾ *s. m.* A pattern used for shaping different pieces of timber for furniture; (corruption of the English and Latin word *Form*) a form of matter, set up in type for printing a form sheet.

PHARMHNA ਫਰਮੁਣਾ *v. a.* To attend to, to be inclined towards.

PHARNÁ ਫੜਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
PHARLAINÁ ਫੜਲੈਣਾ } seize, to catch, to hold.

PHÁRNÁ ਫਾੜਣਾ *v. a.* To tear, to rend:—*phárxkháuná, v. a.* To devour:—*phár síttá, máiná, v. n.* To tear, to rend.

PHARNÁHÍ ਫਰਨਾਹੀ *s. m.* A cross-cut saw set in a rectangular frame.

PHARNÁHUNÁ ਫਰਨਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To ensnare; to marry.

PHARO ਫਰੋ *s. m.* Profit, advantage, success; *c. w. páuná.*

PHAROLNÁ ਫਰੋਲਣਾ *v. a.* To turn over in search of anything, to turn up, to scratch, to scatter.

PHARPHAND ਫਰਫੰਦ *s. m.* Falsehood, guile, deceit.

PHARPHANDAN ਫਰਫੰਦਣ *s. f.* }  
PHARPHANDÍ ਫਰਫੰਦੀ *s. m.* }  
PHARPHANDÍÁ ਫਰਫੰਦੀਆ *s. m.* }  
A deceitful, dishonest person, a deceiver, a swindler, a rogue.

PHARPHARÁT फरफराट *s. m.* Flapping the wings; dress, attire, worldly goods.

PHARPHARÁUNÁ फरफराउना }  
PHARPHAR KARNÁ फरफर करना }  
*v. n.* To flap the wings.

PHARPHARYÁ फरफरया *s. m.* A vain boaster.

PHARS फरस } *s. m.* Corruption of  
PHARSH फरस } the Persian word  
*Farsh.* A carpet, pavement; *i. q.* *Farsh.*

PHARS फरस } *s. f.* *Labia vulvae*  
PHARSÁN फरसं } *pl.* *mulieris.*

PHARSÍ फरमी } *a.* Corrupted from  
PHARSHÍ फरमी } the Persian word  
*Farshí.* Flat bottomed (*a huqqá.*)

PHARÚ फारु *s. m.* One who splits, divides, tears, devours.

PHARWÁNH फरवांग *s. m.* A species of fir tree.

PHARYÁ फरया *s. m.* The keeper of a gaming house; a vain boaster.

PHASÁÍ फसायी *s. f.* Ensnaring, entrapping; wages for the same.

PHASAKKAR फसकर *s. m.* Sitting on the ground with the legs stretched out; *c. w.* *márná.*

PHASÁÚ फसाउ *s. m.* One who impedes or causes to stick, a hinderer, an interferer;—*a.* Likely to stick or be impeded, liable to be entangled.

PHASÁU फसाउ *s. m.* Entangling, involving, hindering; *c. w.* *pádeṇá.*

PHASÁUNÁ फसाउना *v. a.* To ensnare, to entangle, to cause to stick, to impede.

PHASKÁ फसका *s. m.* Mud spread on the roof of a house.

PHASNÁ फसना *v. n.* To stick fast, to be caught; to stick (as in mud or narrow passage); to be ensnared, to be entangled or involved (in a calamity); to be impeded, to be imprisoned.

PHASPHASÁU फसफसाउ *s. m.* Entanglement, engrossment in business, so as to be unable to leave a place.

PHASRÚK फसरुक *s. m.* The same as *Giddar tamákú*; *Rewandchíní* which see.

PHASSRÁ फसर *s. m.* Fine chaff, especially of rice or barley; also *Bhassrá.*

PHASTÁ फसता *s. m.* A quarrel; mud spread on a roof.

PHAT फट *s. f. m.* A split, a severance, disunion.

PHÁT फाट *s. m.* A beating; *c. w.* *paṇí, khání*;—*s. f.* (*M.*) A branch of a river, the side channel:—*jeṇhá dí nahín trapdá, pháṭ kíá tarsi.* How will he who cannot jump the water course of a well swim across an arm of the river.—Prov.

PHAT फट *s. m.* The lower-cross bar of a yoke.

PHATĀK ਫਾਟਕ *s. m.* Disunion, a breach; a gate, a large shutter, the gates of a railway crossing.

PHATĀK ਫਟਕ *s. m.* Crystal.

PHATĀKĀ ਫਟਾਕਾ *s. m.* A single shake of a winnowing instrument; a crack, the sound of anything splitting; *c. w. lāṇḍā*.

PHATĀKNĀ ਫਟਕਣਾ *v. a.* To winnow, to separate the chaff from grain; to shake, to cause to rattle;—*v. n.* To shake, to tremble; to go, to enter into a place difficult of access.

PHATAN ਫਟਣ *v. a.* To wound.  
*Present participle: phatēṇḍā; Future: phatēsāṇ; Past participle: phatīā:—bhalā dilbar tusāḍe ishk phatīāṇ, siwā tede badhesim kauṇ phatīāṇ. Indeed, sweet-heart, your love has wounded me, except you, who will bind bandages on me?—Song.*

PHATE ਫਤੇ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fatah*. Victory, success:—*fate hoṇī, v. n.* To be conquered:—*fate karṇā, v. a.* To conquer:—*fate nasīb, a.* Victorious:—*fate pāṇī, v. n.* To get or obtain a victory:—*Wāhgurā jī ká khālsā Wāhgurā jī kī fate. lit. The Khalsa is of the Guru and victory be to the Guru.* The usual Sikh salutation:—*Phate bulāṇḍ, v. a.* To use the Sikh salutation.

PHATIKK ਫਤਿੱਕ *s. m.* Space, distance.

PHATKĀ ਫਟਕਾ *s. m.* The writhings of a dying body, the throes of death; winnowing grain:—*phatkā nā khāṇḍā, v. a.* To die instantaneously and without a struggle:—*phatkā lāṇḍā, v. a.* To winnow grain.

PHATKAN ਫਟਕਣ } *s. m.* Chaff  
PHATKUN ਫਟਕੁਣ } separated from grain in winnowing.

PHATKARĪ ਫਟਕੜੀ *s. f.* Alum.

PHATKĀRNĀ ਫਟਕਾਰਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
PHATKĀUNĀ ਫਟਕਾਉਣਾ } shake, to winnow; to beat.

PHATMER ਫਤਮੇਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Francoëuria crispa*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) common all over in the Panjab plains. In the Salt Range the dried plant is bruised and applied as a vulnerary to bruises of bullocks.

PHATNĀ ਫਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be split, to be rent or torn, to burst, to turn out, to issue, to separate; to turn or become sour (as milk); to disagree with, to turn from:—*phatā purāṇḍā, s. m.* Cast off clothes.

PHATNĀ ਫਾਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be torn; to be disunited.

PHATPHATĀUNĀ ਫਟਫਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To beat with a shoe; to rebuke.

PHATṬ ਫੱਟ *s. m.* A board, a plank, a cut, a sword wound:—*phatṭ lagṇḍā, v. n.* To be wounded with a sword:—*phatṭ mārṇā, wāhṇḍā, v. n.* To cut with a sword or other edged instrument:—*māwāṇ dā hāṇ phatṭ, te bāḷāṇ dā hāṇ wāṭṭ.* The heart of mothers is a wound; the heart of children is as hard as a twisted rope.—Prov.

PHATṬĀ ਫਾੱਟਾ *a.* Ragged and torn.

PHATṬAR ਫੱਟੜ *a.* Wounded.



PHATṬĪ ਫੱਟੀ *s. f.* A piece of board ;  
a strip of cloth ; a small board for writ-  
ing on.

PHATṬNÁ ਫਾਟਣਾ *v. a.* To beat.

PHATṬNÁ ਫੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To cut with  
a sword or other edged instrument.

PHATÚR ਫਤੂਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Fatúr*. Insurrection,  
disturbance, mutiny ; *i. q.* *Fatúr*.

PHATÚRÍ ਫਤੂਰੀ } *s. m.* A  
PHATÚRÍÁ ਫਤੂਰੀਆ } mutineer.

PHAUH ਫੌਹ *s. m.* Cheating, lying to  
obtain profit ; *c. w.* *mámdá*.

PHAUHÍ ਫੌਹੀ *s. f.* A female jackal.

PHAUHRÁ ਫੌਹੜਾ *s. m.* See *Bahaurá*.

PHAUNṬÁ ਫੌਂਟਾ *s. m.* (M.) A  
bubble ; *i. q.* *Bulbulá*.

PHAUR ਫੌੜ *s. m.* Boasting ; deceit,  
falsehood.

PHÁWÂN ਫਾਵਾਂ } *a.* Tired, fatigued :  
PHÁWEN ਫਾਵੇਂ } —*pháwen* *houá*,  
*v. n.* To be tired.

PHAWHÍ ਫਵਹੀ *s. f.* A female jackal.

PHEDÚ ਫੇਦੂ *s. m. f.* The same as  
*Phagurá*, *Phág* which see.

PHENÍ ਫੇਣੀ *s. f.* A kind of doughnut  
or fritter, a sort of vermicelli or sweet-  
meat.

PHER ਫੇਰ *s. m.* A circuit, circumference,  
change, turn ; difficulty, perplexity ; —*ad.*  
Again, then : —*pher deṇá*, *v. a.* To im-  
part a circular motion to ; to give back, to  
turn : —*pher gher*, *s. m.* Circuit, going  
round and round, going backward and  
forward ; pretence, deception ; —*her pher*,  
*s. m.* The same as *Pher* : —*pher laiṇá*,  
*v. a.* To take back : —*pher wichch dṇṇá*,  
*v. n.* To be involved into difficulties.

PHER ਫੇੜ *s. f.* Evil doing, injury, mis-  
chief : —*pher nún pharṇá*, *v. a.* To reap  
the fruit of one's evil doings.

PHERÁ ਫੇਰਾ } *s. m.* Revolution, a cir-  
PHERE ਫੇਰੇ } cuit, a round, a trip ;

marriage (because the bridegroom with  
the bride following has to walk round in  
a small circle seven times) : —*pherí deṇá*,  
*v. a.* To revolve, to make a circuit ; to  
go around, to turn : —*phere jáṇá*, *phirṇá*,  
*v. n.* To go about peddling : —*pherá*  
*gherá*, *s. m.* Going round about, going a  
circuit, coming and going, intercourse : —  
*phere páṇṇá*, *v. n.* To come again and  
again.

PHERÍ ਫੇਰੀ *s. f.* A time, a turn, a trip,  
a revolution, a circuit ; hauling, begging :  
—*pherí gherí*, *s. f.* Going about, coming  
and going : —*pherí páṇṇá*, *v. n.* To go  
about begging : —*pherí phirṇá*, *v. n.* To  
walk ; to beg from door to door : —*pherí*  
*wdá*, *s. m.* One who goes regular rounds,  
a pedlar, a beggar.

PHERMÁN ਫੇਰਮਾਂ } *a.* Liable to be  
PHERWÂN ਫੇਰਵਾਂ } returned, that

which must be returned, alternative : —  
*phermán*, *pherwán chhullhá*, *s. m. lit.* (a  
moveable fireplace.) A man who is ever  
changing, siding sometimes with one,  
and sometimes with another : —*pherwón*  
*dojhwdá*, *s. f.* (M.) A cow or buffalo that  
allows herself to be milked only just  
after the calf has been sucking, and

then only for a little while till the calf is brought back again:—*phermán gherwán*, *pherwán ghermán*, *ad.* Alternately.

**PERNA** **हेनटा** *v. a.* To injure, to do mischief to, to spoil.

**PERNA** **हेरटा** *v. a.* To turn, to cause to revolve, to cause to make a circuit, to give back, to bring round:—*bahárt*, *baukar*, *jhárá pherá*, *v. a.* To sweep; to beat with a broom:—*juttí pherá*, *v. n.* To beat with a shoe:—*pochchá pherá*, *v. n.* To whitewash (especially with a light coloured earth):—*tamáchá pherá*, *v. a.* To strike.

**PESAKLÁNE** **हेमकलाने** *s. m.* The same as *Lának*, *Lágá* which see.

**PHET** **हेट** *s. f.* Girding the loins, ad-dressing one's self to any business; a wicked woman.

**PHETTA** **हेटा** *s. m.* } Calamity, difficul-

**PHETTI** **हेटी** *s. f.* } ty; (*c. w. paigá*, *paigá*); a disease to which camels and dogs are especially subject. It occurs in the rains, also at commencement of the hot weather when the camels are laden with heating goods. It is due in the rains to noxious exhalations and attacks of mosquitoes. This is a lingering disorder and the animal generally dies. It eats little, stays out in the sun and becomes a mere bag of bones. The skin shrivels up;—*a.* Unprofitable, useless; crooked, to one side, not straight; not to the purpose; (*K.*) level (a road.)

**PHI** **ही** } *s. f.* Doubt, objection; *i. q.*  
**PHIH** **हीग** } *Fi.*

**PHIDÁ** **हिसा** *s. m. (M.)* A small ash-coloured bird with a long tail.

**PHIDDA** **हिडा** } *a.* Having crooked  
**PHIDDI** **हिडी** } feet; turned down at  
the heel (a shoe.)

**PHIHNA** **हिरटा** } *v. a.* To  
**PHIH SITTA** **हिरमिटटा** } *crash*,  
to squeeze, to press.

**PHIHNA** **हीगटा** *a.* Flat nosed.

**PHIKK** **हिक** *s. m.* Want of taste or re-lish, insipidity; coolness between friends:—*phikk páugá*, *v. a.* To cause coolness between friends:—*phikk paigá*, *nikalá*, *v. n.* To occur (coolness between friends.)

**PHIKKA** **हिका** *a.* Insipid, distasteful; pale; cool with respect to friendship.

**PHIL** **हील** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Fil*. An elephant; *i. q. Fil.*

**PHILÁ** **हीला** *s. m.* The elephant in chess corresponding to the castle.

**PHILARNI** **हिलरनी** *s. m. (M.)* See *Kurelágá*.

**PHILHI** **हिली** *s. f.* Persuading, ex-citement; *c. w. dení*.

**PHILLH** **हिल्लु** *s. f.* A kind of sea shell.

**PHILLU** **हिल्लु** *s. f.* A shrub (*Hamiltonia suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*) com-mon in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its wood is very small, but in Chumba it is said to be used for mak-ing charcoal for gunpowder.

PHÍM ਫੀਮ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Afyán*. Opium. See *Afím*.

PHÍMAN ਫੀਮਣ *s. f.* } An opium  
PHÍMÍ ਫੀਮੀ *s. m.* } eater.

PHIMBHÁ ਫੀਮਭਾ *s. m.* A blister  
PHÍNBHÁ ਫੀਭਾ } however produced.

PHÍNCHÍ ਫੀਂਚੀ *s. f.* A small stick used in the game called *gediáq*.

PHIMHNÍ ਫਿੰਮੁਣੀ *s. f.* A fine eruption, a pimple.  
PHIMMHANÍ ਫਿੰਮੁਣੀ

PHIND ਫਿੰਡ *s. m.* A play ball:—  
*phind khúndí, s. f.* Playing with ball and bat.

PHINDÁK ਫਿੰਦਾਕ *s. m.* A tree (*Craegus oxyacantha*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) not uncommon from the Ravi westward, and found in the Suleman Range. On the Chenab particularly the fruit is large and worth eating.

PHINSÍ ਫਿਨਸੀ *s. f.* See *Phimbhú*.

PHIPHRI ਫਿਫਰੀ *s. f.* A disease of horses.

PHIPHNI ਫਿਫਨੀ *s. f.* The same as *Mamrál* which see.

PHIPP HAR GALLHÁ ਫਿਫਰਗੱਲੁਹਾ *a.* Having swelled cheeks.

PHIPP HAR ਫਿਫਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
PHIPP HAR ਫਿਫਰਾ } lungs.

PHIR ਫਿਰ *vd.* Again; then, afterwards, after that, what next:—*phir áwád, v. n.* To come again, to come back:—*phir jáwád, v. n.* To turn back, to return, to turn away, to turn:—*phir phir, ad.* Over and over again, often, repeatedly, many times:—*phir wí, ad.* Once more, still, yet, notwithstanding;—*intj.* What again!

PHIRÁHÍ ਫਿਰਾਹੀ *s. f. (M.)* A town crier, a drummer.

PHIRÁIT ਫਿਰਾਇਤ *s. m.* One who sells goods from house to house, a pedlar.

PHIRAT ਫਿਰਤ *s. m.* Turning, rambling, going about; exchange, return:—*phirat ghírat, s. f.* Going and coming, going about.

PHIRÁU ਫਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* Turning.

PHIRÁÚ ਫਿਰਾਉ *a.* Not to be relied on, changeable, fickle; a woman who repeatedly disappoints hopes of pregnancy.

PHIRÁUN ਫਿਰਾਉਣ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
PHIRAUN ਫਿਰੌਣ } ed from the Arabic word *Faraun*. Pharaoh; *met.* an untrustworthy, faithless person; a proud man.

PHIRÁUNÁ ਫਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to turn, to cause to walk about.

PHIRÁUTÍ ਫਿਰਾਉਟੀ *s. m.* A small wheel like a *jhalhár* on the edge of a pond or *na'ah*, for raising water. It is worked by the foot.

PHIRHMANÍ ਫਿਰੁਮਣੀ } *s. f.* See  
PHIRMAHNÍ ਫਿਰਮੁਣੀ } *Phimhú*.

PHIRKÁ ਫਿਰਕਾ *s. m.* A ramble, a saunter, intercourse; (corrupted from the Arabic word *Firqah*) a sect, a tribe, a class.

PHIRKANÍ ਫਿਰਕਣੀ *s. f.* A revolving mould used in gilding; a revolving instrument used in twisting ropes, anything turning on an axis.

PHIRNÁ ਫਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To turn, to return, to go back, to ramble, to make a circuit, to walk; to abandon one's intentions, to bend, to be a wry or crooked: —*jhāre phirná*, *v. n.* To sit at stool.

PHIRNÍ ਫਿਰਨੀ *s. f.* A fine preparation of rice and milk congealed.

PHIRTÁ ਫਿਰਤਾ *s. m.* Return hire.

PHIRTÍ ਫਿਰਤੀ *s. f.* Turning, returning; exchange, return hire, a blight on cotton and young sugar cane occasioned by sand storms.

PHIRTÚ GHIRTÚ ਫਿਰਤੂ ਘਿਰਤੂ }  
PHIRTÚNGHIRTÚN ਫਿਰਤੂੰ ਘਿਰਤੂੰ }  
*a.* Changeable, unsteady, unsettled, moveable.

PHISAKLÁNÁ ਫਿਸਕਲਾਣਾ *s. m.* A plant burned for the manufacture of Soda.

PHÍSBEKKAR ਫੀਸਬੇਕਰ *s. m.* The same as *Sampní* which see.

PHISALAN ਫਿਸਲਣ *s. f.* A sloping place, a slippery ground.

PHISALNÁ ਫਿਸਲਣਾ *v. n.* To slip, to slide; to fail of an agreement, to fly from a bargain.

PHISALNÍ ਫਿਸਲਣੀ *a.* Slippery.

PHISLÁT ਫਿਸਲਾਟ *s. m.* Slipping, sliding.

PHISLÁUNÁ ਫਿਸਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to slip (caus. of *Phisalná*.)

PHISOK ਫਿਸੋਕ *s. m.* (M.) A plant (*Suseda fruticosa*) eaten by camels, used medicinally to relieve the load on the chest of pregnant women: —*phisok lání*, *s. f.* The same as *Phisok*.

PHISPISÁUNÁ ਫਿਸਫਿਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To give vent to suppressed emotions either in tears or language; to be on the point of crying.

PHISSNÁ ਫਿੱਸਣਾ *v. n.* To discharge matter (as a sore); to have the inside washed or squeezed out (as fruit); to be filled to overflowing; to burst (a melon.)

PHÍTÁ ਫੀਤਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Fítah*. Tape, ribbon; (M.) a wheel.

PHITAK ਫਿਟਕ *s. f.* A curse, a cursed condition; a bad habit.

PHITÁUNÁ ਫਿਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause milk to coagulate; to cause to be spoiled; to make proud.

PHÍTHUKÍ ਫੀਥੁਕੀ *s. j.* A thin elastic piece of wood from which missiles are ejected.

PHITKÁR ਫਿਟਕਾਰ *s. f.* A curse, a reprobate state, a bad habit.

PHITKÁRNÁ ਫਿਟਕਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To curse: —*phitkária hoiá*, *a.* Cursed (a term of abuse): —*phitte múnh*, *a.* A form of curse.

PHÍTKÍ ਫੀਤਕੀ *s. f.* A thin elastic piece of wood; *i. q.* *Phíthukí*.

PHITMÚNHÁN ਫਿਟਮੂੰਹਾਂ *s. m.* A whitlow.

PHITNÍ डिटनी *s. f. (Pot.)* The same as *Kokander* which see.

PHITṬ डिट *s. f.* Cursing:—*phitṭ jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* See *Phitṭḍ*.

PHITTHNÁ डिट्ठा *v. n.* To m a s h, to have the inside squeezed out, to discharge matter.

PHITṬNÁ डिट्ठा *v. n.* To be spoiled, to lose good qualities, to become insipid; to be cursed; to be coagulated (milk); to be proud.

PHITṬRÍ डिट्ठी *s. f.* A curse;—*phitṭrīḍā dá pheṭ*, *s. m.* A seditious, quarrelsome person.

PHOG डोग *s. m.* Refuse, dross; shallowness; *i. q. Phok*;—(M.) A shrub (*Calligonum polygonoides*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) that grows extensively in the *Thal* of Sindh *Sāgar Doāb*; (*Pot.*) also the same as *Phāg* which see.

PHOGALLÍ डोगली } *s. f. (M.)* The  
PHOGRÚ डोगरु } fruit of the *Phog*  
shrub which is made into bread or cooked as a vegetable.

PHOGRÍ डोगरी *s. f.* A climbing plant (*Ficus reticulata*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) found in the Panjab Sewalik tract up to near the Indus. It is browsed by goats.

PHOILSAH डैलिसाह *s. m.* Lightning struck.

PHOK डेक *s. m.* See *Phokaṭ*; also the same as *Phog* which see.

PHOKAṬ डेकट *s. m.* The mare left after extraction of juice or a tincture, is dregs, sediment.

PHOKÁ डेका } *a.* Empty, deprived  
PHOKAR डेकर } of juice, energy,  
without substance, insipid, tasteless,  
without influence.

PHOKHRAJ डेखराज *s. m.* A topaz, the varieties are *zāfrānī* and *sard*.

PHOKÍ डेकी *s. f.* A cupping horn; *c. w. lāuṇī*.

PHOKLÁ डेकला *a.* Ill-seasoned, unsavory, insipid; *i. q. Phuklā*.

PHOLÍ डेली *s. f.* A water channel for a canal cut.

PHOLLÁ डेला *s. m.* A nebula or leucoma, a speck in the eye.

PHOLNÁ डेलटा *v. a.* To open, to loosen, to lay bare the inner most parts of anything, to disclose, to discover; to dig up.

PHOLO डेल्ले *s. f.* *Penis pueri*.

PHOLUK डेलुक } *s. m.* Anything  
PHOLUR डेलुर } without substance  
PHOLUR डेलुर } or juice, chaff, the  
hull of pulse, dregs; *i. q. Phok*.

PHORÁ डेना *s. m.* A sore, a boil.

PHORNÁ डेनटा *v. a.* To break, to crack, to separate:—*bhāṇḍā phorṇā*, *v. n.* To break a vessel; *met.* to divulge or disclose a secret.

PHOS डेम *s. m.* Cow or buffalo dung freshly cast:—*maṭhī te phos māṇḍ*, *v. n. lit.* To defecate on a tomb; to be ungrateful of one's favours.



PHOSAR ਫੋਸੜ *s. m.* An idle fellow, one without spirit or energy.

PHOSÍ ਫੋਸੀ *s. f.* Small casts of cow or buffalo dung freshly passed :—*phosí nutor*, *v. a.* To make cakes of *phosí* for fuel.

PHOT ਫੋਟ *s. f. intj.* Fie! quit! be still.

PHOTÁ ਫੋਤਾ *s. m.* A testicle.

PHOTAK ਫੋਟਕ *s. m.* Dregs, sediments, remains, hulls, chaff; disunion, disagreement; *i. q.* *Phokat*.

PHUAR ਫੁਆਰ *s. f.* See *Phuhár*.

PHUARÁ ਫੁਆਰਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fawwárah*. A fountain, a jet.

PHUDDÁ ਫੁੱਦਾ *s. m.* } Vulva.  
PHUDDÍ ਫੁੱਦੀ *s. f.* }

PHUDDÚ ਫੁੱਦੂ *a., s. m.* Worthless, cowardly, imbecile; a worthless man.

PHUDKANÁ ਫੁਦਕਣਾ *v. n.* To jump, to leap, to hop, to dance about in token of delight.

PHUDKÍ ਫੁਦਕੀ *s. f.* Jumping, leaping; the name of a small bird.

PHUHAR ਫੁਹਾਰ } *s. f.* A drop, fine  
PHUHAR ਫੁਹਰ } drop of rain, the  
drops of a finely perforated jet; *c. w.* *paigí*.

PHUHAR ਫੁਹੜ *s. m. f.* A mat; a bad housewife; a slut, a slattern;—*a.* Undisciplined, uneducated; stupid, dull, foolish; careless, sluttish, rude, obscene:—*phuhar puná, s. m.* Stupidity.

PHUHARÁ ਫੁਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fawwárah*. A jet, a fountain.

PHUHÍ ਫੁਹੀ *s. f.* A drop, fine rain:—*phuhí páuní, v. a.* A ceremony performed by Hindu women which consists in dropping water.

PHUHRÁ ਫੁਹੜਾ *s. m.* Talking obscenely; a coarse mat made of sugarcane after the juice has been expressed.

PHUHRÍ ਫੁਹੜੀ *s. f.* A mat made of coarse grass:—*phuhrí páuní, v. n.* Sitting of Hindu women for condolence on the death of a relative for a whole day or for a certain period; *met.* to sit persistently in pursuit of anything.

PHÚK ਫੂਕ *s. f.* Blowing with the mouth or bellows, a puppy; breath, the breath of life; the hiss of a serpent:—*phúk cháharí, v. n.* To influence one, to induce one to fight with another:—*phúk nikalí, v. n.* To die; *c. w.* *mární*.

PHUKAR ਫੁਕਾਰ *s. f.* See *Phukár*.

PHUKARNÁ ਫੁਕਾਰਣਾ *v. n.* See *Phukárná*.

PHÚKÁ SÁRÍ ਫੂਕਾ ਸਾੜੀ *s. f.* Burning metals in the hope of transmuting them to gold.

PHUKAUNA ਫੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be burnt.

**PHUKK डूँक** *s. f. (K.)* The soul :—*phukk nikalgt, v. n.* To die.

**PHUKKÍ डूँकी** *s. f. (M.)* Powder, anything pulverized ; *i. q. Phakkt.*

**PHUKLÁ डूकला** *a.* Ill-seasoned, unsavory, insipid ; *i. q. Phoklá.*

**PHUKNÁ डूकना** } *v. n. a.* To be  
**PHÚKNÁ डूकना** } burnt ; to blow  
with the mouth or bellows ; to burn.

**PHÚKNÁṬÁ डूकनाटा** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* The bladder ; *i. q. Phukdunḍ.*

**PHÚKNÍ डूकनी** *s. f.* Bellows, a blow-pipe, the bladder.

**PHÚL डूल** *s. f.* The name of the famous ancestor of the Maharajas of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and the Sardars of Bhadaur and Malaud, &c. The families are called after his name ; a female buffalo with a white spot in the forehead. See *Phull* :—*Phúlkidn mīsl, s. f.* One of the Sikh confederacies :—*phúl bhanghá, s. m.* The male plant of *Cannabis India* :—*kamal-phúl, s. m.* See *Nílkanṭ, Nílakṭl* :—*phúl gogird, s. m.* Flowers of Sulphur :—*kan-phúl, s. m.* The same as *Radam* or *Shamuket* which see :—*phúl kanṛ, s. m.* The *Deutzia staminea* :—*Mahádeu ká phúl, s. m.* See *Nigḡt* :—*phúl makháná, s. m.* An aquatic plant (*Astercantha longifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*) found in the west of the Sutlej. Its seeds are eaten by the *Kashmiris* :—*paigambarí phúl, s. m.* See in *Paigambarí* ; *i. q. Mumanní* :—*phúl supyárá, s. m.* The galls of *Arecal-atechu* :—*phúl tuḡ, s. m.* *Tuḡ* flowers used as a yellow dye :—*túlenmí phúl s. m.* See *Phullá* :—*phúl karn, s. m.* An ear-ring.

**PHULÁH डूलाह** } *s. f.* The name of a

**PHULÁHÍ डूलाही** } tree (*Acacia Modesta*,  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) of which sticks  
for cleaning the teeth are made.

**PHÚLAN डूलन** *s. m.* The same as  
*Ogal* which see.

**PHULÁNCH डूलांच** *s. f.* The same as  
*Ráde* which see.

**PHULÁṬ डूलाट** *s. f.* Pomp, display, parade, show ; swelling, spreading.

**PHULÁU डूलाउ** *s. m.* Swelling ; showy attire, costly array, splendid equipage, pomp, show, parade.

**PHULÁUNÁ डूलाउना** *v. a.* To please, to make happy, to gladden ; to puff up, to inflate.

**PHULAURÍ डूलैरी** *s. f.* A fritter made of the meal of gram ; *i. q. Phalaurí.*

**PHULBAHIRÍ डूलबैहिरी** } *s. f.* A  
**PHULBAIHRÍ डूलबैहरी** } skindisease,  
Leucoderma.

**PHULEL डूलेल** *s. f.* Oil impregnated with the essence of flowers.

**PHULÍ डूली** *s. m.* A salt of soda used in infusing tea.

**PHULIÁ डूलिआ** *s. m.* See *Phullá.*

**PHULKÁ डूलका** *s. m.* } A very thin  
**PHULKÍ डूलकी** *s. f.* } *chupátt* ;—*a.*  
Light, not heavy :—*kalká phulká, a.*  
Light as a feather.

**PHULKANÁ डूलकना** *v. a.* To lighten by washing a cloth ; to puff out of the mouth (any light thing).

**PHULKARÍ डूलकारी** *s. f.* Embroidered cloth.

**PHULL डूल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Phúl*. A flower, a blossom ; an ornamental work resembling flowers ;

the menses ; a kind of metal, a metallic cup ; the palate, the tip of the finger ; the scum of melted butter ; a small gold or silver ornament worn by women on the both sides of the head, a kind of a drawer ; the finest kind of sugar ; a white spot on the forehead of a cow, horse ; the bones of a deceased person after the corpse has been reduced to ashes they have to be cast into the Ganges ; any light thing ; (M.) an amulet, a charm. The belief in the power of amulets is universal. Those who give, or rather sell, amulets are, firstly, *Sayals and Kureshts* who are considered more pleasing to God than others ; secondly, the incumbents of shrines and their sons ; thirdly, impostors who persuade people of the efficacy of their amulets. It is not essential that a person should be either learned or moral to establish his character as a giver of efficacious amulets. Amulets are asked and given for almost every human want or to avert every possible ill, and to cure every kind of sickness. Amulets are written on pieces of paper and on leaves, and sometimes consist of legible words as *yâ Allah*, but more often of unintelligible signs. The price paid is called *mokh*, and whenever the desired result is attained, another amulet is made in addition to the one previously obtained :—*phull dūge*, v. n. To menstruate :—*bilānī dā phull*, s. m. (M.) A charm to win the heart of a woman :—*phull chunnan*, v. a. (M.) (lit. to pluck flowers.) A part of the ceremonies at Muhammadan marriages which are distinct from the religious service. A *Mirdas* places on the bride's head a flock of cotton which the bridegroom blows away. This is done seven times :—*phull chugge*, *chunge*, v. a. To collect the bones of the cremated corpse to sending them to the Ganges.—*dushmanī dā phull*, s. m. (M.) An amulet to make two persons quarrel especially a married couple so that the husband may divorce his wife :—*phull jhart*, s. f. (lit. a shower of flowers.) A particular kind of firework :—*gulāb dā phull*, s. m. A light rose colour :—*halākat dā phull*, s. m. (M.) An amulet to make an enemy die :—*phull jād*, v. n. See *Phulljād* :—*phull jehā*, *wargā*, a. Light as a flower, very light :—*phull jharvā*,

v. n. To fall from a lamp or candle little piece of charred or half consumed wick—*matī dā phull*, s. m. (M.) To produce much butter in the churn :—*mūld dā phull*, s. m. (M.) An amulet to avert *mūld* :—*najar dā phull*, s. m. (M.) An amulet to avert the evil eye :—*sinhdāt dā phull*, s. m. (M.) The charm attached to a churn-dasher to attract all the butter in the neighbour's churns :—*phull wārt*, s. f. A flower garden.

PHULLĀ **हुला** s. m. An ox with a white blaze on his forehead ; roasted *makkī*, *jawār* ; (M.) the burnt part of a candle wick.

PHULLĪ **हुली** s. f. A cow with a white spot on her forehead ; a fine kind of mineral alkali ; *penis pueri*.

PHULLĪĀN **हुलीआं** s. m. pl. Rice, roasted *Judr* or maize.

PHULLNĀ **हुलना** v. n. To swell, to be puffed up, to be inflated, to be proud to be pleased, to be glad ; to bloom.

PHULLO **हुल्ले** s. f. A cow with a white spot in her forehead ; *met. penis pueri*.

PHULPHULĀT **हुलहुलाट** s. f. Pomp, show ; a white spot on the forehead of animals.

PHŪLSEL **हुलसेल** s. f. A shrub (*Viburnum stellulatum*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*) frequently found on some of the rivers of Panjab Himalaya. The ripe fruit though sour is eaten.

PHŪLU **हुलु** s. f. A male buffalo with a white spot on the forehead.

PHULWÁÍ ਫੁਲਵਾਈ } *s. f.* The  
 PHÚLWÁÍ ਫੁਲਵਾਈ } same as  
*Relé, Uran* which see.

PHÚLWÁRÁ ਫੁਲਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* The same  
 as *Tatúá* which see.

PHULYÁRÍ GULÁB ਫੁਲਯਾਰੀ ਗੁਲਾਬ  
*s. f.* The *Rosa brunonian*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*,  
 a small sized wood used for walking  
 sticks.

PHUMMHAN ਝੁੱਮਣ *s. f.* A tassel.

PHUMMHANÍAN ਝੁੱਮਣੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* A  
 kind of rustic dance done by *Bhardís*;  
*c. w. páuníán*.

PHUNÁR ਫੁੰਆਰ *s. m.* See *Phúár*.

PHUNDA ਫੁੰਦਾ *s. m.* A tassel.

PHUNDAÍ ਫੁੰਡਾਈ *s. f.* Hitting with  
 a cowrie; *c. w. kháñt*.

PHUNDAUNÁ ਫੁੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to shoot or throw at a mark.

PHUNDNÁ ਫੁੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To throw or  
 shoot at a mark.

PHUNHÁR ਫੁੰਹਾਰ *s. f.* See *Phúhar*.

PHUNHÁRÁ ਫੁੰਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* See *Phuhárd*.

PHUNKÁR ਫੁੰਕਾਰ *s. m.* The hissing  
 of a snake; a noisy expulsion of breath;  
*s. q. Phulár*.

PHUNKÁRÁ *s. m.* } The hissing of a  
 PHUNKÁRÍ *s. f.* } snake.

PHUNKÁRNÁ ਫੁੰਕਾਰਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 hiss, to blow.

PHUNPHÁN ਫੁੰਫਾਂ } *s. f.* Boasting,  
 PHUN PHUN ਫੁੰਫੁੰ } self-glorification,  
 exalting oneself; *c. w. karní*.

PHUNT ਫੁੰਤ *s. f.* The *Cucumis monor-*  
*dica*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ* cultivated  
 throughout the Panjab plains for its  
 fruit:—*bañ phunt*, *s. f.* The same as  
*Rangchál* which see.

PHUNTAR ਫੁੰਤਰ *s. f.* The same as  
*Bewand chíñt* which see.

PHUPÁRÍ ਫੁਪਾਰੀ *s. f.* The same as  
*Parmiañ* which see.

PHUNSI ਫੁਣਸੀ *s. f.* A pimple.

PHUPHÁRÍ ਫੁਫਾਰੀ *s. f.* The *Celastrus*  
*spinosa* made into walking sticks.

PHUPHEHAS ਫੁਫੇਹਸ *s. f.* A father-  
 in-law's sister; (*Pos*) a younger sister of  
 a husband's or wife's father; (*c. w. Patí*).

PHUPHERÁ BHÁÍ ਫੁਫੇਰਾ ਭਾਈ *s. m.*  
 The son of a paternal aunt or cousin.

PHUPHERÍ BHAIN ਫੁਫੇਰੀਭੈਣ *s. f.*  
 The daughter of a paternal aunt, a  
 cousin.

PHUPHIAUHRÁ ਫੁਫਿਐਹਰਾ *s. m.* A  
 father-in-law's sister's husband.

PHUPHLAUNÁ ਫੁਫਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 become soft and ripe; to ferment, to  
 become spongy and swollen (a sore, the  
 face; also certain soils from the  
 effect of continued rain).

PHUPPHÁ ਫੁੱਫਾ } *s. m.* A pater-  
 PHUPPHAR ਫੁੱਫੜ } nal aunt's hus-  
 band, a father's sister's husband.

PHUPPHÍ ਫੁੱਧੀ *s. f.* A father's sister,  
a paternal aunt.

PHURAKNÁ ਫੁਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To beat,  
to throb.

PHURÁṬÁ ਫੁਰਾਟਾ *v. n.* The hissing  
of a snake; the snorting of a horse;  
a forcible and noisy expulsion of breath;  
*c. w. márná.*

PHURDÁ PHURDÁ ਫੁਰਦਾ ਫੁਰਦਾ  
*a.* Fresh (water) from the well.

PHÚRH ਫੁੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* The same as *Phá-*  
*har*:—*phúrh púrd, s. m.* See *Pháhar*.

PHURHÍ ਫੁੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* See *Pháharí*.

PHURÍAHAN ਫੁੜਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* An  
PHURÍANDH ਫੁੜਿਆਂਧ } ill  
PHURÍANH ਫੁੜਿਆਨਹ } odour,  
caused by burning fatty substances, hair,  
feathers.

PHURJ ਫੁਰਜ *s. m.* The same as *Tagpd*  
which see.

PHÚRÍAN ਫੁਰੀਆਂ *s. f. (M.)* Mats  
made of date palm film.

PHURKARÁ ਫੁਰਕੜਾ *s. m.* Snorting,  
clearing the nose (used of the horse,  
ass, and mule.)

PHURNÁ ਫੁਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To come to  
PHURNÁ ਫੁਰਨਾ } mind; to be hoped  
for; to produce an affect; to quiver;—*s. m.*  
The sternal notch; an ornament worn on

the neck over this hollow; the region of  
the heart; purpose, determination.

PHUR PHUR ਫੁੜ ਫੁੜ *s. m.* Snort-  
ing slightly.

PHURRÁ ਫੁਰੜਾ *s. m.* See *Phurkará*.

PHURT ਫੁਰਤ *a.* Hasty, quick:—*phurt-*  
*báj, s. m.* The same as *Phurt*.

PHURTAILÁ ਫੁਰਤੈਲਾ } *a.* Hasty,  
PHURTÍLÁ ਫੁਰਤੀਲਾ } quick, ac-  
tive, smart, ready.

PHURTI ਫੁਰਤੀ *s. f.* Haste, celerity,  
alacrity, promptitude:—*phurtí ná, ad.*  
Quickly, instantly.

PHÚS ਫੁਸ *s. m.* Old dry grass or  
straw; *met.* a very old man or woman.

PHÚSI ਫੁਸੀ *s. f.* A lazy man:—*meah*  
*wasse Dewdli jehá phúsi tehd hálí.* If  
rain falls in *Dewdli*, the lazy man (*lit.* the  
man made of straw) is as (well off as) the  
(good) ploughman.—Prov.

PHUSKNÁ ਫੁਸਕਣਾ }  
PHUS PHUS KARNÁ ਫੁਸਫੁਸ ਕਰਨਾ }  
*v. n.* To cry, to lament.

PHUS PHUSÁṬ ਫੁਸਫੁਸਾਟ *s. m.* Cry-  
ing, lamentation.

PHÚSRE ਫੁਸੜੇ *s. f. pl.* Tatters and  
shreds, rags.

PHUSS ਫੁੱਸ *s. f.* The sound of break-  
ing wind.

**PHÚSSÍ** ਫੁੱਸੀ *s. f.* Making wind without a noise; *c. w. mdrnt.*

**PHÚT** ਫੁੱਤ *s. f.* The same as *Dendrú* which see:—*phút kandá, s. m.* The same as *Kandierí*; *Lághá*; *Lashorí* which see.

**PHÚṬ** ਫੁੱਟ *s. f.* Disruption, separation, disunion, discord; *c. w. paigṭ*

**PHUṬAIL** ਫੁਟੈਲ *a.* Separate.

**PHUTAK** ਫੁਤਕ *s. m.* Fused glass used as a medicine.

**PHUṬÁR** ਫੁਟਾਰ *s. f. (M.)* A crack, a crevice, a cleft; *i. q. Bhadd.*

**PHUṬÁUNÁ** ਫੁਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be broken.

**PHUṬKAL** ਫੁਟਕਲ *a.* Odd, unpaired, separate, dispersed; miscellaneous.

**PHUṬKARÍ** ਫੁਟਕੜੀ *s. f.* A small piece of coagulated milk; a blot, a spot, a stain.

**PHUṬKÍ** ਫੁਟਕੀ *s. f.* Disunion, separation; destruction; *c. w. paíjádṭ, paigṭ.*

**PHUṬKUR** ਫੁਟਕੁਰ } *a.* Scattered, dispersed; *c. w.*  
**PHUṬKUR** ਫੁਟਕੁੜ }  
*Phuṭkal.*

**PHUṬṬ** ਫੁੱਟ *s. f.* A species of long muskmelon which bursts when ripe; disunion, a quarrel; old worn out metallic vessels;—*s. m.* Dim. is *Phuṭṭí* which see:—*phuṭṭ jágṭ, v. n.* See *Phuṭṭṭṭṭ*.

**PHUṬṬÍ** ਫੁੱਟੀ *s. f.* The contents of a small cotton pod; uncleared cotton, *i. e.* with the seed in it; a large lump of,

coagulated milk; a blot, a spot, a stain:—*pá phuṭṭí dá bhánjin, d'dh pahar chánin.* What! pick cotton for four hours and a half and get only a quarter of a seer as wages!—Prov.

**PHUṬṬNÍ** ਫੁੱਟਣਾ *v. n.* To burst, to break; to boil; to ooze out; to sprout, to shoot, to germinate.

**PI** ਪੀ } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
**PIÁ** ਪੀਆ } Sanskrit word *Piye*. A friend, a lover, a husband, a beloved object:—*piá bánsṭ, s. m.* See *Bánsṭ*.

**PIÁ** ਪਿਆ *part.* (from *paigṭ*.) Used as an emphatic particle prefixed to verbs, and varying in gender and number with the subject of the verb, denoting continuance in a thing, as *piá kháṭṭṭṭ hai*, he continues eating.

**PIÁD** ਪਿਆਦ *s. f.* Infantry.

**PIÁDÁ** ਪਿਆਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Piyádaḥ*. A foot soldier; a pawn at chess; an ace.

**PIÁÍ** ਪਿਆਈ *s. f.* Drinking; wages for giving to drink.

**PIÁJ** ਪਿਆਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Piyáz*. An onion; *Allium cepa*, the same as *Pad wassal* which see:—A plant (*Iris Kumaonensis*, Nat. Ord. *Iridex*) with narrowish leaves and purplish blue flowers having a pleasant odour, is common in parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Chamba the root and leaves are given in fever:—*lárání piáj, chirú piáj, s. m.* The same as *Galwassal* which see.

**PIÁJÍ** ਪਿਆਜੀ *a.* A Corruption of the Persian word *Piyázi*. *lit.* Of or resembling an onion; a pinkish colour of

a very light red or flesh colour;—*s. f.* A field weed (*Azophorus fistulosus*, *A. clavatus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) abundant in most parts of the plains of the Panjab so much so near Jhelum as to be troublesome to the cultivator. It is eaten as a vegetable in times of famine. The seeds are used medicinally.

PIÁJJÍ ਪਿਆਜੀ *s. f.* The name of a black seed which grows in wheat.

PIÁK ਪਿਆਕ *s. m.* A drinker, one who is very fond of any particular drink.

PIÁK ਪਿਆਕ *s. f.* The same as *Rajdín* or *Sharol* which see.

PIÁLÁ ਪਿਆਲਾ *s. m.* } Corrupted  
PIÁLÍ ਪਿਆਲੀ *s. f.* } from the Persian word *Piyálah*. A cup; spirits; the priming pan of a gun:—*hampiyá'd*, *hampiyá'd*, *s. m. lit.* One cup, one morsel; a very intimate or bosom friend.

PIÁLNÁ ਪਿਆਲਣਾ } *v. n.* To cause  
PIÁLNÁ ਪਿਆਲਨਾ } to drink, to water.

PIÁR ਪਿਆਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pí*. Love, affection, friendship, attachment; natural love:—*piár rakhá'd*, *n.* To entertain an affection for:—*piár kará'd*, *v. a.* To love, to caress.

PIÁRÁ ਪਿਆਰਾ *a.* Dear: in the sense of affection and also of being priced too high.

PIÁRIRIÁ ਪਿਆਰਿਰਿਆ *a.* Indifferent, useless, worthless, fallen and decayed, uncared for.

PIÁS ਪਿਆਸ *s. f.* Thirst; desire:—*piás bujhá'd*, *v. a.* To quench thirst:—

*piás laggá'd*, *v. n.* To be thirsty:—*piás marní*, *v. a.* To bear up against thirst:—*piás marní*, *v. n.* To pass away (thirst.)

PIÁSÁ ਪਿਆਸਾ *a.* Thirsty; intensely desirous:—*piás marní*, *v. n.* To die of thirst; to be very thirsty; *i. q.* *Tihád*; *c. w.* *rahí'd*, *hagá'd*.

PIÁUNÁ ਪਿਆਉਣ *v. a.* To give to drink, to cause to drink.

PÍB ਪੀਬ *s. f.* See *Píp*.

PÍCH ਪੀਚ *a., s. m.* Hard, tight (a knot in thread or cord); tightness, hardness.

PICHAKNÁ ਪਿਚਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be squeezed; to be shriveled up.

PICHCHH ਪਿੱਛ *s. f.* Rice water, congee.

PICHCHHÁ ਪਿੱਛਾ *s. m.* Past time; following, pursuit, the rear:—*pichchhá chhú'd*, *v. a.* To get rid oneself of, to shake off, to get rid of; to remove any obstacle:—*pichchhá chhú'd*, *v. n.* To give up or over, to abandon, to let alone:—*pichchhá kará'd*, *v. a.* To follow, to go after, to pursue:—*pichchhá ná chhú'd*, *v. n.* To press eagerly, to pursue to the last.

PICHCHHE ਪਿੱਛੇ *ad., prep.* After, behind, in lieu of, on account of; afterwards, in the absence of; for, for the sake of:—*pichchhe á'd*, *v. n.* To come after, to follow; to come late:—*pichchhe chhú'd*, *v. a.* To leave behind:—*pichchhe laggá'd*, *v. n.* To follow after:—*pichchhe paigá'd*, *v. n.* To dance attendance on; to run after; to pursue with determined resolution; to persecute:—*pichchhe pá'd*, *v. n.* To outstrip, to surpass; to lay by, to store up:—*pichchhe pichchhe*, *ad.* Be-

hind, one after the other, in a train, row or series :—*pichchhe rahigá*, v. n. To keep back, to keep in the rear, to fall behind.

PICHCHHON पिच्छं *ad., prep.* After, behind, afterwards :—*pichchhon topí*, *ad.* Afterwards, at last, at length.

PICHHÁHÁN पिछाहं *ad.* Behind, backward.

PICHHÁHUNÁ पिछाहुना *v. a.* To strain out the water from boiled rice.

PICHHIÁLÍ पिछिआली *s. m.* (*Popí*) The rear ; i. q. *Pichhwárá*.

PICHHALKHURÍ पिछलखुरी *ad.* Backwards,—*s. f.* A hag, a witch.

PICHHÁNGARÁ पिछांगरा *s. m.* (*M.*) A flat basket used for keeping bread.

PICHHÁRÍ पिछारी *s. f.* The rear ; a horse's heel rope :—*patṭ dí pichhári te munj díán wágán*. Heel ropes of silk and a bridle of *Munj*.—Prov. used of two unequal things.

PICHHAUTÍ पिछौटी *s. f.* A bandage or strap passed round a load carried on the back, to aid in supporting it.

PICHHÁWÁN पिछावां *s. m.* (*M.*) A shade, a shadow ; i. q. *Parchháuán*.

PICHHET पिछेत *s. m.* Sowing or doing anything after the proper time.

PICHHETÁ पिछेता *a.* Being after the time, after the proper season.

PICHHLÁ पिछला *m.* } *a.* Latter, last :  
PICHHLÍ पिछली *f.* } —*pichhlí rát*, *s. f.*  
From three A. M. till the dawn of the day.

PICHHLAGG पिछलग *s. f. m.* The child of a wife by a former husband, a step-child born before the mother's marriage to the step-father.

PICHHOKÁ पिछोका *s. m.* Ancestry, lineage ; the rear of a horse ; a grandfather's family.

PICHHWÁRÁ पिछवाड़ा *s. m.* } See  
PICHHWÁRÍ पिछवाड़ी *s. f.* }  
*Pichhwárá*.

PÍCHKÁ पीचका *s. f.* The same as *Sulámbrá*, *Lídrá* which see.

PICHKÁRÁ पिचकारा *s. m.* A name given to some of the sports connected with a wedding ; fire.

PICHKÁRÍ पिचकारी *s. f.* A squirt, a syringe ; a clyster :—*pichkárí chalaugt, mární*, v. a. To squirt, to discharge from syringe :—*pichkárí karní*, v. a. To give an enema.

PICHKÁUNÁ पिचकाउना *v. a.* To squeeze, to press together, to shrivel.

PICHLÁ पिचला *m.* } *a.* (*M.*) See  
PICHLÍ पिचली *f.* } *Pichhlá*.

PICHLAG पिचलग *s. m.* (*M.*) The man who follows behind the head cultivator of the *Halará*, the subordinate *Bhádiwál* as distinguished from *Sardam-gá*.



PÍCHNÁ पीरुटा *v. a.* To be hard and tight (a knot in thread or cord; used also of a ring that will not come off the finger.)

PIDDÁ पिटा *s. m.* } The name of a  
PIDDÍ पिली *s. f.* } little bird; a  
PIDRÁ पिरुडा *s. m.* } tomtit.  
PIDRÍ पिरुडी *s. f.* }

PIGHALNÁ पिथलटा *v. n.* To be melted.

PIGHLÁÍ पिथलाटी *s. f.* The wages of one who melts.

PIGHLÁU पिथलाउ *s. m.* The act of melting.

PIGHLÁÚ पिथलाउ *a.* Capable of being melted.

PIGHLÁUNÁ पिथलाउटा *v. a.* To melt by the application of heat (as wax, metals); to fuse.

PÍH पीह *s. m.* A quarrel, a contest; *c. w. páuḡḡ.*

PIHÁÍ पिहाटी *s. f.* Grinding; wages for grinding.

PIHÁK पिहाक *s. m.* A grinder, a miller.

PÍHAN पीहण *s. m.* Grain ready to be ground; delay, slowness;—*v. a. (M.)* To grind.

PÍHAR पीहर *s. m.* The arrangement of the teeth in the jaw.

PIHÁUNÁ पिहाउटा *v. a.* To cause to be ground or pulverized.

PÍHÍ पीही *s. m. (M.)* Ripe fruit of the *Wag* tree.

PIHLÁ पिल्ला } *s. m.*, The testicle,  
PIHLAR पिल्लर } (abusive); any  
delicious thing.

PÍHLÚN पीहलू *s. f.* The fruit of the *Wag* tree, see *Wag*.

PÍHNÁ पीहण *v. a.* To grind, to pulverize;—*s. m.* Delay, slowness.

PÍHRÁ पीहरा *s. m.* } A kind of low  
PÍHRÍ पीहरी *s. f.* } seat with a back  
like a chair, a kind of low seat without  
a back, a low stool; a generation or age.

PÍHU पीहु *s. m.* Making an unjust demand, laying a false or groundless claim; a quarrel; *i. q. Píh*; *c. w. páuḡḡ*, *páuḡḡ.*

PÍK पीक *s. f.* The washings of *Kasumbhá* separated before the dye is prepared; the spittle discharged when one is chewing *páḡ*; sheep;—*pík dáy*, *pík dáyí*, *s. m. f.* A spittoon, a spitbox.

PIKAMBAR पिर्बर } *s. m.* Corrupted  
PIKANBAR पिर्बर } from the Arabic  
word *Paigambar*. A prophet; *i. q. Paigambar*.

PIKAMBARÍ पिर्बरी } *s. f.* Corrup-  
PIKANBARÍ पिर्बरी } tion of the  
Arabic word *Paigambar*. Prophesying,

the office of a prophet, the commission of a prophet:—*paikambart wák*, *s. m.* Prophecy.

PÍL पील *s. f.* The same as *Pílhá* which see.

PÍLÁ पीला *m.* } *a.* Yellow, pale:—  
PÍLÍ पीली *f.* } *pílá jau*, *s. m.*

(*Pol.*) See *Chúhrí saroch*, *Lawange*; *Marúd*:—*píli búti*:—*s. f.* The same as *Patáká*, *Súmbal* which see:—*píli jarí*, *s. f.* The same as *Mamírá*; *Parbik* which see:—*píli karbir*, *s. f.* The *Cerebra manghas*, *Nat. Ord. Apocynaceæ*, used as a purgative:—*píli mittí*, *s. f.* Yellow ochre.

PILACHNÁ पिलचढा *v. n.* To adhere, to hang on, to stick fast, (used not of glutinous substances, but of one man sticking to another for the attainment of an object.)

PILÁÍ पिलायी *s. f.* Causing to drink; wages for the same.

PÍLÁÍ पीलायी *s. f.* Yellowness, yellow colour.

PÍLAK पीलक *s. f.* The thin piece of board that supports the wires at the lower end of a *Sáranggi*; a kind of swing; a slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum nigrum*, *Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ*) found Trans Indus in the Salt Range, and as far east as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten; in others it is said to be collected by *Hakíms* to be applied in otitis. The leaves are used medicinally as a warm moist remedy. Also see *Maraghúne*.

PILÁK पिलाक *a.* Given to drinking, a great drinker also see *Palák*.

PÍLAN पीलढ *s. f.* A kind of swing or see-saw, consisting of a piece of wood

placed horizontally across an upright post, on which two boys sit, one on each end, and are whirled round.

PILATTAN पिलत्त *s. f.* A yellow colour, sallowness, paleness.

PILÁUNÁ पिलाउढा *v. a.* To give to drink, to cause to drink.

PILCHÁUNÁ पिलचाउढा *v. a.* To cause to adhere.

PILCHHÍ पिलढी *s. f.* The name of a tree (*Tamarix dioica*, *Nat. Ord. Tamariscinæ*) which grows near water, and is common along the banks of the great rivers, by the small streams and in other moist sandy places. Baskets are made from its branches. The twigs are used medicinally as astringent.

PÍLH पील } *s. f.* The fruit of the  
PÍLHÚN पीलु } *Wag tree*, which see.

PILKAN पिलकढ *s. m.* The name of a tree with leaves like the mangoes but smaller.

PILKHAN पिलखढ *s. m.* A tree (*Ficus venosa*, *Nat. Ord. Moraceæ*) which occurs occasionally in the Punjab Siwalik tract up to the *Rávi*. The fruit is eaten. Also the same as *Palákh*.

PILKÍ पिलकी *s. m. (M.)* Name given to sub-sections of the *Veshtarámá* tribe.

PILLÁ पिल्ला *m.* } *a.* Pale, yellow,  
PILLÍ पिल्ली *f.* } *sallow*; half burnt, (bricks); half ripe (fruit);—*s. f.* A puppy; an insolent person:—*kachchi*, *píli gall*, *s. f.* Unsubstantial, random, untrue speaking.

PILNÁ पिलना *v. n.* To be threshed, to be trodden, to be pressed, to be ground ; to be pushed, to be shoved.

PILNÁ पिलना *v. a.* To attack, to assault.

PÍLO पीलो } *s. f.* The name of a  
PÍLOṆ पीलोṇ } musical mode.

PÍLPÁIÁ पीलपाइआ } *s. m.* A pillar.  
PÍLPÁWÁ पीलपावा }

PILPILÁ पिलपिला *a.* Soft, flabby, flaccid.

PILPILÁṬ पिलपिलाट *s. f.* Softness.

PILPLÁUNÁ पिलपलाउना *v. a.* To be soft, to soften, to be flabby.

PÍLRÚ पीलरु *s. m.* A small shrub (*Lonicera augustifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its small, red, sweet fruit is eaten.

PÍLSÁ पीलसा *s. m.* A shrub (*Ribes grossularia*, Nat. Ord. *Grossulariaceae*) which is not uncommon wild in the arid parts on the Upper Sutlej, Chenab and Jehlum. The fruit which is small and intensely sour is scarcely ever eaten.

PÍLRÚ पीलरु } *s. f.* See *Pílhá*.  
PÍLRÚṆ पीलरुṇ }

PILWÁÍ पिलवाइ *s. f.* Causing to drink ; wages for giving to drink.

PILWAIYÁ पिलवैया } *a.* One who  
PILWAYYÁ पिलवैया } gives to drink ;  
a drinker, a smoker.

PILWÁUNÁ पिलवाउना *v. a.* To cause to drink ; to cause to smoke (*hugqā*) ; to cause to push, to shove or attack (an elephant).

PÍN पी } *s. m.* The yellow colour of  
PÍN पीट } the Indian saffron ; the  
Pelican:—*raugāṇ-i-pīṇ*, *s. m.* Pelican oil, the bird is found at Kot Mithun on the Indus, the oil is made from its fat, one bird yields about a quarter of a seer.

PÍNÁ पीना *v. a.* To drink ; to absorb ; to suck ; to suppress one's feelings, to bear patiently ;—*s. m.* A quarter of a seer weight.

PÍNÁK पीनक *s. m.* A palankeen ; drowsiness caused by intoxication, or nodding from opium.

PÍNÁS पीनस *s. f.* A palankeen, a palanquin ; the same as *Pínak*.

PÍNCHO पीचो *s. m.* See *Sandart*.

PIND पिंड *s. m.* A village ; a ball of rice or barley or meat, especially that which is offered at funeral rites or *sharādhās*, to deceased relatives ; used by Hindus at the *sarādh* of deceased relatives ; (*M.*) ripe dates. (*i. q.* *Khajūr*) ; these are of two sorts :—*piṇḍ lūṇī*, *s. f.* Salted dates, *i. e.*, ripened by being rubbed with salt and tightly closed for a night in an earthen vessel :—*piṇḍ wāṇḍī*, *s. f.* Dates off the tree, *i. e.*, naturally ripened :—*piṇḍ pāṇḍe*, *bhāṇḍe*, *v. a.* To offer funeral cakes made of barley to the deceased relatives :—*lūṇī piṇḍ dā kihāṇ savād hai, andāṇ dī wairī, Gāman yār, iho dāṅgareṇ dā khāj hai*. What flavour have salted dates ? *Gāman* love, they are an enemy to the stomach—fit food for cattle only.—Song.

PINḌĀ पिंडा *s. m.* The body.

PINḌĀRĀ पिंडारा *s. m.* A Marhattā free-booter.

PINḌĪ पिंडी *s. f.* A hemispherical mass of stone, used at certain Hindu temples, as emblematical of a *Devī*, a small altar of sand, a cubit square, on which oblations to the memon are offered; a stone set up as an image of *Shiva*.

PINḌOL पिंडोल *s. m.* A vegetable of the squash kind, which is very long and slender.

PINḌORĀ पिंडोरा *s. m.* A small village.

PINḌRĀĪ पिन्दरायी *s. f.* The silver fir or Webb's Pine (*Picea Webbiana*, vel *pindrow*, Nat. Ord. *Conferæ*); *i. q.* *Paṇḍrāī*

PING पींग } *s. f.* A swing made by  
PINGH पींघ } suspending two ropes  
from the branch of a tree :—*bibī Bāī dī pīng*, *s. f.* A rainbow (lit. the swing of a Lady *Bāī*.)

PINGGAL पिंगल *s. m.* A treatise on prosody or versification; also see *Pinggalā*.

PINGGALĀ पिंगला *s. m.* } A person  
PINGGALĪ पिंगली *s. f.* } who has  
not the use of the hands and feet, a cripple.

PINGHĀ पींघा } *s. m. (M.)* A  
PINGHURĀ पिंघुरा } child's cradle :  
—*bāl kubāl pinghūrion sunjāpde*. A good or a bad child can be recognised from its cradle.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Panghūrā*.

PINGYĀT पिनगायत *s. m.* The *Cratægeus oxyacantha* which grows in the Himalaya from five to nine thousand feet. The fruit is unpalatable.

PINJ पीज *s. f.* A row, a rank, a series, a range, a line :—*pīnjo pīnj*, ad. In rows.

PINJĀĪ पिंजायी *s. f.* Carding; wages for carding.

PINJAR पिनर *s. m.* The thorax; the bony framework of the chest, which forms the walls of the chest cavity and contains the thoracic contents.

PINJĀUNĀ पिंजाउना *v. a.* To cause cotton to be carded.

PINJNĀ पिनना *v. a.* To card cotton.

PINJNĪ पिननी *s. f.* The outer piece of timber by which the wheels of a cart are secured.

PINJRĪ पिनरी *s. m.* A cage.

PINJHŪ पिंझू } *s. m. (M.)* The ripe  
PINJHŪ पींझू } fruit of *Karīr* tree;  
PINJHĪ पिंझी } *i. q.* *Peñjhā*.

PINJUN पिनन *s. m.* The instrument, (bow) with which cotton is carded.

PINJŪR पिनजूर *s. f.* See *Pīlhā*.

PINN पिन *s. m.* A quantity of rice, sugar, a mass of wet clay, cowdung; a slothful idle man, (used in derision.)

PINNĀ पिना *s. m.* A bundle of cord, a ball of twine or other yarn, a ball of sweetmeats; a ball of clay.

PINNANĀ पिनना *v. a.* To beg, to ask alms (commonly used with *mangāṭā*.)

PINNÍ पिन्नी *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat; a small bundle of string; the calf of the leg; a small ball of moist clay, anything made up in balls with the hands; a mass of wet sand; a bunch of greens.

PÍNU पीनु *s. f.* The washings of *Kusumbhá*; the eye of an axe or hoe.

PINYÁT पिन्यात *s. m.* See *Pingyát*.

PIOBÁ पिउबा *v. n.* (*Pof.*) The man who supervises the division of the *Káld-párá*.

PÍP पीप *s. f.* Matter, pus; (*Pof.*) a tassel; *i. q.* *Pák*.

PÍPÁ पीपा *s. m.* Brickdust; a cask:—*pípá hojádá, hojád, v. n.* To be ground to powder:—*pípá kar deṇá, karná, v. a.* To grind to powder, to make brick dust.

PÍPAL पीपल *s. m.* See *Pippal*;—*páras pípál, s. m.* The same as *Pahárl pípál*, in *Pahárl* which see:—*gaj pípál, s. m.* See in *Gaj*.

PÍPAT BÚTÍ पीपतबुटी *s. f.* The same as *jatl misák* in *Jatl* which see.

PIPERÍ पियेरी *s. m.* The edible bulbs of *Tulipa stellata* (*Sutlej Valley*).

PÍPÍ पीपी *s. f.* A musical instrument, made of a leaf of *Pípal* tree used by boys.

PIPLÁN पियलान *s. f. pl.* The fruit of the *Pippal*; red peppers.

PIPLÍHÍ पियलीही *s. f.* A kind of large black ant.

PÍPNÍ पीपनी *s. f.* A fife, a rough substitute for a fife made by boys of a *Pippal* leaf or mango seed.

PIPP पिप *s. f.* The fruit of the *Pippal*.

PIPPÁ पिपा } *s. m.* The same  
PIPPÚ पिपु } as *Sitún* which see.

PIPPAL पिपल *s. m.* The peepul or sacred fig tree (*Ficus religiosa*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*). The tree is considered a Brahmin. It is a cool and dry remedy. The leaves are used in boils and skin diseases. The bark is astringent. The fruit is laxative and if eaten for 14 days is said to remove Asthma and cause women to be fruitful:—*pipplá gōnd, s. f.* A red gum said to be the product of the *Kikkar* and used in making red ink.

PIPPALÍ पिपली *s. f.* The name of a tree like the *Pippal*, but bearing smaller leaves.

PIPLÁMÚL पिपलामूल *s. m.* The root of the long pepper:—*har masdla pipplá mál.* He is as red pepper in every sauce.—Prov. used of one who turns his hands to everything.

PIPPU पिपु *s. m.* *Boucerosia edulis*. The spreading rhizome runs under ground amongst dense thickets and sends up numerous little stems which are very tender and succulent. They have a pleasant subacid taste and are extensively used as a relish in the rains; *i. q.* *Situ, Suhtí gandhal*.

PÍR पीर *s. m.* A religious leader among Muhammadans; a saint; Monday; *met.* a consummate knave:—*pirjádá, pirjádí, s. m. f.* The son or disciple of a *Pír*, the offspring of a *Pír*:—*pír bhain, pír bhái, s. f. m.* A follower of *Nagádhá*; a pilgrim to his shrine, a follower of the same *Pír* as oneself:—*ghar de pirán nún tel de marúnde.* For the house priest only oil *Marúnda*!—Prov. Treachery towards one's relatives or friends.

PIR पिर *s. m.* A threshing floor, a place where grain is stacked; a place where men wrestle or play, or where animals fight, a battle arena; also the same as *Budhotar*; (*M.*) the halo around the moon.

PÍR ਪੀੜ *s. f.* Pain, anguish.

PIR ਪਿਰ *s. m.* A husband.

PIRÁ ਪਿੜਾ *s. m.* A small covered basket made of *tíl*.

PÍRÁ ਪੀੜਾ *s. m.* Pain; *i. q.* Pír.

PIRÁÍ ਪਿਰਾਈ *s. m. (M.)* A drummer; (*i. q.* *Bharát*); also see *Parndú*.

PÍRÁÍ ਪੀੜਾਈ *s. f.* Pressing, grinding, squeezing; wages for the same.

PIRAR PIRAR ਪਿਰੜ ਪਿਰੜ *s. m.* The sound made at stool.

PIRAT ਪਿਰਤ *s. f.* Custom; *c. w.* *paigé*, *pai jángí*.

PIRÁUNÁ ਪਿੜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To cause  
PIRÁUNÁ ਪੀੜਾਉਣਾ } to be ground  
(sugarcane), to cause to be expressed, (oil); to cause to be vexed or annoyed;—  
*v. n.* To feel pain (as *merí tang píráundi hai*, my leg pains.)

PÍRHÁ ਪੀੜਾ *s. m.* See *Píhrá*.

PÍRHÍ ਪੀੜੀ *s. f.* See *Píhrí*.

PÍRHÍ ਪੀਰਹੀ *s. f.* See *Shálparní*, *Márúrá*.

PIRÍ ਪਿੜੀ *s. f.* A small square figure worked on children's balls or *chanpat*, and in stringing bedsteads; a very small basket made of bamboo or *tíl*.

PIRÍ ਪਿਰੀ *s. m. (M.)* A place where wrestlers contend; *i. q.* *Pír*.

PÍRÍ ਪੀਰੀ *s. f.* The quality or state of being *Pír*, old age:—*píri murídí*, *s. m. f.* *Pír* and his disciples.

PIRÁÍ ਪਿੜਿਆਈ *s. f.* The sugar-cane sprout.

PÍRNÁ ਪੀੜਣਾ *v. a.* To grind, (sugar-cane), to press (oil).

PIRONÁ ਪਿਰੋਣਾ *v. a.* To thread, (a needle), to string (pearls).

PIRTBIMB ਪਿਰਤਬਿੰਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paritibimb*. An image or picture; the reflection of an image or figure in a mirror or water.

PIRTHAME ਪਿਰਥਮੇ } *ad.* At  
PIRTHAMEN ਪਿਰਥਮੇ } first,  
In the beginning.

PIRTHAMÍ ਪਿਰਥਮੀ } *s. f.* The  
PIRTHAWÍ ਪਿਰਥਵੀ } earth, ground;  
the world:—*pírhí náth*, *pírhí pál*, *pírhí patí*, *s. m.* Lord of the earth; God; a sovereign, a king.

PIRTMÁ ਪਿਰਤਮਾ *s. m.* An Idol, a statue.

PIRTPÁL ਪਿਰਤਪਾਲ } *s. f.* Nour-  
PIRTPÁLÁ ਪਿਰਤਪਾਲਾ } ishāng,  
sustaining, cherishing, breeding:—  
*pírt pálá karná*, *v. a.* To preserve, to keep, to cherish.

PISÁCH ਪਿਸਾਚ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pishách*. A demon, a fiend.

PISÁCHNÍ ਪਿਸਾਚਣੀ *s. f.* A female imp.

PISÁÍ ਪਿਸਾਈ *s. f.* Grinding; style of grinding; wages for grinding.

PÍSAK पीसक *s. m.* Anything pulverized or reduced to fine powder, powder.

PISÁUNÁ पिसाउना *v. a.* To cause to be ground.

PISHKAN पिसकन *s. f.* The same as *Sarmúl* which see.

PISHOR पिसोर *s. m.* The same as *Killar* which see.

PÍSNÁ पीसना *v. a.* To grind, to pulverize.

PISNÁ पिसना *v. n.* To be ground, to go to powder by grinding or bruising ; to be crushed, to be reduced.

PISSÚ पिसू *s. m.* A flea *Pulex penetrans*; the bladder of a goat prepared as a squirt and used by boys.

PISTÁ पिसता *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pistah*. A pistachio nut; (*Pistacia vera*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) used as an article of diet and also medicinally; a lap dog; a little man (used in derision):—*gullí pistá s. m.* The gall of druggists which is used as an astringent and dye for silk:—*post pistú, s. m.* The shells of this fruit:—*pistá rang, s. m.* Pistachio green.

PISTÁKÍ पिसताकी *a.* Of a light green.

PISTAUL पिसतूल *s. m.* A pistol.

PISTÍ पिसती *s. f.* A bitch of the *Pistá* species.

PISWÁÍ पिसवाही *s. f.* Causing to be ground, grinding; wages for grinding.

PISWÁUNÁ पिसवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be ground.

PÍT पीत *s. f.* Love;—*a.* Yellow. See *Parít*.

PITÁ पिता *s. m.* Father:—*pitá pitá-má, s. m.* Paternal grandfather.

PÍTAM पीतम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pariyatam*. See *Parítam*.

PITAMBAR पितमबर } *s. m.* A silk  
PITANBAR पितंबर } cloth of yellow colour:—*pitambar dhári, s. m.* A name of *Vishnú*.

PITANDAR पितंदर *s. m.* A father, a forefather (used only in ridicule or anger); (*M.*) a step-father:—*piu chhor pitandaren lagge*. What! leave a father and go to a step-father,—Prov.

PITAR पितर *s. m. pl. pitráñ.* A father, forefather, an ancestor; manes of the dead:—*pitráñ de arpan, s. m.* Gifts in honour of deceased relatives, distributed at the *sharádhas* or funeral ceremonies:—*pitár pakkh, s. m.* The first or dark fortnight of *Assú* when the Hindus celebrate the funeral rites to the manes of their ancestors:—*pitár tarpan, s. m.* An offering of water to the dead:—*pitráñ nún páñí deñá, v. a.* To offer a libation of water poured out of the right hand as an offering to the manes:—*pitár salerí, s. m.* *Petroselinum sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae* cultivated in the plains.

PITÁR पितार *s. m.*  
PITÁRÁ पितारा *s. m.*  
PITÁRÍ पितारी *s. f.* } A basket.

PIṬĀUNĀ ਪਿਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to beat.

PIṬĀUTĀ ਪਿਟਾਉਟਾ *s. m.* Beating, quarrelling, altercation, trouble.

PIṬH ਪੀਠ *s. f.* Barley, ground and mixed with water and given to cows and buffaloes when near calving; the surface of cloth when fine, firm, and smooth; the texture of cloth; (in comp.) a place of worship; also see *Piṭhī*:—*jālandhur piṭh*, *s. m.* The region round about *Jaurādmukhī*, and *Kāngrā* (a circuit of forty eight *kos*) within which it is considered very favourable to end one's day.

PIṬHÍ ਪੀਠੀ *s. f.* Wet pulse of *māsh* or *māngī* and roasted for various varieties of food.

PIṬHNĀ ਪੀਠਣਾ *v. a.* To grind, to bruise, to pulverize, to mash.

PITKĀUNĀ ਪਿਤਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To overcome completely, to subdue, to bring low, to reduce to straits, to seek.

PITLÍ ਪਿਤਲੀ *a.* Brazen.

PITLĪĀ ਪਿਤਲੀਆ *a.* Brazen, or having a mixture of brass.

PITMĀLTÍ ਪਿਤਮਾਲਤੀ *s. f.* The *Jasminum revolutum*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminæ*, used as a perfume and for ring worm.

PITRĀÍ ਪਿਤਰਾਈ *s. f.* The paternal relations of three generations from the father to the great grand father.

PITRORĀÍ ਪਿਤਰੋਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* See *Patiauhṛā*.

PITT ਪਿੱਤ *s. m. f.* Bile (in illness); a turn, a time; prickly heat:—*pitt dá táp*,

*s. m.* Bilious fever:—*pitt de dast*, *s. m.* Bilious diarrhoea:—*pitt páprā*, *s. m.* The name of a medicinal plant, the flat seeds of *Butea frondosa*, and also the seeds of *Fumaria parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*, which latter is abundant in fields in the Panjab plains in early spring. The seeds and leaves are considered cooling, diaphoretic, diuretic, and laxative, and enter into the composition of many medicines.

PITTĀ ਪਿੱਤਾ *s. m.* Bile, gall-bladder; passion, anger; force of character or will:—*pittā mārnā*, *v. a.* To repress anger, to control one's passions.

PITTAL ਪਿੱਤਲ *s. m.* Brass.

PITTE CHHOHĪĀN ਪਿੱਤੇਛੋਹੀਆਂ *s. f.* *pl.* Railing jeering, threatening; *c. v.* *láunṭā*.

PITṬH ਪਿੱਠ *s. f.* The back, the loin, the back part:—*piṭṭh de jānī*, *deṇī*, *v. a.* To flee:—*piṭṭh laggnā*, *v. n.* To be turned over on the back, to be defeated in wrestling; used of animals it means a galled back:—*piṭṭh láunṭ*, *v. a.* To defeat in wrestling:—*piṭṭh pichchhe*, *ad.* Behind, in one's absence:—*piṭṭh pichchhe kahinṭ*, *v. n.* To backbite:—*piṭṭh párnā*, *v. a.* To help.

PITṬHÚ ਪਿੱਠੂ *s. m.* A kind of basket carried on the back.

PITWĀHĀN ਪਿਟਵਾਹਾਂ *s. m.* The belly.

PIU ਪਿਉ *s. m.* A father:—*piukā*, *s. m.* Belonging to a father:—*piuke*, *s. m.* Parent's family.

PÍU ਪੀਉ *s. f.* A beloved object, a lover, a husband; a father.

PIWĀÍ ਪਿਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to drink; wages for giving to drink.



PIWÁUNÁ ਪਿਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to drink; caus. of *Piṇḍ*.

POÁ ਪੋਆ *s. m.* The tender branch of a tree, a twig, a shoot.

POCH ਪੋਚ *s. f.* Posterity.

POCHCHÁ ਪੋੱਚਾ *s. m.* The brush of cloth used for smearing; the process of smearing; the colouring of a wall: —*pochchá páuṇḍ*, *v. a.* See *Pochṇḍ*; to clear the matter; to disclose all secrets.

POCHNÁ ਪੋਚਣਾ *v. a.* To smear, (especially of that done by Hindus daily with the earth on the floor and adjacent walls of the place where they eat and cook.)

PODHÁ ਪੋਢਾ *a.* Stout, cunning, not simple; (used commonly of a boy.)

PODÍNÁ ਪੋਦੀਨਾ *s. m.* See *Pádṇḍ*.

POGGÁ ਪੋੱਗਾ *s. m.* The tender branch of a tree, a shoot, a twig.

POH ਪੋਹ *s. m.* The name of a Hindu month, *i. e.*, from the middle of December to the middle of January.

POHAN ਪੋਹਣ *s. m.* A cart (provincial.)

POHKAR MÚL ਪੋਹਕਰ ਮੂਲ *s. m.* The same as *Dhép* which see.

POHLÍ ਪੋਹਲੀ *s. f.* The seed of Indian saffron (commonly used in the plural); also the name of a thorny plant (*Carthamus eryacantha*, *C. Tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) abundant in many of the more arid tracts of the Panjab from Ambala up

to Peshawar. In many places the seeds are parched and eaten alone, or with wheat, or are ground and mixed with wheaten flour for bread. In some places an oil extracted from the seeds, is burned and eaten. It is also used medicinally. Also the same as *Shakákal misri*, *Pahárl gájar* which see;—A plant *Cousinia calcitrapæformis*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ* not uncommon wild in the Salt Range:—*pohlíán dá tel*, *s. m.* The oil of the *Pohlí* seeds.

POHLÍÁN ਪੋਹਲੀਆਂ } *s. m.* The  
POLÍÁN ਪੋਲੀਆਂ } seeds of a

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) cultivated to some extent in most parts of the Panjab plains and used medicinally.

POHNÁ ਪੋਹਣਾ *v. a.* To act upon, to affect, to influence.

POÍ ਪੋਈ *s. m.* A conspicuous climbing plant (*Basella alba*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceæ*). Rarely cultivated by natives in the Panjab, it is used as a pot-herb.

POÍÁ ਪੋਈਆ *s. m.* Going at full speed, galloping a horse; *c. w.* *páuṇḍ*.

POJ ਪੋਜ *s. m.* Posterity; *i. q.* *Poch*.

POKH ਪੋਖ *s. m.* (M.) A mode of rice cultivation by scattering seed in the ploughed field; the name of a Hindu month; *Poh*.

POKHAR ਪੋਖਰ *s. m.* Tank, pond, lake.

POKHÍ ਪੋਖੀ *a.* (M.) A self-sown crop that springs up in the land in which the same crop was sown the year before: —*pokhí maṭar khá*, *jaṅghen dá tamá lahá*. Eat self sown peas, but give up hopes of

using your legs.—P.ov. To eat *Pokhi maṭar*, i.e., self-sown peas, or to sit down among the plants, is supposed to cause Rheumatism, whereby the use of the limbs is lost.

**POKHŌNĀ ਪੋਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To breed, to nourish.

**POKHŪN ਪੋਖੂ** *s. m. (M.)* An omen. The following are some good omens to meet a man; to meet a woman with a full pitcher of water; to see a butcher-bird fly; to hear a stallion neigh; to hear the name of God without seeing the speaker; to meet a sweeper. Amongst bad omens are: to meet a woman; to meet a woman with an empty pitcher; to hear or see a blue jay; to hear or see an owl or kite; to meet a *mullān*, *Brahman*, *fakir* or beggar.

**POL ਪੋਲ** *s. m.* Hollowness, porosity, a cavity;—*s. f.* Going rapidly.

**POL ਪੋਲ** } *a.* Hollow, porous,  
**POLLĀ ਪੋਲਾ** } *soft.*

**POLĀ ਪੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A tree (*Kydia calycina*, Nat. Ord. *Byttneriaceae*) which is common wild in many parts of the Siwalik tract up to the Indus, and occasionally seen planted in the plains. The wood is used for building, charcoal, and fuel. Also the same as *Meṇi*, which see.

**POLĀCH ਪੋਲਾਚ** *s. m.* The same as *Lasre* which see.

**POLĪ ਪੋਲੀ** } *a.* Dim. of *Pollā*; a  
**POLLĪ ਪੋਲੀ** } very thin cake.

**POLO ਪੋਲੋ** *s. m.* A Thibetan game, of hockey on horse back. It is now very commonly played by Europeans in India.

**POṆ ਪੋਣ** *s. m.* That which remains after separating the butter and straining the whey from churned curd.

**POṆĀ ਪੋਣਾ** *s. m.* A strainer, a sieve, the enclosed part of a tank in which the women bathe.

**PONĀ ਪੋਨਾ** } *s. m.* A species of  
**PONḌĀ ਪੋਂਡਾ** } thick sugar-cane.  
**PONNĀ ਪੋਂਨਾ** } (*Saccharum officinarum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*) grown extensively in parts of the Punjab plains. Used generally for chewing, not for sugar manufacture.

**PONWĀR ਪੋਨਵਾਰ** *s. m.* The seeds of weeds (*Cassia occidentalis*, *C. tora*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.) The seeds of the former are used medicinally, being given and applied for eruptions. The seeds of the latter are stated to be eaten in times of dearth, and are likewise used medicinally.

**POPAT ਪੋਪਟ** *s. m.* A fire-cracker; a mode of sewing; (*M.*) a butterfly.

**POPATBŪṬĪ ਪੋਪਤਬੂਟੀ** *s. m.* The same as *Giddar tamākū* which see in *Giddar*.

**POPLĀ ਪੋਪਲਾ** *s. m.* } One who has  
**POPLĪ ਪੋਪਲੀ** *s. f.* } lost the teeth  
from some cause, toothless.

**POPNĀ ਪੋਪਨਾ** *s. m.* } Something  
**POPNI ਪੋਪਨੀ** *s. f.* } very fine and  
delicate (used only in composition):—  
*popnā jihā*, *a.* Fine, elegant, delicate.

**POPRI ਪੋਪਰੀ** *s. f. (M)* A fish (*Baslums saraṇ a.*)

**POR** ਪੋਰ *s. f.* A hollow bamboo attached to a plough perpendicularly, with the lower end behind the share and the upper having a hopper to contain the seed, which is thus drilled into the furrow in passing along.

**PORÁ** ਪੋਰਾ *s. m.* The portion of a bamboo included between two joints.

**PORÁL** ਪੋਰਾਲ *s. m.* The same as *Padálá* which see.

**PORHÁYAT** ਪੋਰਹਾਯਤ *s. m.* (M.) A labourer for wages:—*māṇ porháyat puttār mīr Alam Khan*. The mother a labourer and the son Mir Alam Khan (Lord of the world).—Prov.

**PORHÁ** ਪੋਰਹੀਆ *s. m.* (M.) Labour for wages.

**PORÍ** ਪੋਰੀ *s. f.* The portion between two joints of the finger; the same of sugar-cane, grain stalks, bamboo:—*porí wargá juwáṇ*, *a. lit.* Young like *porí*, *i. e.*, handsome and tall.

**PORNÁ** ਪੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To drill seed by means of a *por*.

**PORPRANG** ਪੋਰਪਰੰਗ *s. f.* The same as *gandí búṭi* which see in *Gandí*; also see *Dodak*.

**PORTE** ਪੋਰਤੇ *ad.* (M.) On that side, beyond.

**POSÁK** ਪੋਸਾਕ } *s. f.* See *Pushák*.  
**POSÁKÍ** ਪੋਸਾਕੀ }

**POSH** ਪੋਸ਼ਾ *intj.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pesh*. Get out of the way!

get to one side!—*posh posh, intj.* The same as *Posh* (used by drivers to the people walking in a *Bazár*):—*sajposh, s. m.* A handsome plant (*Lavatera Cachemiriana*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) like hollyhock, growing in parts of the basins of the Jhelum and Chenab.

**POSHÁ** ਪੋਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Dubise Compositæ*) which grows on the Sutlej. Its tomentum is said to be used for making paper.

**POSNÁ** ਪੋਸਣਾ *v. a.* To nourish, to cherish, to take care of (used generally with *pálwá* as *pálwá posná*.)

**POST** ਪੋਸਤ *s. m.* Skin of anything; a poppy plant or a poppy-head (*Papaver somniferum*, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*) cultivated throughout the Province. The poppyheads and seeds are used medicinally as sedatives:—*post únár, s. m.* The bark of the stem of *Punica granatum* used medicinally:—*post ber, s. m.* Bark of the *Beri*:—*post kikkar, s. m.* Bark of *Kikkar*:—*post turanj, s. m.* Bark of orange.

**POSTAN** ਪੋਸਤਣ *s. f.* } A drinker of  
**POSTÍ** ਪੋਸਤੀ *s. m.* } *post*; *met.* a  
lazy, indolent person; a clownish figure made to represent a drowsy *post* drinker.

**POT** ਪੋਟ *s. f.* A load; a bag.

**POT** ਪੋਤ *s. f.* A grandson (by a son), a son's son; glass beads; (M.) husks of rice, *chíná, kanguí*, and without grain:—*pot bahú, s. f.* The wife of a son's son.

**POTÁ** ਪੋਤਾ *s. m.* Treasury; (M.) sand hills (used in the *Dáman* and Pathan tract.)

**POTHÁ** ਪੋਥਾ *s. m.* A large book; (used in derision.)

**POTHÁ** ਪੋਠਾ *s. m. (M.)* Land made into ridge and furrow for planting tobacco, onions and eggplants:—*poṭhā band-wāṅ, v. a.* To make land into ridge and furrow.

**POTHÍ** ਪੋਠੀ *s. f. (M.)* A riding-bullock:—*kadhāṅ poṭhí, v. a.* To train a bullock for riding.

**POTHÍ** ਪੋਥੀ *s. f.* A book; a religious book; one of the divisions of a head of garlic, a flake or clove of garlic; a shrub, the same as *Tapaddar* which see. In Shahpur a weight of wool which equals the shearing of one sheep.

**POTHOHÁR** ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰ } *s. m.* A region  
**POTHOWÁR** ਪੋਠੋਵਾਰ } lying between  
the rivers Jhelum and Attock.

**POTHOHÁRÍ** ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ } *s. m., a.* The  
**POTHOWÁRÍ** ਪੋਠੋਵਾਰੀ } inhabitant  
of *Poṭhohár*; of or belonging to *Poṭhohár*.

**POTLÍ** ਪੋਟਲੀ *s. f.* A small bag.

**POTNÁ** ਪੋਤਣਾ *v. a.* To smear or colour a wall.

**POTRÁ** ਪੋਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* A son's son; *i. q.* *Pot.*

**POTRÁ** ਪੋਤੜਾ *s. m.* A child's clout.

**POTTÁ** ਪੋੱਤਾ *s. m.* A son's son, a grandson; a testicle; in the last sense; *i. q.* *Phottá*.

**POTṬÁ** ਪੋੱਟਾ *s. m.* A fowl's claw; the end of the finger to the first joint, the pulp of a finger.

**POTTÍ** ਪੋੱਤੀ *s. f.* A son's daughter.

**POTÚ** ਪੋਤੂ *s. m.* The same as *Laphrú* which see.

**POWÁDH** ਪੋਵਾਧ *s. m. (M.)* The east.

**POWÁDHÍ** ਪੋਵਾਧੀ *a. (M.)* Eastern:—*powádhí pásse, ad.* In an easterly direction.

**POWANÁ** ਪੋਵਣਾ *v. n. (M.)* The same as *Pasoná*.

**POWINDÁH** ਪੋਵਿਨਦਾਹ *s. m.* A caste of Afghan traders found in the cold weather all over India.

**POYÁ** ਪੋਯਾ *s. m.* See *Potá*.

**POYEPÁ** ਪੋਯੇਪਾ *s. m.* A phrase used of children as they are taught to walk.

**PUÁD** ਪੁਆਦ } *s. m.* The name of  
**PUÁDH** ਪੁਆਧ } a district.

**PUÁHÁ** ਪੁਆਹਾ *s. m.* A region, a district, the suburbs of a place.

**PUÁR** ਪੁਆਰ *s. m.* A trance:—*puár ho ánuḍ, v. n.* To recover from a trance:—*puár jánuḍ, v. n.* To fall into a trance (supposed to be a real death and a subsequent revivification, and the death in this case is attributed to an error of the angel of death.)

**PUÁRÁ** ਪੁਆੜਾ *s. m.* A quarrel, a dispute, a scuffle; separation, disunion, difference; *pánuḍ, pánuḍ, pánuḍ.*

**PUAUNÁ** ਪੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be cast, to cause to put or poured; to take anything in place of money in payment for a debt.

**PUCHÁRÁ** पुचार s. m. A thin coat of clay for laying on a wall:—*puchárá deṇḍá*, v. a. To lay a thin coat of clay on the walls of a house, to whitewash a wall; to deceive, to delude.

**PUCHÁUNÁ** पुचाउना v. a. To cause to arrive, to bring or convey.

**PUCHCHH** पुँछ s. f. Inquiry, investigation, questioning, inquiring at a shrine, honor, respect, esteem:—*puchchh dassuṭi*, *deṇḍi*, v. a. To answer such inquiry:—*puchchh gichchh*, s. f. Full inquiry:—*puchchh puduṇṭi*, v. n. To inquire at a shrine:—*puchchh puresṭi*, *purshish*, s. f. Inquiry, investigation, questioning.

**PUCHCHHNA** पुँछना v. a. To ask, to investigate, to question, to take account of; to enquire after one's health; to consult:—*puchchhṇḍ gichchhṇḍ*, v. a. To make a full inquiry.

**PÚCHH** पूछ s. f. A tail; i. q. *Páñchh*.

**PUCHHÁUNÁ** पुँछाउना } v. a.  
**PUCHHWAUNÁ** पुँछवाउना } To  
cause to be asked or inquired about.

**PUCHHWAITYÁ** पुँछवेना } s. m., a.  
**PUCHHWAYYÁ** पुँछवेना } An in-  
quirer, an investigator, one who asks many questions; of a curious inquiring disposition, given to asking needless questions.

**PUCHKÁRÁ** पुचकार s. m. } Stroking,  
**PUCHKÁRÍ** पुचकारी s. f. } caress-  
ing, soothing:—*puchkárá deṇḍá*, *puchkári deṇḍi*, v. a. To caress, to comfort, to soothe.

**PUCHKÁRNÁ** पुचकारना v. a. To stroke, to caress, to comfort, to soothe.

**PUDÁRÁ** पुदारा s. m. The same as *Dhaul Dhák* which see in *Dhaul*.

**PUDÁRÍ** पुदारी s. f. The same as *Musket* which see.

**PÚDNÁ** पूदना m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Pudínah*. A plant (*Mentha incana*, *M. viridis*, *M. sativa*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*), cultivated in the plains, and its leaves are used medicinally, as an astringent and it is largely used as *chatni*:—*pahári púdná*, s. m. *Mentha viridis*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*, cultivated in gardens in the plains and sold by drug sellers as a stimulant and given in cholera.

**PUGÁUNÁ** पुगाउना v. a. To fill up, to fulfill, to complete, to perform.

**PUGGNÁ** पुँगना v. a. To be filled up, to be completed, to be fulfilled, to be allowed to find a place.

**PUHÁR** पुहार s. f. Rain, very small drops of rain.

**PUHÁRÁ** पुहारा s. m. Coming, arriving (fever, small-pox); a jet or fountain in a garden; properly *Fuṇḍrah*.)

**PUHKARMÚL** पुकरमुल s. m. A medicine of a heating nature. See *Poh-karmúl*.

**PUHLO** पुहल्ले a. Fat.

**PUHUNÁ** पुहुना v. a. To produce an influence, as heat, cold, poison.

PUHURIA ਪੁਹੁਰਿਆ *s. f.* Labour, toil, work.

PÚIRE ਪੁਇਰੇ *s. m. pl.* See *Páre*.

PÚJ ਪੂਜ *s. m.* A *Jaiṅ* devotee; any one who is considered worthy to be worshipped, as a learned Brahman:—*pújmāṅ*, *a.* Worthy to be worshipped.

PÚJÁ ਪੂਜਾ *s. f.* Worship, adoration; the idol worship of *Hindús*; offerings, libations; *met.* bathing; *c. w.* *honí*, *karní*:—*pújá partishṭá*, *s. f.* Worship and respect.

PÚJAK ਪੂਜਕ *s. m.* A worshipper (of a *deviá*, or the Deity.)

PUJÁLE ਪੂਜਾਲੇ *s. m. (M.) lit.* Reaching; hence ability:—*tain káṅ pujále ápní dí áp káṅ khabar*. You alone know what you are able to do.—Prov.

PÚJAN ਪੂਜਣ *s. m.* An imperative of *v. a.* *Pújád*; worshipping.

PUJAN ਪੂਜਨ *v. n. (M.)* To arrive. *Present participle*: *pujád*; *Future*: *puj-sán*; *Past participle*: *pund* and *pujád*:—*druk druk moi te peke ná puní*. She ran till she died; but still did not reach her father's house.—Prov. He did all he could, but failed.

PUJÁRÁ ਪੂਜਾਰਾ } *s. m.* A worship-  
PUJÁRÍ ਪੂਜਾਰੀ } per, one who makes *pújá*, a priest.

PUJÁUNÁ ਪੂਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be worshipped; to cause *pújá* to be performed; to cause to arrive or to be conveyed.

PÚJÍ ਪੂਜੀ *s. f.* The headstall of a bridle, part of the ornamental accoutrements of a horse.

PUJJ ਪੁੱਜ *s. f.* Ability, capacity, reach, strength; receipt; arriving; a term of benediction or blessing (preceded by *Rajj*.)

PUJJAT ਪੁੱਜਤ *s. f.* That which has been paid on a sum due.

PUJJNÁ ਪੁੱਜਣਾ *v. n.* To arrive; *i. g.* *Pahunchṭá*.

PÚJMÁL ਪੂਜਮਾਲ *s. m.* A cord twisted tight round a horse's lip or ear to enable the farrier to manage him; *i. g.* *Ruchmál*.

PÚJNÁ ਪੂਜਣਾ *v. a.* To worship; to make an offering; to spend uselessly; *met.* to copulate.

PUJWÁUNÁ ਪੂਜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Pujáunṭá*.

PUKÁR ਪੁਕਾਰ *s. f.* Bawling, calling out aloud, a cry, a call.

PUKÁRNÁ ਪੁਕਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To call aloud, to bawl, to cry out, to exclaim, to shout; to invoke, to call on God.

PUKHRÁJ ਪੁਖਰਾਜ *s. m.* The name of a precious stone, a topaz; a fairy in the *Indar Sabha* play.

PUKKÁ ਪੁੱਕਾ *a.* Only, without allowances or extras; (commonly *ukhá* *pukká*.)

PUL ਪੁਲ *s. m.* A bridge *and* *bannṭá*, *v. a.* To make a bridge *and* *sardí*.

*s. m.* According to Moslems a bridge along which on the Judgment day the righteous will pass to heaven, and the wicked fall into hell :—*pul tuṭṭāḍ*, *v. n.* To break a bridge.

PÚLÁ पुल्ला } *s. m.* A bundle of grass,  
PÚLÍ पुल्ली } a sheaf of grain; a tree,  
see *Polá*.

PULÁD पुलाद *s. m.* The best kind of steel; *i q.* *Folád*.

PULÁDÍ पुलादी *a.* Made of steel.

PULÁÍ पुलायी *s. f.* Hollowness, cavity.

PULÁKH पुलाख *s. m.* See *Pilkhan*.

PULAR पुलार } *s. m.* Hollowness,  
PULÁT पुलाट } cavity; the ether  
of space.

PULÁU पुलाउ *s. m.* A dish composed chiefly of rice and flesh; cavity, hollowness.

PÚLÍ पुली *s. f.* A small bundle of grass or sheaf of grain, a bundle of sheaves; a bundle of corn given to *Kamíns* at time.

PÚLLÁ पुल्ला *s. m.* A tree, the same as *Polá* which see.

PUMÁI पुमाई *s. m.* A scrambling viscons plant (*Oxybaphus Himalicus*, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*) with a large carrot-like root. The flowers are usually reddish but in one variety are white. It is collected for winter fodder.

PUMLÍ पुमली } *s. f.* (*M., Poḥ*) A bud,  
PÚMLÍ पुमली } a young shoot; *i q.*  
*Kúmlí*.

PÚLMÚ पुलमु *s. f.* The same as *Nágdauṇ* which see.

PUN पुन *s. m.* A terminal or suffix (as *bachpuṇ*); see *Puṇá*.

PÚN पुन *s. f.* A weaver bird's nest; a roll of cotton; a shrub, the same as *Rutanjot* :—*pún salái*, *pún waṭṭí*, *s. f.* A stick on which a roll of cotton is wound preparatory to spinning it.

PÚN पुँ *s. f.* *Crepitus* centre :—*pún pún karná*, *v. a.* To make a noise quasi *crepitus* centre; to sound a trumpet.

PUNÁ पुना *s. m.* A terminal to words signifying a state, quality (as *fakir puṇá*)

PÚNÁ पुना *s. m.* The *Ehretia aspera*. It yields a small but good timber.

PUNAHCHÁR पुनहरार *s. f.* A repeated application.

PUNÁÍ पुनायी *s. f.* Causing to be strained; causing to be darned; wages for the same.

PUNAR पुनर *a.* Second :—*punar janam*, *s. m.* Second birth :—*punar wiáh*, *s. m.* Second marriage, widow marriage.

PUNÁUNÁ पुनाउना *v. a.* To cause to be strained; to cause to be darned; to cause to be abused or reproached by another.

PÚNCHH ਪੁੰਛ *s. f.* A tail; *i. q.* *Púchh.*

PUNḌAR ਪੁੰਡਰ *a.* White.

PÚNDNÁ ਪੂੰਦਨਾ *s. m.* A small tree (*Glochidion sp.* Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*). Not uncommon in the Panjab Siwalik tract up to near the Indus. The wood is only used as fuel, the bark is employed for tanning.

PÚNGRÁ ਪੂੰਗਰਾ *s. m.* A small aquatic reptile; *i. q.* *L'ure.*

PÚNHJAN ਪੂੰਹਜਣ } *s. m.* That which  
PÚNHJUN ਪੂੰਹਜੁਣ } remains at the  
bottom of anything liquid, settlements,  
dregs; a cloth used in wiping.

PÚNÍ ਪੂੰਈ *s. f.* A roll of cotton prepared for spinning.

PÚNÍ ਪੂੰਈ *s. m.* A class of *Játs.*

PUNÍT ਪੁਨੀਤ *a.* Righteous, meritorious.

PÚNJHNÁ ਪੂੰਜਣਾ *v. a.* To wipe.

PUNJHÁUNÁ ਪੂੰਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to wipe.

PÚNJÍ ਪੂੰਜੀ *s. f.* Capital, wealth.

PUNN ਪੁੰਨ } *s. m.* Alms, virtue in  
PUNN ਪੁੰਨ } giving alms, supposed  
merit acquired by alms-giving, charity  
given to obtain merit:—*punnáwar, a.*  
Virtuous, good, holy, pious; *c. w. karná.*

PÚNNÁ ਪੂੰਨਾ *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Ehretia serrata*. Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) frequent in parts of the Panjab Siwalik

tract up to near the Indus. Its timber is said to be tolerably strong and durable, and to be used for house building, implements; *i. q.* *Puná.*

PUNNÁ ਪੁਣਨਾ *v. a.* To strain, to darn; to abuse.

PUNNAN ਪੁੰਨਨ *v. a. (M.)* To abuse.

PUNNIÁ ਪੁੰਨਿਆ } *s. m.* Full moon,  
PUNNIÁN ਪੁੰਨਿਆਂ } the completion  
of the lunar month.

PUNNÚ ਪੁੰਨੂ } *s. m.* The name of the  
PUNNÚN ਪੁੰਨੂੰ } lover of *Sassi*; a  
beautiful man.

PUR ਪੁਰ *prep.* On, upon;—*s. m.* A terminal to names of towns (as *Hushidpur*); (*M.*) also see *Siyál*:—*pur bást*, *s. m.* A city resident.

PUR ਪੁਰ *s. m.* A single stone of a mill, a plate, a layer, a stratum; one cake of a pile.

PÚR ਪੂਰ *s. m.* Fullness, the amount filled in at one time, a batch, a boat load; (*M.*) The same as *Pogṣ* which see;—*a.* Full, filled (used with *bhar*, as *bharpúr*):—*nakkí púr, s. m.* The amount of four in a game played with *couṛís*.

PURÁ ਪੁਰਾ *s. m.* East wind; a section of a city.

PURÁ ਪੁਰਾ *s. m.* The rump, the buttock; the mark made by a cartman with his goad on the rump of an ox by constant scoring; a large leaf or paper package of anything; (used especially of a bundle of spices, sweetmeats, bound on the head of a bride); any mark or lump formed on the body by constant friction.



**PÚRÁ** पुरा *a.* Full, complete, sufficient, entire; whole; fulfilled, accomplished; true, faithful; *met.* crafty, cunning:—*púre diq, a.* Gone nine months with child or near one's time:—*púre diq lagge, v. n.* To enter the ninth month of pregnancy:—*púrá hoqd, v. n.* To be finished, to die:—*púrá karná, v. a.* To fill; to complete, to accomplish:—*púrá nikald, paid, patnd, v. n.* To come out even, to be sufficient:—*púrá paid, v. n.* To suffice:—*púrá sarná, a.* Entirely gifted, brave; complete, perfect, full; having supernatural powers:—*púrá utarná, v. n.* To succeed, to pass (an examination); to come out with credit.

**PÚRÁ** पुरा *s. m.* A batter cake:—*mál* or *málh púrá, s. m.* A large thick cake cooked in *ghí* and sugar.

**PÚRAB** पुरब *s. m.* The east; the country lying to the east of the Ganges, extending from Cawnpur to *Bihár*.

**PURAB** पुरब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Parjan*. A festival, a holiday:—*gurpurb, s. m.* An anniversary festival of birth or death, anniversary of the Sikh Gurus.

**PURÁHAÑCHÁRÍ** पुराहटचारी }  
**PURÁHUÑCHÁRÍ** पुराहुटचारी }  
*s. f.* Hospitality.

**PURÁÍ** पुराई *s. f.* Fullness, repletion; wages given for filling or for stringing beads.

**PÚRÁÍ** पूराई *s. f.* Filling, causing to be filled; wages for filling.

**PURÁIN** पुराईट *s. f.* An ox goad; fullness, repletion.

**PÚRAK** पुरक *s. f.* Practice of drawing in the breath.

**PURÁN** पुराण *s. m.* The name of a class of Hindu *Shástarás* of which there are eighteen in number; oldness, old age; an ox goad; (*i. q.* *Puráin*.)

**PÚRAN** पूरन } *s. m.* Filling, that with  
**PÚRAN** पुरन } which a thing is

filled;—*a.* Full:—*Púran Chand, s. m.* The name of a son of Raja Rasalu born at Sialkot. He was killed by his father through the machinations of his step-mother *Lúndá*;—*v. a. (M.)* To bury; to stick anything in the ground, used even of sticking an arrow in the ground when chaining a distance:—*púran pátar, s. m.* Two earthen dishes filled with uncooked rice and by the side of the bride and Bridegroom at a wedding, or of a boy on whom the *Jané* is to be put (and also in certain offerings):—*púranmá, púranmásh, púranmáshí, s. f.* Full moon, the day of the full moon.

**PURÁNÁ** पुराणा *a.* Old; ancient; experienced, old fashioned.

**PURÁP** पुराप *s. m. (M.)* A female camel up to 23 years old.

**PURÁTAN** पुरातन *a.* Old, ancient.

**PURÁUNÁ** पुराउना *v. a.* Caus. of *Púrná, Purná.* To cause to fill; to cause to string (beads.)

**PÚRBÁ** पुरबा *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

**PÚRBAN** पुरबन } *s. f.* An inhabi-  
**PÚRBÍÁ** पुरबीआ } *s. m.* tant of the  
 East, a native of *Púrab*.

PÚRBALÁ पुरबला *a.* Former.

PÚRBÍ पुरबी *s. f.* The name of a musical mode sung in the afternoon;—*a.* Belonging to the *Párab*, eastern; a variety of tobacco.

PURCHAK पुरचक *s. f.* Excitement.

PÚRE पुरे *s. m. pl.* The name of small worms found in water.

PURÍ पुरी *s. f.* A large city, (used especially of seven cities esteemed sacred by the Hindus); fullness; the name of a class of *Khattris*.

PURÍ पुरी *s. f.* A small leaf or paper package of anything, a powder wrapped in a small paper; a small parcel of spices or sweetmeats put in the skirt of a bride's *chádar* on the second day.

PURÍ पुरी *s. f., a.* Dim. of *Púrá*; the same as *Púrí*:—*púrí ná paigé*, *v. n. lit.* To be not sufficient; not to succeed:—*púrí paigé*, *v. n.* To be successful.

PURÍ पुरी *s. f.* A cake fried in ghee, a fritter, a batter cake.

PURJÁ पुरजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Purzah*. A small piece of paper.

PÚRJLÚ पुरजलु *s. m.* A plant (*Oreoseris lanuginosa*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*). Wherever it grows in any quantity, tinder, and occasionally moxas appear to be made from it, sometimes by beating up the body of the leaf with the tomentum on its under surface, but generally by breaking through the former and tearing off the latter to be used alone.

PURKH पुरख *s. m.* A man, a male humane being:—*mahán purakh*, *s. m.* A revered or venerable man.

PURKHÁ पुरखा *s. m.* A man, an old man (used in poetry and in the vocative.)

PURKHÁRATH पुरधारथ *s. m.* See *Pursháráth*.

PURKHÁRTAHÍ पुरधारथी *s. m.* See *Pursháráthí*.

PÚRNÁ पुरना *v. a.* To fill; to blow a conch; to fulfil, to finish, to complete, to pass time; to pay a debt;—*s. f.* The day of full moon;—*v. n. (Pof.)* To be about to rise (moon.)

PURONÁ पुरेना *v. a.* See *Pironá*.

PÚROPÚR पुरेपुर *ad.* In order, in rank, in arrangement; in series, one by the side of another, one by one.

PÚROPÚR पुरेपुर *a.* Full.

PURPURÍ पुरपुरी *s. f.* The temples, plural *purpuríá*.

PURS पुरम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pursh*. A man; a husband.

PURSÁNG पुरमांग *s. m. (M.)* See *Paursáng*.

PURSÁR पुरमार *s. m.* An age, a generation.

PURSHĀRATH पुरशारथ *s. m.* Power, energy, courage, vigour, bravery.

PURSHĀRATHÍ पुरशारथी *a., s. m.* Possessed of great energy and courage; a powerful man, a hero.

PURSÍS पुरमीस *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pursish*. Inquiring, making investigation, (commonly *puchchh pursis*).

PURUCHHNĀ पुरुहन्ता *v. a. (M.)* See *Jhappāḍ*.

PURWĀÍ पुरवाही *s. f.* Causing to be strung; causing to be filled; wages for the same.

PURWĀUNĀ पुरवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be strung (beads); to cause to be filled up (a well, or pit).

PŪRYĀ पुरया *s. m.* The name of a musical mode sung in the afternoon.

PUSĀK पुसाक } *s. f.* Clothing, rai-  
PUSHĀK पुशाक } ment; dress, gar-  
PUSĀKÍ पुसाकी } ment.  
PUSHĀKÍ पुशाकी }

PUSHPI पुष्पी *s. m.* See in *Saṅkh*.

PUSSAN पुँसन *v. n. (M.)* To be wetted.

PUSSÍ पुँसी *s. f. (M.)* Moisture.

PUST पुसट } *a.* Strong, strengthen-  
PUSHT पुसट } ing, restorative; see  
*Pushṭái*.

PUST पुसट } *s. f.* Strength,  
PUSHTĀÍ पुसटाही } invigoration.

PUSTĀ पुसठा *s. m.* The back of a book.

PUSTAK पुसठक *s. m.* A book; the kicking and plunging of a horse; *c. w. chalduní, mārni*.

PUSTĀR पुसठार *s. f.* A generation; *i. q. Pursār*.

PUSTĀRĀ पुसठारा *s. m.* A bundle of wood, grass carried on the back; the foundation of a wall, an embankment.

PÚT पूट *s. m.* A son.

PUTĀJAN पुताजन *s. m.* See *Jidpottā* in *Jid*.

PUṬANDĀ पुटँडा *s. m.* A very thin kind of bread made of wheat flour and baked on a stone.

PUṬANDAN पुटँडन *s. f.* A large smooth stone on which the bread called *putandā* is baked.

PUTATTĀ पुतँटा *a.* Belonging to a bridegroom, on the side of a bridegroom; —*dhiattā putattā, a.* Belonging to the bride and bridegroom.

PUṬĀUNĀ पुटाउना *v. a.* To cause to be dug; to cause to be plucked (hair); to cause to be drawn (the breast of a woman).

PUTEITĀ पुतेइता } *a.* Belonging to  
PUTETTĀ पुतेँटा } a bridegroom  
on the part of a bridegroom.

PÚTKANDĀ पूतकँदा *s. f.* The shrub *Gardenia tetrasperma*.

PUTHARMÁN ਪੁਥਰਮਾਨ *s. f.* The *Calli-carp incana*, a shrub common in the low hills.

PUTLÁ ਪੁਤਲਾ *s. m.* An image, an effigy.

PUTLÍ ਪੁਤਲੀ } *s. f.* A small image, a  
PÚTLÍ ਪੂਤਲੀ } puppet, pupil of the  
eye :—*pútlíā dā tamāshā*, *s. m.* A puppet show.

PUTPARÍ ਪੁਟਪੜੀ *s. f.* See *Purparí*.

PUTPUT BOLNÁ ਪੁਟਪੁਟਬੋਲਣਾ *v. n.*  
To make a successful attempt at talking  
(a little child), to talk plainly.

PUTRELÁ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੇਲਾ *s. m.* An adopted son ; the son of a maid servant.

PUTRELÍ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੇਲੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Putrelā*.

PUTT ਪੁੱਤ *s. m.* A son.

PUTTÁ DHÍÁ ਪੁੱਤਾ ਧੀਆ *s. f.* Child-  
ren.

PUTTAR ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ } *s. m.* A son.  
PUTTIR ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰਿ }

PUTTARÍ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰੀ } *s. f.* A daughter.  
PUTTRÍ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰਿ }

PUTTH ਪੁੱਠ *s. f.* The wrong side, con-  
trariety ; the back ; lying on the face  
with back up ; a process or stage of a  
process (as in compounding medicines) :—*puṭṭh bannhūí*, *v. n.* To become strong,  
to grow fat :—*puṭṭh deví*, *v. n.* To wet,  
to steep a medicine, to go through a  
process (in compounding medicine) :—*puṭṭh kaṇḍá*, *s. m.* A wild shrub (*Achy-ranthes aspera*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*)  
common in the Punjab plains, and which

also occurs in the Himalaya. The dried  
plant is given to children for colic and is  
medicinally used, as an astringent  
in gonorrhoea. Also the same as  
*nīlkaṇṭhí* which see in *Nīl* :—*puṭṭh pairí*,  
*s. f.* A witch.

PUTTHÁ ਪੁੱਠਾ *s. m.* The buttock, the  
hip of an animal ;—*a.* Upside down,  
having the face downward, showing  
the wrong side, inverted :—*puṭṭhā bajhā*,  
*v. n.* To become fat, to be in good con-  
dition (an animal), to fill up a breach  
which has been made in an army in  
battle, to present an unbroken front.

PUTTHÍ ਪੁੱਠੀ *a.* A section of the  
felloe of a wheel ; disappointment in  
a plan, turning out contrariwise ; fem.  
of *Putthā*.

PUTTNÁ ਪੁੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To dig, to eradi-  
cate.

PUTWÁÍ ਪੁਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to be  
dug ; wages paid for digging.

PUTWÁUNÁ ਪੁਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be dug.

PÚWÁH ਪੁਵਾਹ *s. f.* Manured soil.

R.—(ਰ)

RÁ ਰਾ *s. m.* See *Rái*.

RÁB ਰਾਬ *s. f.* Treacle, molasses ; a  
shallow trench made by boys in certain  
games ; also the same as *Kachálá* which  
see.

RABÁB ਰਬਾਬ *s. m.* A kind of violin  
with three strings, a rebec.

RABÁBÍ ਰਬਾਬੀ } *s. m.* One  
RABÁBÍÁ ਰਬਾਬੀਆ } who plays on  
the *Rabáb*.

RABÁN ਰਬਾਨ *s. m.* (K.) A small tree  
(*Chionanthus sp.* Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*.)  
Its wood is white, soft, and light, and is  
used for houses and implements in Kang-  
rá, where also the bark is said to have  
medicinal properties, and the leaves are  
used as fodder.

RABAR ਰਬਰ *s. m.* Going and com-  
ing in vain, failing of the object of a  
journey, returning empty; (cor. of the  
English word Rubber) rubber.

RABARNA ਰਬਨਾ *v. n.* To fail in  
what one came for, to go and come to no  
purpose.

RABB ਰੱਬ *s. m.* The Lord, God:  
—*Rabb-ul-dálmán, s. m.* God, Preserver  
of the world:—*Assú bhále menglá, bhullí  
phiri ganwár; wáre banne Rabb de, ai  
múrah ganwár.* You expect rain in  
*Assú*, O mistaken rustic! trust in Provi-  
dence, foolish rustic!—Prov.

RABBÁ ਰੱਬਾ *intj.* Oh God!

RÁBBÁ ਰਾੱਬਾ *s. m.* The firing of  
many guns at once, platoon firing; *c. w.*  
*márná.*

RABBÍ ਰੱਬੀ *a.* Depending on Divine  
care, having no reliance, but on Divine  
providence (used of the poor and destitute,  
also of that which grows in the jungle),  
—*s. f.* The winter crop (commonly  
called *Hárhí*), the spring harvest crops  
sown in winter and cut by the month of  
*Hárh*:—*Rabbí-ul-arwál, s. m.* The third  
month of the Muhammadans:—*Rabbí-ul-  
sání, s. m.* The fourth month of the  
Muhammadans.

RÁBHAN ਰਾਭਨ *v. n.* (M.) To be sown,  
to be cultivated. *Present participle:*  
*rábhdá; Future: rábhán; Past parti-  
ciple: rádhá:—ishk ná rádhá jamid.* Love  
grew up unsown.—Story of *Sáhibán* and  
*Mirzá.*

RÁBÍÁ ਰਾਬੀਆ *s. m.* A manufacturer  
of molasses.

RABRÁUNÁ ਰਬਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to go backwards and forwards uselessly,  
to promise and then send away empty.

RABRÍ ਰਬਰੀ } *s. f.* A preparation  
RÁBRÍ ਰਾਬਰੀ } of milk and sugar.

RABT ਰਬਤ } *s. m.* Connection,  
RÁBTÁ ਰਾਬਤਾ } relation, junction;  
*c. w. wadháungá.*

RABT ਰਬਟ *s. f.* Corruption of the  
English word Report. A report.

RABTÍ ਰਬਟੀ } *s. m.* One who  
RABTÍÁ ਰਬਟੀਆ } reports, a vil-  
lage *chaukidár.*

RACH ਰਚ *s. f.* Creation, that which  
is created.

RACHÁUNÁ ਰਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To rub in  
and cause to be absorbed or imbibed; to  
celebrate a marriage.

RACHCHH ਰੱਛ *s. m.* That part of a  
loom to which the web is attached, and  
along which the shuttle plays.

RACHCHHÁ ਰੱਛਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Rakshá*. Preserva-  
tion, protection, nourishing, assistance,  
support.

RACHCHHKA ਰੱਛਕ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
RACHCHHÍ ਰੱਛੀ } ed from the  
Sanskrit word *Rakshak*. A preserver, a  
defender, a nourisher, a helper (used  
especially of God.)

**RACHCHHIÁ ਰੱਛਿਆ** *s. f.* Preservation, protection, assistance; a red silk tied on the wrist; *i. q.* *Rakkharí*.

**RACHHÁNÍ ਰਛਾਣੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A barber's case of tools; *i. q.* *Guchchhi*.

**RACHHPÁL ਰਛਪਾਲ** *s. m.* See *Rachchhak*.

**RACHHPÁLÍ ਰਛਪਾਲੀ** *s. m.* See *Rachchhd*.

**RACHJÁNÁ ਰਚਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To be  
**RACHNÁ ਰਚਣਾ** } absorbed (as  
**RÁCHNÁ ਰਾਚਣਾ** } soil) by rubbing, to be soaked up, to be imbibed, to become acquainted with, to enter.

**RACHNÁ ਰਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To make, to form, to create, to compose.

**RACHNÁ ਰਚਨਾ** *s. m.* Creation, the creature; splendour, pomp.

**RACHWÁÍ ਰਚਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for rubbing, soaking, absorbing.

**RACHWÁUNÁ ਰਚਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause oil to be absorbed, soaked up, or rubbed in; to cause to be created; to cause to be composed.

**RAD ਰਦ** *s. m.* A plant (*Panicum miliaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) cultivated in some parts of the Punjab plains, as about Multan, for its grain and for fodder; it is common in many parts of Himalaya up to the Indus. Its grains are considered digestible, and nutritious, and in some parts it is mostly consumed unground; *i. q.* *Chingá*.

**RADÁ ਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A layer of bricks in building, quantity laid on quantity, load piled up on load.

**RADAM ਰਦਮ** *s. m.* A common weed (*Taraxacum officinale*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) found in the N. W. Panjab. In many places the young plant is eaten as a vegetable, and it is used medicinally in Kashmir. The leaves are found in the Himalaya as in Europe to be excellent food for rabbits.

**RADD ਰੱਦ** *s. f., a.* Vomit; rejected, unacceptable, repulsed, refuted:—*radd siffá*, *v. n.* See *Raddná*, *c. w. hojád*, *hojádá*, *karná*.

**RADDÍ ਰੱਦੀ** *a.* Rejected, refuse, worthless;—*s. f.* That which is rejected, odds and ends; waste paper (used commonly of paper.)

**RADDNÁ ਰੱਦਣਾ** *v. a. n.* To reject, to refute; to vomit, to retch.

**RADDÚ BADDÚ ਰੱਦੂ ਬੱਦੂ** *a.* Unsatisfactory, unaccepted, rejected, dismissed.

**RÁDE ਰਾਦੇ** *s. m.* A red fruited plant (*Ribes rubrum*, Nat. Ord. *Grossulariæ*).

**RÁDH ਰਾਧ** *s. f.* Matter from a boil or sore.

**RÁDHÁ ਰਾਧਾ** } *a. (M.)* Cultivated  
**RÁDHÍ ਰਾਧੀ** } (*soil*):—*Poh dí rádhí tekahon ná khádhí*. Sown in *Poh* was eaten by none.—Prov.

**RÁDHÁ ਰਾਧਾ** } *s. f.* Krishna's  
**RÁDHÁN ਰਾਧਾਂ** } wife:—*Rádhá*  
**RÁDHKÁ ਰਾਧਕਾ** } *nagrí, s. m.*  
**RÁDHKÁN ਰਾਧਕਾਂ** } The name of  
a city; a kind of cloth made there.

RÁDHAN ਰਾਧਨ *v. a. (M.)* To sow.

RADKOF ਰਦਕੋਫੀ *s. m. (M.)* Hill torrent.

RAFÁ DAFÁ ਰਫਾ ਦਫਾ *a.* Far, out of the way, at a distance:—*rafá dafá karná, v. a.* To send away, to get clear of; to sell, to dispose of, to arrange amicably.

RAFÁKAT ਰਫਾਕਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
RAFÍKÍ ਰਫੀਕੀ } from the Arabic  
word *Rafáqat*. Friendship, affectionate intercourse, intimacy.

RAFÍK ਰਫੀਕ *s. m.* } Corruption  
RAFÍKÍ ਰਫੀਕੀ *s. f.* } of the  
Arabic word *Rafíq*. A friend, an associate, a companion.

RAFÚ ਰਫੂ *s. m.* Darning, filling holes in a shawl, with needle work:—*rafú chakkar honá, v. n.* To run away:—*rafú gar, rafú garní, s. m. f.* A darning, especially of shawls:—*rafú garí, s. f.* The business or art of a *Rafúgar*:—*rafú karná, v. a.* To darn.

RAG ਰਗ *s. f.* A vein, an artery; a nerve, a sinew; a vein in wood, stone; mixture of races; anger, passion:—*rag dár, a.* Veined, veiny; having veins, nerved; a flaw in a jewel; streaked (a stone), of mixed races, *i. e.*, having parents of different castes; bad, wicked;—*s. m.* Cloth of which the threads are uneven, so that some appear like veins:—*sháh rag, s. f.* Artery, the jugular vein, the Aorta.

RÁG ਰਾਗ *s. m.* A tune, a musical mode; music; see also *Gajpápal, Palúdar*:—*rág dháran, rág dhárit, s. f. m.* A singer of songs:—*rág nách, s. m.* Music and dancing; festivities, amusements:—*rág*

*máld, s. f.* A treatise on music; a treatise on music found at the end of *Adí Granth* of the Sikhs:—*rág rang, s. m.* Singing, festivity, diversion, pleasure; state, manner, condition of things:—*rág sdgar, s. m. (lit. a sea of music)* one who sings many tunes.

RÁGAN ਰਾਗਣ *s. f.* A woman who sings songs.

RAGAR ਰਗੜ *s. f.* Rubbing, scraping, abrasion of the skin, attrition:—*ragar laggar, v. n.* To be rubbed.

RAGARNÁ ਰਗੜਣਾ *v. a.* To rub, to scrape, to bruise.

RAGARWÁI ਰਗੜਵਾਈ *s. f.* Rubbing, scraping, bruising; wages for the same.

RAGARWÁUNÁ ਰਗੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be rubbed, bruised.

RAGAT ਰਗਤ *s. m.* See *Rakat*:—*ragat pittí, s. m.* See in *Rakat*:—*ragat channan, s. m.* See in *Rakat*.

RAGDARU ਰਗਦਰੂ } *s. f.* Dirt,  
RAGDUR ਰਗਦੁਰ } sediment;  
settlings.

RAGED ਰਗੇਦ *s. m.* Pursuit; pushing back.

RAGEDNÁ ਰਗੇਦਣਾ *v. a.* To pursue, to follow hastily, to chase, to drive.

RÁGGÍ ਰਾਗੀ *s. m.* A singer of songs.

RAGHUBANS ਰਘੁਬੰਸ } *s. m.* The  
 RAGHUBANS ਰਘੁਬਨਸ } posterity  
 RAGHUWANS ਰਘੁਵੰਸ } and race of  
 RAGHUWANS ਰਘੁਵਨਸ } *Rāghu*; the  
 book containing the history of *Rāghu*  
 and his descendants.

RAGHUBÍR ਰਘੁਬੀਰ *s. m.* A name of  
 Ram Chandra.

RAGHUBANSÍ ਰਘੁਬੰਸੀ } *s. m.* One  
 RAGHUBANSÍ ਰਘੁਬਨਸੀ } who is of  
 RAGHUWANSÍ ਰਘੁਵੰਸੀ } the lineage  
 RAGHUWANSÍ ਰਘੁਵਨਸੀ } of *Rāghu*.

RĀGNÍ ਰਾਗਣੀ } *s. f. (lit. A female*  
 RĀGNÍ ਰਾਗਨੀ } *rāg)* A kind of tune,  
 a tune of a class distinct from *rāgs* (there  
 are thirty, called by the names of as many  
*Devīs* and accounted feminine.)

RAGRĀ ਰਾਗੜਾ *s. m.* Bruising, mash-  
 ing; rubbing, working into a consistency:  
 —*ragrā deḡdā, sifṭā, v. n.* See *Ragardā*;  
*c. w. lāḡdā, mārnd.*

RAGRĀÍ ਰਾਗੜਾਈ *s. f.* Rubbing,  
 scraping, bruising; wages for the same.

RAGRĀUNĀ ਰਾਗੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be rubbed, bruised.

RĀH ਰਾਹ *s. m.* A way, a road, a  
 path, a mode, manner, custom, habit, the  
 picking on the surface of a mill-stone:  
 —*rāh te dūḡdā, v. n.* To come, or return to  
 the road:—*rāh dārī, s. f.* Tolls, duties,  
 transit duties, way bill:—*rāh deḡdā, v. a.* To  
 give advice:—*rāh jānde nāl laḡdā, v. n.*  
 To quarrel or fight with one without just  
 cause:—*rāh laiḡdā, v. a.* To accept or ask  
 advice:—*rāhon korāhonā, v. n.* To go astray:  
 —*rāh mārndā, v. a.* To rob or plun-

der on the highway:—*rāh rēbalā, s. m.*  
 Intercourse, correspondence:—*rāh wekkāḡ,*  
*v. a.* To look out for one, to wait one's  
 coming:—*rāh rāh nāl, ad.* Reasonably,  
 properly:—*rāh rāh dīān gallān, s. f.*  
 Fair words, reasonable language:—*rāh*  
*rīt, s. f.* Usage, custom:—*rāh rāh te*  
*gāh gahāḡ.* When roads remain (untravel-  
 led) threshing is done.—Prov. used of the  
 intense heat of the sun:—*chīḡdā pakṣ*  
*dīnā panjāhīn, par je pāḡī barse rāhī.*  
*Chīḡdā* ripens in fifty days, if it rain  
 seasonably.

RĀHĀ ਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* A pick for roughening a  
 mill-stone; one who roughens mill-stones.

RAHĀ ਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* See *Rahāi*; (*M.*)  
 soup:—*rahā haldī te boṭīān murdār.*  
 Soup lawful food, and the soup-meat  
 carrion!—Prov.

RAHĀÍ ਰਾਹਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for picking  
 and renewing the surface of a worn mill-  
 stone; also see *Rihāi*.

RAHĀIS ਰਾਹਇਸ } *s. m.* Dwelling,  
 RAHĀISH ਰਾਹਇਸ } remaining, living,  
 staying.

RĀHAK ਰਾਹਕ *s. m. (M., Pot.) (lit.*  
*a cultivator)* A tenant; a farm-servant:  
 —*rāhak kamāe, te sālā khāe.* If servant  
 works, then the lord eats:—*Sāwagī*  
*rāhakān khāwagī.* The tenants live on  
 the *Kharīf* crop.—Prov.

RAHAL ਰਹਲ *s. m. (M.)* A wooden  
 lectern or book-rest for supporting a  
*Qurān* or other book.

RĀHAN ਰਾਹਨ *v. a. (M.)* To sow, to  
 cultivate:—*jeṭhī rāḡh rāhan, v. a.* To sow  
 an early crop:—*kanjhin rāḡh rāhan, v. a.*  
 To sow a late crop.



**RAHAR** ਰਹਾਰ *s. f.* The remains of *Kusumbhá* dye, the colour of which has been exhausted; an imperative of *v. a.* *Ráharaḍ.*

**RAHAR** ਰਹਾਰ *s. m.* (*Pop.*) Crop:—*rahar kuchchí, gán gabhṛí, mārakhḍe kare.* A fool (only) feels safe about an unripe crop or a pregnant cow.—Prov.

**RAHARNÁ** ਰਹਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To bake bread; to excite, to irritate, to make angry; to mature, to perfect; to instruct fully.

**RAHÁU** ਰਹਾਉ *s. m.* A refrain in music; a pause in reading; style of reading or singing, tone of voice.

**RAHÁUN** ਰਹਾਉਣ *s. f.* Wages for putting in order or renewing a worn mill-stone.

**RAHÁUNÁ** ਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to remain, to procure lodgings for, to get service for; to pick and roughen a worn mill-stone.

**RAHÁWAN** ਰਹਾਵਨ *v. n.* See *Ráhan.*

**RAHELÁ** ਰਹੇਲਾ } *s. m.* An in-  
**RAHELLÁ** ਰਹੇਲਾ } habitant of *Rohil-*  
*khaṇḍ* or a descendant from one, a *Rohillá.*

**RÁHÍ** ਰਾਹੀ *s. m.* A traveller; (*Pop.*) sowing seed.

**RAHIKALÁ** ਰਹਿਕਲਾ *s. m.* A small cannon.

**RAHIL** ਰਹਿਲ *s. f.* A furrow.

**RAHILÁ** ਰਹਿਲਾ *s. m.* } A cart, a  
**RAHILÍ** ਰਹਿਲੀ *s. f.* } hackery.

**RAHÍM** ਰਹੀਮ *a.* Merciful, kind.

**RAHINÁ** ਰਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To stay, to stop, to remain, to be, to exist, to last, to continue; to live, to dwell, to reside; to live or cohabit with a woman or man; to be benumbed, to lose the use of limbs (*haḍḍ paír rahijāne*):—*rahi rahi ke, ad.* Again and again:—*rahi chukkḍ,* *v. n.* To cease from the use of one's powers:—*rahi jāḍ,* *v. n.* To remain, to escape:—*rahiḍ,* *bahiḍ,* *v. n.* To dwell, to reside; to have sexual intercourse with.

**RAHINDÁ KHÚNDHÁ** ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਖੁੰਧਾ *a.* Remaining.

**RAHIND KHÚNDH** ਰਹਿੰਦ ਖੁੰਧ *s. f.* That which remains, the remainder, a remnant.

**RAHIRÁS** ਰਹਿਰਾਸ *s. f.* The evening prayer of the Sikhs, a book containing that prayer; *i. q.* *Rahurás.*

**RAHIT** ਰਹਿਤ *s. f.* Habit, manner, way of living, morals, principles, conduct:—*rahit bahit, s. f.* The same as *Rahit*:—*rahit khúhat, s. m. f.* Remaining; remainder.

**RAHITBÁ** ਰਹਿਤਬਾ *s. m.* } A child  
**RAHITBÍ** ਰਹਿਤਬੀ *s. f.* } that has  
**RAHITWÁ** ਰਹਿਤਵਾ *s. m.* } no one to  
**RAHITWÍ** ਰਹਿਤਵੀ *s. f.* } care for

it, a fondling; one who is without a protector or master; one who enters into a state of voluntary slavery; a term applied to certain prostitutes and their descendants.

BAHKÁM ਰਹਕਾਮ *s. m. (M.)* The cultivator's share of the crop.

RAHKÍ ਰਹਕੀ } *s. f. (M.)* Cultiva-  
RÁHKÍ ਰਾਹਕੀ } tion.

RAHLÁ ਰਹਲਾ *s. m.* } A cart, a hac-  
RAHLÍ ਰਹਲੀ *s. f.* } kery.

RAHM ਰਹਮ *s. f.* Mercy:—*rahm dil*,  
*s. m.* Merciful, compassionate:—*be rahm*,  
*a.* Merciless, cruel.

RAHMAT ਰਹਮਤ *s. f.* Divine mercy:  
—*sad rahmat, intj.* Bravo! well done!

RÁHNÁ ਰਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To pick (a mill-  
stone), to roughen with a pick.

RAHRÁS ਰਹਰਾਸ } *s. f.* See *Rahirás*.  
RAHURÁS ਰਹੁਰਾਸ }

RAHU ਰਹੁ *s. f.* Sugarcane juice.

RAI ਰੈ } *s. f.* Taking one's part, help  
RAI ਰੈਇ } in a suit or contrariety,  
help, support; proportion of sugar  
realized from a given quantity of molas-  
ses or sugarcane juice; proportion, rate,  
ratio; opinion, thought. The Himalayan  
Spruce *Abies Smithiana*.

RÁÍ ਰਾਈ *s. f.* Mustard (*Brassia campestris*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) which is much less  
extensively cultivated in the plains than  
the *sarhon* which it resembles. Its some-  
what acrid oil is burned, used for inunc-  
tion and occasionally employed in cooking.  
Its seeds are often added to pickles.  
The seeds are also used medicinally.  
The best kinds of mustard are the pro-  
duct of *Sinapis alba*, *S. nigra*, *S. ramosa*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. Also see *Gajpi-  
pal*:—*rái Banársi*, *s. f.* See *Sarhon*:—  
*pand rái*, *s. f.* See *Paládar*.

RÁI ਰਾਇ *s. m.* A *Rájá's* successor who  
has not yet received the *tilak*, a prince;  
a bard; a title among Rajputs; a title  
conferred by the British Government  
on Hindus for meritorious services; a  
kind of parrot:—*rái bahádar*, *rái sáhab*,  
*s. m.* The title conferred by the Gov-  
ernment on Hindus:—*ráiāng kārtr*, *s. f.*  
See *Gajpápal*.

RÁÍHÁN ਰਾਈਹਾਨ *s. f.* The *Ocymum*  
*pilosum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*. A carmi-  
native remedy.

RAIHÁNÍ ਰੈਹਾਨੀ *s. f.* A species of  
emerald.

RÁIL ਰਾਇਲ *s. m.* See *Paládar*.

RAÍAT ਰੈਈਅਤ *s. f.* See *Raiyat*.

RÁIBEL ਰਾਇਬੇਲ *s. f.* A shrub and  
flower of the jessamine class.

RAILÁ ਰੈਲਾ *a.* Easy, favourable, mode-  
rate (the terms of a bargain, rate of  
interest):—*railá bailá*, *a.* Kind, consi-  
derate, disposed to make favourable  
terms.

RAIN ਰੈਨ *s. f.* Night.

RÁIN ਰਾਈਂ *s. m.* A caste among the  
Muhammadans, employed in gardening  
and cultivating. They are very indus-  
trious and great vegetable growers.

RAINÁ ਰੈਣਾ *s. m.* A bell clapper, the  
ball within a globular bell; the pebbles  
in a child's rattle; slugs, pebbles used  
instead of shot.

RAINÍ ਰੈਣੀ *s. f.* Gold or silver melt-  
ed or set to melt; *kusumbhá* dye stuff  
just strained or set to strain; the wall  
of a fort, a rampart; wealth, happiness,  
splendour.

RAIN RAIN ਰੈਈਂ ਰੈਈਂ } *s. f.* Unneces-  
RAIN RAIN ਰੈਂ ਰੈਂ } sary noise,  
disturbance, clamour; *c. w. karní, kungí*.

RÁFONRET ਰਾਫੀਓਰੇਤ *s. m.* The least part;—*ad.* Totally, entirely.

RÁISÁ ਰਾਇਸਾ *s. m.* Quarrel, dispute, dissension, opposition.

RÁISAN ਰਾਇਸਣ } *s. f.* The name  
RÁISÁNÁ ਰਾਇਸਾਣਾ } of a tree (*Bertho-*  
*letia lanceolata*, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*);  
see *Rásanā*.

RÁISÍ ਰਾਇਸੀ *s. f.* A Raja's territory, a government, princely pomp, retinue.

RAITÁ ਰੈਤਾ } *s. m.* Vegetables boiled  
RÁITÁ ਰਾਇਤਾ } and mingled with  
curd.

RÁIYAT ਰੈਈਯਤ *s. f.* The ruled, subjects, the people of a realm; a tenant, cultivator:—*bhūn nīdīn*, *dhan gāin*, *raiyyat Rāin*. In land that which is manured. Among cattle, cows, among tenant cultivators, *Arāin*.—Prov.

RAJ ਰਜ *s. f.* Dust.

RÁJ ਰਾਜ *s. m.* A kingdom, government, rule, dominion, the dominion of a *Rájá*; a mason; honour, influence; (*M.*) a tenant, a subject or dependent:—*rāj asthān*, *s. f.* A seat of government; the residence of royalty:—*rāj banśi*, *wanśi*, *a.* Of royal descent:—*rāj bhaivan*, *rāj mandar*, *s. m.* A Raja's dwelling, a palace:—*rāj dand*, *s. m.* A tax, a punishment ordered by the king:—*rāj darbār*, *rāj darwār*, *rāj duārā*, *rāj duār*, *rāj ducārā*, *s. m.* A royal palace, the abode of a king, a suit of royal buildings, including the hall of audience:—*rāj darbāri*, *rāj darwāri*, *s. m.* One who attends the king's court, an attendant:—*rāj dhānī*, *s. f.* A seat of government, a capital, a royal residence, metropolis:—*rāj dharam*, *s. m.* Royalty:—*rāj gardī*, *s. f.* Anarchy, misrule, revolution:—*rāj jog*, *s. m.* A king who is also a

devotee, a devout king; fit for royalty:—*rāj káj*, *s. m.* State affairs:—*rāj kanniā*, *kumārī*, *s. f.* A Raja's daughter:—*rāj kumār*, *s. m.* A Raja's son:—*rāj lānā*, *s. m.* (*M.*) The race of a family:—*rāj nīt*, *s. m.* A law, a code of law, an order, a royal degree, system of government:—*rāj pat*, *rāj patī*, *s. m.* A king, a Raja:—*rājput*, *s. m.* The name of a caste, the natives of Rajputana of that caste:—*rājput ke put se banj khotā*, *kabhi dām dūne*, *kabhi māl dhokkhā*. It is a bad to deal with a *Rājput*, sometimes you get double value, sometimes nothing at all:—*rājputī*, *s. f.* The being a *rājput*, the state or rank of *Rājput*:—*rāj puttar*, *s. m.* A Raja's son, a prince:—*rāj roslā*, *rāj rāh*, *s. m.* A royal road, a highway:—*rāj rānī*, *s. f.* The chief queen:—*rāj rog*, *s. m.* Any violent sickness, any incurable disease, consumption:—*rāj raulā*, *s. m.* A revolution, a state of anarchy:—*rāj tilak*, *s. m.* A royal mark on the forehead, installation.

RAJÁ ਰਜਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Razā*. Leave, especially furlough; consent, acquiescence, will, pleasure; the will of God, the Divine pleasure, fate, destiny:—*rajā honī*, *ho-jānī*, *v. n.* To die.

RÁJÁ ਰਾਜਾ *s. m.* A king; *met.* a generous man; a barber:—*rāje de ghar motiān dā kāl*. The house of a king and a famine of pearls:—*rājā rāj kare*, *parjā sukhī base*. The king rules, and the subject lives happy.—Prov.

RAJAB ਰਜਬ *s. m.* The holy month of the Muhammadan year when it is unlawful to go to war.

RÁJAGÍ ਰਾਜਗੀ *s. f.* Royalty; arbitration, masonry.

RAJÁÍ ਰਜਾਈ *s. f.* A wadded cover for a bed, a quilt.

**RAJÁIN ਰਜਾਇਨ** *s. m.* A tree (*Alnus sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Betulaceæ*) which is found in the Punjab Himalaya and a few miles into the plains in the Bari Doab and in the Peshawar Valley, it is handsome and attains a large size. The leaves appear to be sometimes used as fodder. The twigs are employed for binding loads and parts of bridges. The wood is white, (said to be weak), but is used for bedsteads, and for the hooked stick of rope bridges. The bark is employed for tanning and dyeing;—A handsome tree (*Ulmus integrifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*) rare in the Punjab Siwalik tract up to the Bias, and seen planted in the plains about Delhi. The wood is light, white, and rather apt to splinter, but in parts of India is used for carts, door-frames, spoons, and in the Punjab is employed for roof planks. Near Delhi the bruised leaves of this tree are applied to boils.

**RAJAL ਰਜਲ** *s. m.* A smallish species of *Arundo*, *sp.* Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*, common at places on the Bias and Sutlej. Baskets are made of its stems.

**RAJAL ਰਾਜਲ** *s. m.* (*Pos.*) A shrub (*Viburnum cotinifolium*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*) which grows abundantly in the Punjab Himalaya and in various parts of Suleman Range and Trans-Indus. Its ripe fruit is sweetish, and is eaten in many places.

**RAJÁLÁ ਰਜਾਲਾ** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Razl*. Mean, miserly, contemptible, a stingy fellow, a niggard.

**RAJAS ਰਾਜਸ** *s. m.* Lust, sensuality, relating to the quality of passion.

**RAJASÍ ਰਾਜਸੀ** *a.* Kingly, royal, of or belonging to a *Rájá*.

**RAJASSULÁ ਰਜਸੁਲਾ** *s. f.* A menstruous woman.

**RAJÁUNÁ ਰਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To fill, to satisfy, to satiate, to feed to the full.

**RAJÍ ਰਜੀ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rází*. Pleased, happy, satisfied, contented, glad; in health, well, comfortable:—*rájí bájí, rájú bájú, s. f.* The same as *Rájí khushí*;—*ad.* Well and healthy, jolly:—*rájí námá, s. m.* A deed of agreement or compromise by which the plaintiff or persecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant (*c. v. hogá, karná*):—*rájí rájí, ad.* Willingly, gladly.

**RAJIK ਰਾਜਿਕ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rázik*. Providence, a name of God as the giver of food.

**RAJJ ਰੱਜ** *s. m.* To eat to the full, enough, a sufficiency, an imperative of *v. n.* *Rajjád*:—*wasse Hárh Sáwaq, sáre rajj rájj kháwaq.* If it rains in *Hárh* and *Sáwaq* every one can have food to the fill.—Prov.

**RAJJA ਰੱਜਾ**  
**RAJJIÁ ਰੱਜਿਆ**  
**RAJJI ਰੱਜੀ** } *a.* Satisfied, full.

**RAJJAB ਰੱਜਬ** *s. m.* The name of a Hindu post.

**RAJJNÁ ਰੱਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To be filled, to be satisfied, to be satiated.

**RAJJU ਰੱਜੂ** *s. m.* See *Rajj*.

**RAJNÍ ਰਜਨੀ** *s. f.* Night.

**RAJOÁ ਰਜੋਆ** *s. m.* (*M.*) An independent clan.

RÁJSÍ ਰਾਜਸੀ *s. f.* A Raja's dominion, rule, government.

RAJUÁRÁ ਰਜੁਆਰਾ *s. m.* The territory of a *Rájá*; a seat of government.

RÁJÚ BÁJÚ ਰਾਜੂ ਬਾਜੂ *a.* See *Rájí* *báji* in *Rájí*.

RAJWÁ ਰਜਵਾ *s. m.* The name of a class of *Játs*.

RAJWÁHÁ ਰਜਵਾਹਾ *s. m.* A small canal.

RAJWÁRÁ ਰਜਵਾਰਾ } *s. m.* A gov-  
RÁJWÁRÁ ਰਾਜਵਾਰਾ } ernment, a  
principality, the territory of a *Rájá*.

RAJWÁUNÁ ਰਜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be fed to the full, to cause to be satiated.

RAKÁB ਰਕਾਬ *s. f.* A stirrup;—*rakáb dawál, rakáb duál, s. m.* A stirrup strap.

RAKÁBÍ ਰਕਾਬੀ *s. f.* A shallow dish, a platter:—*rakábí majhab, s. m.* One who changes his religion on worldly grounds, a time server.

RÁKAS ਰਾਕਸ } *s. m.* A demon, an  
RÁKASH ਰਾਕਸ਼ } evil spirit, a giant,  
RÁKHAS ਰਾਖਸ } a monster:—*rákas*  
*puṇá, s. m.* The state and standing of a *rákas*, deeds worthy of a *rákas*, barbarity, cruelty.

RÁKASÍ ਰਾਕਸੀ } *a.* Like a *Rákhas*,  
RÁKASHÍ ਰਾਕਸ਼ੀ } or demon, demon-  
RÁKHASÍ ਰਾਖਸੀ } like, barbarous,  
cruel.

RÁKASŌ ਰਾਕਸਣੀ } *s. f.* A fe-  
RÁKSŌ ਰਾਕਸਣੀ } male *Rákash*.  
RÁKHASŌ ਰਾਖਸਣੀ }

RAKAT ਰਕਤ *s. m.* Blood;—*a.* Red—*rakat channaṅ, chaṇḍaṅ, s. f.* Red sandal wood:—*rakat kuhuṛ, s. m.* A red spot or patch on the skin, a kind of skin disease:—*rakat pittí, s. f.* A kind of eruption (*i. e.*, *chhapáki*.)

RAKEBÍ ਰਕੇਬੀ *s. f.* A shallow dish or platter. See *Rakábí*.

RÁKH ਰਾਖ *s. f.* Ashes; *c. w. hoṇḍ*.

RAKHÁÍ ਰਖਾਈ *s. f.* Keeping; wages for keeping.

RAKHAL ਰਖਲ *s. m.* A tree. See *Rikháí*.

RAKHÁUNÁ ਰਖਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kept, held, preserved, put.

RAKHÍSAR ਰਖੀਸਰ *s. m.* A great man a saint.

RÁKHMÁN ਰਾਖਮਾਂ } *a.* Kept for oc-  
RAKHWÁN ਰਾਖਵਾਂ } casional use  
(clothes):—*rákhwán joṛá, s. m.* One's best shoes, or clothes.

RAKHṆĀ ਰਖਣਾ *s. m.* A fracture, a cleft, a crevice, a hole, a flaw; a breach in friendship.

RAKHOSAR ਰਖੋਸਰ *s. m. (K.)* A kept mistress.

RAKHRĪ ਰਖੜੀ *s. f. (M.) lit.* A little protectress from *Rakhan* to keep or guard.) A protecting amulet. The authorities of Muhammadan shrines sell to pilgrims scraps of paper, with the name of God or a text written on them, which are inserted in wooden locketts and tied round the necks of cattle to protect them from harm. Skeins of cotton or woollen threads are similarly sold at shrines and worn by pilgrims round the neck. Hindus also buy skeins of the thread from Brahmans and wear them round the wrists.

RÁKHSĪ ਰਾਖਸੀ *s. f.* An eye tooth, or canine tooth (of a horse, dog, lion.)

RAKHWÁĪ ਰਖਵਾਈ *s. f.* Keeping, causing to be kept; wages for keeping.

RAKHWAIYÁ ਰਖਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* One who  
RAKHWAYYÁ ਰਖਵਯਾ } keeps, pre-  
serves or takes care of; an employer.

RAKHWÁL ਰਖਵਾਲ } *s. m.* One  
RAKHWÁLÁ ਰਖਵਾਲਾ } who pre-  
serves or keeps, a keeper, a protector, one who watches and cares.

RAKHWÁLĪ ਰਖਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* Care, protection, watching, keeping, preservation.

RAKHWÁUNÁ ਰਖਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kept, held, put, preserved.

RAKKAR ਰੱਕੜ } *a.* Hard, barren  
RAKKAR ਰੱਕਰ } (land); stony hard

land:—*rakkar mairá, lass lapará, chare kismá, fasal ní. á.* Strong clay, sandy soil, land in a depression, and manured unirrigated land, all four yield a different crop (so that no land should be despised.)

RAKKH ਰੱਖ *s. f.* Abstinence on account of health, dieting; a charm or amulet put on the neck or any other part of the body; care, protection, guardianship, watchfulness; land reserved by government (the wood, grass, of which is not to be cut), a grass, wood or game reserve; stunted jungle. (*M.*) a charm put on the farm before division to preserve it from goblins; an imperative of *v. a. Rakkhā*:—*rakkh chhadāgá, deḡá, rakkh laiḡá.* See *Rakkhā*.

RÁKKHĀ ਰੱਖਾ *s. m.* One who watches, a guardian, a protector, a watchman:—*loḡhá je chare, rákkhá kí kare.* If the hedge eat the crop, what can the watch do?—Prov.

RAKKHAK ਰੱਖਕ *s. m.* A protector, a guardian, a keeper, a defender.

RAKKHÁL ਰੱਖਾਲ *s. m.* The common yew.

RÁKKHĪ ਰੱਖੀ *s. f.* Protection, guardianship, watching; wages for watching.

RAKKHIÁ ਰੱਖਿਆ *s. f.* Care, keeping, preservation, protection.

RAKKHĪ ਰੱਖੀ *a.* Abstinent, sober, temperate.

RAKKHṆĀ ਰੱਖਣਾ *v. a.* To keep; to put, to place, to set, to lay down, to station to have, to hold, to possess, to reserve, to save; to apply, to ascribe, to

impute; to take into employ; to receive, to accept:—*gahīṇe rakkhūḍā*, v. a. To mortgage, to pawn.

RAKKHŪ **ਰੱਖਣੀ** *s. f.* Help, assistance, partiality.

RAKKHŪ **ਰੱਖਣੀ** *s. f.* The day of the full moon in the month of *Sāwan*: a red silk cord tied round the wrist by Hindus on that day.

RAKKHYĀ **ਰੱਖਯਾ** *s. m.* (M.) A watchman. See *Rākkhā*.

RĀKŚĪ **ਰਾਕਸ਼ੀ** *a.* Like a *Rākas*, or demon, demon like, barbarous, cruel;—*s. f.* An eye tooth, or canine tooth (of a horse, dog, lion.)

RĀL **ਰਾਲ** *s. f.* Rosin, resin, pitch; a tree (*Shorea robusta*, Nat. Ord. *Dipterocarpaceæ*) which grows in the hills in the Panjab. The timber is hard and heavy and durable, and is one of the best possible for all purposes where great strength is required. The resin which exudes from this tree is used medicinally, and in the arts; the *mimosia rubicaulis*;—(Pot.) A very prickly shrub, the same as *Didriar* which see:—*rāl chittī*, *pilī*, *kālī*, *s. f.* The same as *Rāl*.

RĀLĀ **ਰਲਾ** } *s. m.* Mixture, alloy.

RĀLĀU **ਰਲਾਉ** } mingling of some foreign substance, want of clearness and consistency in language, want of candor and truthfulness.

RĀLĀŪ **ਰਲਾਊ** *s. m.* One who joins with or connives at, an associate of those who are evil.

RĀLĀUNĀ **ਰਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To mingle, to mix, to join, to unite, to cause to agree; to readmit into caste one who has been outcasted.

RĀLĀWAN **ਰਲਾਵਨ** *v. a.* (M.) *lit.* To join, to unite, to sow. When used with *bijā*, sugarcane cuttings, it means to plant.

RĀLIĀ **ਰਲਿਆ** *a.* What falls to one's lot, appointed portion, destiny.

RĀLMIL **ਰਲਮਿਲ** } *s. f.* Uniting.  
RĀLMĀNĪ **ਰਲਮਾਣੀ** }

RĀM **ਰਾਮ** *s. m.* God, Omniscient:—

*Rāmānand*, *s. m.* The name of a devotee:—*Rāmānandī*, *s. m.* A follower of Ramanand; the name of a class of *faqirs*:—*Rām Chand*, *s. m.* The name of a Hindu god, being the seventh incarnation of *Vishnu*:—*rām dānā*, *s. m.* A plant (*Amaranthus mangostanus*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*). See *Chulāi*:—*Rām Dāss*, *s. m.* The fourth *Gurū* of the Sikhs, who laid the foundation stone of the Golden Temple of Amritsar:—*rām deg*, *degā*, *s. f.* An earthen *hāndī* or cooking pot:—*rām duhāi*, *s. f.* Crying for justice in the name of God:—*Rām Garhyā*, *s. m.* A title of respect applied to a Sikh carpenter (after a *Rājā* of the carpenter caste who built the fort of *Rāmgarh*):—*rām janggā*, *s. m.* A musket:—*rām jānī*, *s. f.* A Hindu woman of ill-fame, a harlot:—*rām kahānī*, *s. f.* A wonderful story, a long narrative:—*Rām kalī*, *s. f.* The name of a *rāgnī*:—*Rām līlā*, *s. f.* A national heroic play of the Hindus. It represents the exile of Ram Chandra with his wife and brother Lakshman and the war with Ravana, king of *Lankā*, in which Ravana was defeated and killed. It is performed in the first ten days of the light fortnight of the month *Assū*:—*Rām naumī*, *s. f.* The ninth day of the light fortnight in *Chetar*, the birth-day of *Rām Chandra*:—*Rām Rām*, *s. m.* A form of salutation among the Hindus:—*rām torī*, *turāi*, *s. f.* A species of the vegetables (*Abelmoschus esculentus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) grown throughout the plains. The fruit is cooked and eaten as a vegetable; *i. g.*

*Bhindi tori.*—*Rām rām do dūs gal laggiān chawwānī; jē ghar wirch lāwe dēhrā; tās dāhd kare naberā.* Two annas for a civil salutation, four annas for an embrace, if he stays in your house he will half ruin you.—Prov:—*kitthe Rām Rām te kitthe faīn faīn!* Lit. where Rām Rām and where faīn faīn; a meaningless noise i., e., the difference of earth and sky.

**RAMAİN ਰਮਾਇਣ** *s. f.* A poem containing the history of Ram Chandra.

**RAMAJ ਰਮਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ramas*. A hint, a token, a nod, a sign.

**RAMAK ਰਮਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ramaq*. A small quantity, a slight influence, a little; a gentle breeze; a hint, a token; (*M.*) a variety of *Juwr*.

**RAMAKNĀ ਰਮਕਣਾ** *s. m.* To blow gently the wind.

**RAMAL ਰਮਲ** *s. m.* A mode of astrological divination.

**RAMLĪ ਰਮਲੀ** } *s. m.* One acquainted with  
**RAMALĪĀ ਰਮਲੀਆ** } the art of *Ramal*.

**RAMTĀ ਰਮਤਾ** *s. f.* Wandering about, going around (used of *fakīrs*); *c. w. honā*.

**RAMĀUNĀ ਰਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To use, to bring into use; to pass time.

**RAMBĀ ਰੰਬਾ** } *s. m.* A flat trowel or  
**RANBĀ ਰੰਬਾ** } hand hoe, an instrument for cutting up grass by the roots, a hoe, a trowel:—*chud rambā, s. m.* A special sort of small spade.

**RAMBĪ ਰੰਬੀ** } *s. f.* A small *rushā*; a  
**RANBĪ ਰੰਬੀ** } *khurpī*; a shoe maker's cutting tool.

**RAMBHĀṬ ਰਮਭਾਟ** *s. f.* A great lowing or bawling (of a cow or calf.)

**RAMBHĀNĀ ਰੰਭਣਾ** } *v. n.* To low or  
**RANBHĀNĀ ਰੰਭਣਾ** } bawl (a cow or bull.)

**RAMDĀS ਰਮਦਾਸ** *s. m.* The name of of a celebrated *Chumār Bhagat* whose hymns are found in the *Adī Granth* of the Sikhs.

**RAMDĀSĪ ਰਮਦਾਸੀ** *s. m.* } A dis-  
**RAMDĀSĪĀ ਰਮਦਾਸੀਆ** *s. m.* } ciple  
**RAMDĀSNĪ ਰਮਦਾਸਣੀ** *s. f.* } of

*Ramdās*, a title of respect given to persons of *Chamār* caste.

**RAMKĀ ਰਮਕਾ** *s. m.* A gentle blowing; a small quantity, a slight influence; a wink.

**RAMNĀ ਰਮਣਾ** *v. n.* To go about, to take a walk, to make a circuit; to take up one's abode.

**RAMNĪĀ ਰਮਨੀਆ** *s. m.* A tree (*Crategus oxyacantha*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) not uncommon for the Ravi westward and found in the Suleman Range. On the Chenab particularly the fruit is large and fair eating.

**RAN ਰਣ** *s. m.* Battle, war, a field of battle:—*ranbās, s. m.* A *Rājā's* seraglio, the apartments occupied by *Rānīs*:—*ran bhūm, s. f.* A battle field:—*ranjīt, s. m.* One who conquers in battle.

**RÂN ਰਾਣ** *s. m.* The thigh; a quarter of meat.



RĀNĀ ਰਾਣਾ *s. m.* A hill chief of the Rajput caste, a Rajput title of a prince.

RANAK ਰਨਕ *s. f.* The sound of a bell, any jingling or striking sound.

RANAKNĀ ਰਣਕਣਾ *v. n.* To jingle, to tinkle, to ring, to speak in a loud shrill noise.

RAND ਰੰਡ } *s. f.* A widow; (*M.*) business, work, occupation  
 RĀND ਰਾਂਡ }  
 (used especially in Dera Ismail Khan:—*Hār nā gidho bhaylā, Poh nā gidho dānd;* *tū watt ke karse wāhī dī rānd.* If you have not bought a blanket in *Hār* or a bullock in *Poh*, how can you carry on your agricultural business?—Prov.)

RAND ਰੰਦ *s. m.* A way, a road, a path.

RANDĀ ਰੰਡਾ *s. m.* A widower.

RANDĀ ਰੰਦਾ *s. m.* A plane.

RANDĀĪ ਰੰਦਾਈ *s. f.* Planing; wages for planing.

RANDĀPĀ ਰੰਡਾਪਾ } *s. f.* Widow.  
 RANDEPĀ ਰੰਡੇਪਾ }  
 hood.

RANDAR ਰੰਡੜ *s. f.* A widow.

RANDĀUNĀ ਰੰਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be planed.

RANDH ਰੰਧ *s. f.* Dispute, dissension, quarrel, groundless opposition, injury; *c. w. pāṇḍ.*

RANDHĀWĀ ਰੰਧਾਵਾ *s. m.* The name of a division of *Jāts*.

RANDĪ ਰੰਡੀ *s. f.* A widow, (a better term is *Widhwā*); a prostitute:—*raṇḍībāj, s. m., a.* An adulterer; a whoremonger; given to whoredom;—*raṇḍī bājī, s. f.* Fornication, whoredom.

RANDIR ਰੰਡਿੜ *s. f. (M.)* A widow:—*raṇḍīr dā puttār, sandāgar dā ghorā, khāwān kūr dher, kamāwān kūr thorā.* A widow's son and a shopkeeper's horse are great eaters and bad workers.—Prov.

RANDNĀ ਰੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To plane, to smooth with a plane.

RANDŪĀ ਰੰਡੂਆ *s. m.* A widower; a country without a ruler.

RANDWĀĪ ਰੰਦਵਾਈ *s. f.* Planing; wages for planing.

RANDWĀUNĀ ਰੰਦਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be planed.

RĀNG ਰਾਂਗ *s. m. (K.)* A great mountain ridge.

RANG ਰੰਗ *s. m.* Colour, hue; paint, dye-stuff; manner, method; sort, amusement, merriment, pleasure; purpose, will (of God); a suit at cards, bark of the *kikkar* tree used to produce fermentation before distilling liquor, also for tanning:—*rang barangā, rang barangī, a.* Having a variety of colour:—*rang bharnā, v. n.* To paint, to colour:—*rang chapḥāunā, v. n.* To dye, to paint (wood):—*rang chapḥā, v. n.* To be painted, dyed; to be flushed with liquor; to be merry:—*rang chhinakā, v. n.* To sprinkle colour:—*rang charī, s. f.* Ashrub (*Elsholtzia polystachya*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) which is found in the Punjab Himalaya. To

the south of Kashmir it is said to be used as a dye:—*rang chāl*, *s. m.* A tree (*Buonymus fimbriata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineæ*.) which is common in many places in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. It does not grow to a great size, and is not valued for construction, but the wood is close-grained and tough, and spoons are made of it. The leaves are eaten by goats, and on the Sulej the red seeds are strung into ornaments for the head;—A shrub (*Syringa Emodi*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) which is found in many places in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The wood is white and close-grained, and carves well. The leaves are eaten by goats:—*rang dhang*, *s. f.* Appearance, aspect, phenomena; manner, sort, state, condition of things:—*rang wekhd*, *v. n.* To consider the consequences:—*rang kadhd*, *v. a. lit.* To change to a better colour (cattle, horse); to arrive at maturity; to be useful:—*tinne lai khal nūn, ghori mahān surang; jion jion hon purānān, tion tion kadhdan rang.* The *simindārs* desire three things, a mare, a she-buffalo, and a horse; these three become more useful as they grow older:—*rang khedhd*, *v. a.* To throw colour and red powder on one another:—*rang mahi*, *s. m.* An apartment for festive enjoyment:—*rangras*, *s. m.* Contentment, satisfaction, mutual agreement and complacency between parties, pleasure:—*rang rangild*, *a.* Beautiful:—*rangrej*, *s. m.* One who colours cloth, a dyer (used especially of those who work in indigo and *Kusumbhd*):—*rang rūp*, *s. m.* Beauty, comeliness; appearance, condition, state, circumstances; mode, manner, deportment:—*rang rūp nikald*, *rang nikald*, *v. n.* To come out well (colour or beauty):—*rang sdj*, *s. m.* A painter of sign boards, carriages, &c.:—*rang udd jād*, *v. n.* To lose colour, to become (fade):—*rang lagā hoyd*, *a.* Very fine or beautiful.

RĀNG रंग } *s. f.* Tin.  
RĀNGĀ रंगा }

RANGAR रंगार *s. m.* See *Ranghar*.

RANGĀĪ रंगाई *s. f.* Dyeing, painting; wages for dyeing.

RANGGAN रंगन *s. m.* Dye-stuff just strained or set to strain; splendour, wealth, pleasure.

RANGGAT रंगत *s. f.* Colouring, dyeing, style of colouring.

RANGGĀUNĀ रंगाउना *v. a.* To cause to be dyed, painted.

RANGGĀUNĪ रंगाउनी *s. f.* Wages for dyeing.

RANGGĀUT रंगाउट *s. f.* Colouring, style of colouring,

RANGGĪ रंगी *a.* Fond of pleasure, mirthful, joyous; uncertain; dependent on the Divine pleasure:—*ranggi saudd*, *s. m.* Merchandise bespoken at a certain rate, irrespective of what the market may prove (the loss or gain being thus uncertain.)

RANGGĪL रंगील *a.* Painted; coloured on a lathe with lac (wood, furniture.)

RANGGĪLĀ रंगीला *a.* Merry, mirthful, fond of pleasure.

RANGGĪN रंगीन *a.* Flowery, figurative, poetical language.

RANGGLĀ रंगला } *a.* Producing a  
RANGGULĀ रंगुला } good colour,  
RANGGULĀ रंगुला } strong, well  
charged with colouring matter (dye-stuff.)

RANGGNĀ रंगना *v. a.* To colour, to dye, to paint.

RANGGWÁÍ ਰੰਗਵਾਈ *s. f.* Colouring, dyeing; price of the same.

RANGGWÁUNÁ ਰੰਗਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be dyed, painted.

RANGGWAYYÁ ਰੰਗਵੱਯਾ *s. m.* One who dyes or colours, a dyer, a painter.

RANGHAR ਰੰਘੜ *s. m.* A caste among Muhammadans who claim to be of the Rajput descent, they are very slothful agriculturists; a conceited person, a boaster:—*ranghar purá, s. m.* Boasting, vain conceit.

RANGIN ਰੰਗਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* The vessel in which cloth is dyed; a bath of heated sand. At the shrine of *Pir Jahánan* in the Muzaffargarh district people suffering from leprosy or boils get the keeper of the shrine to prepare baths of heated sand in which the diseased part or the whole body is plunged. The efficacy of the remedy is ascribed to the saint.

RANGOLÍ ਰੰਗੋਲੀ *a.* A plant (*Physalis* sp., Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) with a large inflated, coloured calyx, not uncommon wild in parts of the Jhelum basin where its fruit is eaten.

RÁNÍ ਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* A *Rája's* queen, the wife of a *Rájá*.

RANJ ਰੰਜ *s. m.* A wilderness, a desert, a jungle; pain, grief, affliction, anguish, distress:—*a.* Pained, afflicted, distressed, grieved, in anguish; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.

RANGREK ਰੰਗਰੇਕ *s. m.* A small tree *Pyrus aucuparia*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae* which occurs occasionally in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. It has red fruit which resembles those of *P. aucuparia* of Europe in flavour.

RÁNGSHÚR ਰਾਂਗਸ਼ੂਰ *s. m.* The same as *Másho* which see.

RANJAK ਰੰਜਕ *s. f.* A powder.

RANJÁNNÁ ਰੰਜਾਨਣਾ *v. n.* To trouble, to injure.

RÁNJAS ਰਾਂਜਸ *s. m.* Lust, sensuality; relating to the quality of passion.

RÁNJHÁ ਰਾਂਜਾ } *s. m.* A famous  
RÁNJHAN ਰਾਂਜਣ } lover of *Hír*; a  
RÁNJHNA ਰਾਂਜਣਾ } name of the *Rán-*  
*jhá got*; one beloved; a friend.

RANK ਰੰਕ *s. m.* A poor man.

RANN ਰੰਨ } *s. f.* A woman, a wife:—

RANN ਰੰਨ } *bhor rohi, m'hain lohi,*  
*talwár sarohí, rann jattí, hor sabh khán dí*  
*chattí.* Land *rohi*, a buffalo bluish black,  
a sword *sarohí*, wife a *Jattí*, all else is  
a penalty, (*i. e.*, worse than nothing for  
eating.)

RANNOTAR ਰੱਨੌਤ੍ਰ *s. m. (M.)* See *Majherú*.

RÁNUT ਰਾਂਉਤ *s. f.* See *Ráut*.

RAP ਰਪ } *s. m. (M., Pot.)* A kind  
RAPAR ਰਪੜ } of soil, a stiff black  
RAPPAR ਰੱਪੜ } clay which dries slow-  
RAPPUR ਰੱਪੁੜ } ly and splits up into  
large clods as it dries. Seed germinates

slowly in it, and it requires copious irrigation to bring a crop to perfection. It is the least esteemed of soils:—*rapar ruhāwan mugaj khapāwan*. To cultivate *rapar*, is to expend the brain.—Prov.

**RAPAD ਰਪਦ** *s. m. (M.)* Water thick with mud:—*rapad karnā, v. n.* To plough up rice fields when under water preparatory to sowing broadcast.

**RAPAT ਰਪਟ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Report. Intelligence, news, report; failing of the object of a journey, returning empty handed.

**RAPATNÁ ਰਪਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To go and come without attaining one's object, to fail in what one went for.

**RAPESHO ਰਪੇਸ਼ੋ** *s. f.* A small shrub (*Lonicera hypoleuca*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is common in the arid tracts in part of the Jhelum basin, and on the Upper Chenab and Sutlej. Goats are said to fatten on its leaves.

**RAPP RAPP ਰੱਪ ਰੱਪ** *ad.* Nimble, briskly, smartly, without halting;—*s. m.* Moving rapidly, continuous motion, going on freely without the whip (used of a horse, mule.)

**RAPTÍ ਰਪਟੀ** } *s. m.* One who  
**RAPTÍÁ ਰਪਟੀਆ** } brings intelligence; a village *chaukidár* who reports to Government.

**RAR ਰਰ** *s. f.* A level piece of ground, a plain.

**RÁR ਰਾਰ** *s. f.* Quarrel, dispute, controversy; *c. w. karní, wadhāuní.*

**RÁR ਰਾਰ** *s. f.* Quarrelling, controversy; abrasion of the skin, galling, chafing; *c. w. lagg jávī, laggūí.*

**RÁRÁ ਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The letter (ਰ) in the Gurmukhi Alphabet.

**RÁRÁ ਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The fruit of a hill tree, used medicinally; *i. q. Mainphal.*

**RARÁ ਰਰਾ** *a., s. m.* Plain, clear, level; level ground, plain.

**RARAH ਰਰਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A cultivator.

**RARAK ਰਰਕ** *s. f.* Pain, irritation, inflammation (in the eyes); a cause of difficulty, a hindrance, a check, an obstacle, unevenness, a place of doubt; enmity (*c. w. painí*):—*rarak pharak, s. f.* Irritation, pain, unevenness; difficulty, doubt; enmity.

**RARAKNÁ ਰਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To give pain, to cause irritation, to rankle; to produce a pricking sensation.

**RARH ਰਰ੍ਹ** *s. f. (M.)* A cultivated field, a sown crop, a standing crop:—*rarh dhohan, v. a.* To carry home a crop:—*rarhwál, s. m.* An agriculturist:—*rarh wálí, s. f.* Agriculture:—*rarhwáhan, v. n.* To cultivate:—*rarh ularan, v. n.* To grow up (of a crop):—*rarh kapan, v. a.* To reap a crop.

**RARHÁI ਰਰ੍ਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for baking.

**RARHÁUNÁ ਰਰ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be baked.



**RARHŌĀ ਰੜ੍ਹਣਾ** *v. n.* To be baked, to be ready (bread); *met.* to be heated, to be be angry; to be skilful and perfect.

**RĀRĪ ਰਾਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A piece of wood between the *Nisār* and *Pārçhā*; *i. q. Bāri*. The *Rhamnus purpureus*.

**RARKĀ ਰੜਕਾ** *s. m.* A coarse broom.

**RARKĀUNĀ ਰੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To remind of something unpleasant; to press and handle a cloth to see if there are thorns in it.

**RARRĪ ਰੱਰੀ** *a.* Hard clay soil where (used in the Jalandhar Doab), water has lain on the land for a long time:—*bāhar rarrī, nā koṭhā karī*. The cultivator of *Rarrī* has neither a house nor a beam for a house.—Prov.

**RAS ਰਸ** *s. m. f.* Juice, sap, substance; taste, relish: a medicinal compound of metallic and vegetable substances; pleasure, enjoyment:—*ras chonā, v. n.* To exude, to trickle (the juice of ripened fruit):—*rasdār, a.* Juicy, full of juice, full of sap; tasty, savoury:—*rasdārī, s. f.* Juiciness, savouriness:—*rasapūr, s. m.* A form of corrosive sublimate, calomel:—*ras painā, v. n.* To become juicy, to sweeten and mellow.

**RĀS ਰਾਸ** *s. f.* Capital, property, possessions, effects, stock in trade; a circular dance known as Krishna's dance; a sign of the Zodiac:—*a.* Useful, suitable, advantageous, profitable, right, true; (*āṇā, līāṇā*):—*rās āṇā, v. n.* To agree with, to suit:—*rās dhārī, dhārīd, s. m.* A dancing boy who performs the parts of Krishna and the *Gopīs* after Krishna style:—*rās līd, s. f.* The amorous sports of Krishna and the *Gopīs*:—*rās milnī, v. n.* To be under the same star:—*je hal dī bāhlī āve rās; chāre Bēd karakkan pās*. If you only know how to plough properly, you have obtained the four Vedas, *i. e.*, you have everything.—Prov.

**RASĀ ਰਸਾ** *s. m.* Juice, sap, moisture.

**RASĀĪ ਰਸਾਈ** *s. f.* Power of charming, gift of entertaining, talent to please; approach, access, entrance; quickness of apprehension:—*rasāidār, s. m.* An officer in the native regiment.

**RASAIN ਰਸੈਣ** } *s. f.* Slowness,  
**RASĀIN ਰਸਾਇਣ** } mildness;—  
*s. m.* The preparation sought for in alchemy, the imaginary elixir.

**RASĀINĪ ਰਸਾਇਣੀ** } *s. m.* An  
**RASĀINĪĀ ਰਸਾਇਣੀਆ** } alchemist,  
a chemist.

**RASAK ਰਸਕ** *a.* Tasteful.

**RASĀL ਰਸਾਲ** *s. f.* A present from a friend; any new thing sent to a friend or equal:—*rasāldār, s. m.* A native cavalry officer commanding a hundred men:—*rasāldārī, s. f.* The rank and duty of a *Rasāldār*.

**RASĀLĀ ਰਸਾਲਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Rasālah*. Cavalry, a squadron, a troop of horse; a pamphlet, a tract.

**RASAM ਰਸਮ** *s. f.* A rite, a form, a ceremony, a custom; a ray, a beam of light.

**RASAMĪ ਰਸਮੀ** *a.* Neither good nor bad, pretty good; tolerable, passable; customary.

**RĀSANĀ ਰਾਸਨਾ** *s. m.* An annual plant (*Berthelotia lanceolata*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*) which grows abundantly in

many parts of the plains up to Peshawar, in places forming thickets up to 4 and 5 feet high. Its roots extend to several yards, as they go. Although it is not considered particularly troublesome by Panjab agriculturists, it is said to be one of the chief evils with which cultivators near Agra, Jaunpur, &c., have to contend. Almost every specimen of Bazar *Rásund* consists of the leaves of this plant, and in Sindh it is said to be used to adulterate, or rather, instead of *Senna* (*Cassia acutifolia*) as a purgative.

**RASAT ਰਸਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rasat*. Provisions, rations, daily allowance of materials for food:—*káji nún rasat de-á, v. a. lit.* To give provisions to the *Káji*; *met.* to go to the privy (the Sikh term).

**RASÁTAL ਰਸਾਤਲ** *s. m.* The lowest hell.

**RASÁTALNÁ ਰਸਾਤਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To be idle, to be slothful, to spend time in amusement.

**RASÁU ਰਸਾਉ** *s. m.* That which is within a boil or abscess (as matter, serum); leaking.

**RASAULÁ ਰਸੌਲਾ** } *s. m. f.* A tumour,  
**RASAULÍ ਰਸੌਲੀ** } a large swelling.

**RASÁUNÁ ਰਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To prepare, to make fit for use; to entertain, to amuse, to gratify.

**RASAUNT ਰਸੌਂਤ** } *s. f.* A medicinal  
**RASAUT ਰਸੌਤ** } substance, (*Berberis aristata*, *B. Asiatica*, *B. Lycium*, *Nat. Ord. Berberideæ*) extracted from the wood and root of a hill tree called *dár*

*halad*, the berberry. The root is used in native practice internally as a stomachic, and in diarrhoea, and with oil is rubbed externally in rheumatism. The dried extract of the root is extensively used as a purgative for children, and especially as an application in ophthalmia.

**RÁSI ਰਸੀ** *a.* Left, as distinguished from right (an ox) of medium quality, passable, pretty good.

**RASÍÁ ਰਸੀਆ** *s. m.* Sensual, carnal, fond of pleasure, one given to self gratification; one whose singing entertains, a sweet singer.

**RASÍD ਰਸੀਦ** *s. f.* A receipt, a written acknowledgment of money received.

**RASÍLÁ ਰਸੀਲਾ** *a.* Entertaining, having talents to please, (a man); juicy, luscious, (fruit); one who amuses or entertains greatly by his conversation.

**RASKNÁ ਰਸਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be pleasantly engaged in an occupation.

**RASMASÁUNÁ ਰਸਮਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To become friendly, to be reconciled; to become juicy (fruit).

**RASMÍN ਰਸਮੀਨ** *a.* Corrupted from Persian word *Reshmí*. Made of silk, silken.

**RASNÁ ਰਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To be juicy, to be ripe, (fruit); to be soaked (the ground or a roof, wall), to leak:—*rasná basá, v. n.* To live at ease and in comfort:—*rasná masná, rasná, mīsná, v. n.* To become friendly, to be reconciled, to be at peace after a quarrel; used commonly with *jáná* or in the principal form as *uh ras mas gai*, or *rase mise hoe*.

RASO ਰਸੋ } *s. f.* The place where  
 RASOÍ ਰਸੋਈ } Hindus cook and eat  
 their food ; food, victuals, an entertain-  
 ment.

RASOÍÁ ਰਸੋਈਆ *s. m.* One who pre-  
 pares food, a cook.

RASSÁ ਰੱਸਾ *s. m.* A rope, a line,  
 a measure used for fodder ; twist  
 tobacco.

RASSEJHAL ਰੱਸੇਝਲ *s. m. (M.) lit.* A  
 rope-holder ; in the language of thieves  
 a person who passes on stolen cattle to  
 a distance. On the Indus there is a  
 regular organization among cattle thieves  
 for passing on a stolen cattle, and the  
*rassejhals* have fixed stations for receiving  
 them.

RASSÍ ਰੱਸੀ *s. f.* A rope, a cord.

RASTÁ ਰਸਤਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Rastah*. A way, a  
 road, a path ; habit, course of life. See  
 also *Ráh*.

RASÚL ਰਸੂਲ *s. m.* A messenger, a  
 messenger from God ; a prophet :—*rasúl*  
*Allah, s. m.* Muhamad (a Muhamadan  
 term) :—*rasúl arwáhi, s. f. (M.) lit.*  
 That given to or in the name of the souls  
 of the Prophet (from *Rasúl* a Prophet  
 and *Arwáh* pl. of *rúh*, the soul)  
 Hence *Rasúl arwáhi* means the pay  
 of the village *Mullán*. It is given in  
 grain at harvest, and paid before any  
 deduction is made from the corn on  
 account of other claimants.

RASYÁ ਰਸਯਾ *s. m.* See *Rasí*.

RAT ਰਟ *s. m. (M.)* The wheel of a well  
 on which the rope ladder and pots are

hung :—*durattá khúh, s. m.* A well with  
 two wheels.

RÁT ਰਾਤ *s. f.* Night :—*addhí rát, s. f.*  
 Midnight :—*rát waráte, ad.* By night,  
 during the night.

RAT ਰਤ *s. f.* Love, friendship ; night.

RATÁ ਰਤਾ *a.* Little, small, not much :  
 —*rattáku, a.* A little.

RÁTAB ਰਾਤਬ *s. m.* Daily allowance  
 of food for horses, cattle, or other  
 animals.

RATÁÍ ਰਤਾਈ *s. f.* Filing ; wages for  
 filing.

RATÁLÚ ਰਤਾਲੂ *s. m.* A yam.

RATAN ਰਤਣ *s. m.* A gem, a precious  
 stone :—*ratán dastí, s. f.* The *Juniperus*  
*communis*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*, the berries  
 are used medicinally as a diuretic as is the  
 oil :—*ratánjot, s. f.* A shrub (*Potentilla*  
*nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Rosacæ*) not un-  
 common in the Panjab Himalaya. The  
 reddish root is exported to the plains. It  
 is employed in dyeing wool, and is used  
 medicinally, being considered depurative,  
 and is used externally, the ashes being  
 applied with oil to burns ;—A plant  
 (*Vinca rosea*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynacæ*) culti-  
 vated in the plains ;—(*Pot.*) The trees  
 (*Macrotomia euchroma*, Nat. Ord. *Bora-*  
*ginææ*) The bruised root of this is applied  
 to eruptions and is sent to the plains  
 as the officinal *ratánjot* ;—(*Pot.*) Also see  
*Jabbolotá, jamálgotá* :—*ratánkát, s. m.* A  
 small tree (*Andromeda oratifolia*, Nat. Ord.  
*Ericacææ*) abundant in many parts of the  
 Panjab Himalaya. The seeds and young  
 leaves are poisonous to cattle and goats.  
 The wood is soft and weak, and used for  
 fuel and charcoal only. Also the same as  
*Marúá* which see :—*ratánmálá, s. f.* A  
 necklace made of precious stones, also  
 a name applied to several books.

RATAN ਰਟਣ *s. f.* Habit, custom, behaviour, especially attention to religious duties, repetition.

RATAR ਰਤਰ *s. m. (M.)* A variety of *Juvar*.

RATÁUNÁ ਰਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be filed.

RATAUNDHÁ ਰਤੋਂਧਾ } *s. f.* A disorder of the  
RATAUNDHÍ ਰਤੋਂਧੀ } eyes, night blindness, nyctalopia.

RATBÁ ਰਤਬਾ *s. m. (M.)* A red-headed wild duck, the pink-headed duck, red-crested pochard, and the red-headed pochard without distinction.

RATH ਰਥ *s. m.* A four wheeled carriage, a chariot, a car, a car in which idols are conveyed ;—*rath játrá, s. m.* A procession of chariots or of the car of any Hindu god, especially that of *Jagan Náth*, on the 2nd of the light fortnight of *Háph* :—*rath wá, s. m.* A rath driver, a charioteer, a coachman :—*rathwá, s. f.* The wife of a *rathwá*; coachmanship, the function and duty of a *rath* driver.

RÁTH ਰਾਠ *s. m.* A title given to *Játs*, *Gujjars*, and *Dogars*;—*a.* Hard-hearted, cruel ; a fierce, barbarous man.

RÁTHÁ CHÁRÍ ਰਾਠ ਚਾਰੀ *s. f.* Distribution of money to *Mirásís* at weddings and funerals, as practised by the *Ráths*.

RÁTHÍ ਰਾਠੀ *s. m. (K.)* A first class *Súdró* who gives his daughter in marriage to a *Thákar* :—*Ráthí káth men, jau girát men.* The *Ráthí* in the stocks, the barley in the mill :—Prov. The *Ráthí* is not well esteemed, either for honesty or good behaviour.

RATHÍ ਰਥੀ *s. f.* A variety of wheat.

RATHAUR ਰਥੌਰ *s. m.* A *Rájpút* tribe.

RATHMANDÍ ਰਥਮਨਦੀ *s. f.* The *Mierolonehus divaricata*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, a hot and dry remedy.

RÁTHNÍ ਰਾਠਣੀ *s. f.* A female *Ráth*, a woman of the *Gujjar* or *Dogar* tribe; a fearless, barbarous woman.

RATÍ ਰਤੀ *a.* A little, some, not much :—*ratí ku, a.* The same as *Ratí* :—*ratí kurdá, s. m.* A short time, a little while, :—*ratianaj, s. f.* Resin.

RÁTÍ ਰਾਤੀ } *a.* At night, in the night.  
RÁTÍN ਰਾਤੀ }

RATÍSURKH ਰਤੀਸੁਰਖ *s. f.* *Trichodesma Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* used as an alterative.

RATJÁGÁ ਰਤਜਾਗਾ *s. m. (lit. night waking).* A festive wake in fulfilment of a vow, vigils.

RATKÁN ਰਤਕਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* A plant grows in summer on the banks of the canal, it is used in diseases of horses.

RATMANDÍ ਰਤਮਨਦੀ *s. f.* See *Ratí-surkh*.

RATNÁ ਰਟਣਾ *s. m.* See *Ratán*.

RATNÁ ਰਟਨਾ } *v. a.* To utter many  
RATNÁ ਰਟਣਾ } times, to repeat the  
Divine name or that of a *Deotá*;—*s. f.* Splendour, beauty.

RÁTO RÁT ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤ } *ad.* All  
RÁTO RÁTÍ ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤੀ } night  
RÁTO RATÍN ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤੀ } long; in  
the space of a single night.

RATT ਰੱਤ *s. f.* Blood;—*(M.)* A disease of sheep. It is said to be a most deadly disease, very few attacked escape. There is no remedy. The chief symptom is the passing of bloody urine. It occurs usually early in the rains.



**RATTÁ ਰੱਤਾ** *a.* Red; steeped, dyed, imbued with religious sentiments; —*s. m.* Red woollen yarn.

**RATTAK ਰੱਤਕ** *s. f.* A small red and black seed used as a weight; also a white seed somewhat smaller, both are also used medicinally. See *Battí*.

**RATTARÁ ਰੱਤਰਾ** *a.* Red (a bedstead.)

**RATTÍ ਰੱਤੀ** *s. f.* The Jequirty; a small slender climber (*Abrus precatorius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) growing in the hills and in the plains, in the east of the province used as a weight, (*i. q.* *Rattak*); they are used medicinally, being applied for fistula in Hindi medicine; a weight the eighth part of a *Mássa* being equivalent to eight grains of rice; fortune, destiny:—*rattí bhar*, *rattí ku*, *a.* Weighing one *Rattí*; very little:—*rattíwál*, *a.* Fortunate, happy, prosperous.

**RATTI ਰੱਤਿ** *s. f. (M.) lit.* Redness. A disease in wheat said to be caused by extreme cold; the plant becomes yellow and shrivelled.

**RATTU ਰੱਤੁ** *s. f.* Blood.

**RATTUN ਰੱਟੁਣ** *s. m.* A hard spot made by friction on the hand, a corn on the toe.

**RATÚÁ ਰਤੂਆ** *s. m. (M.)* A variety of rice, the term is also used in the Amritsar District.

**RATWÁÍ ਰਤਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Filing; wages for filing.

**RATWÁUNÁ ਰਤਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be filed.

**RAU ਰੋ** *s. m.* A small stream from the mountains, the dry bed of such a stream;—*s. m.* The course or flowing of a river; thought, idea, current of thought.

**RÁU ਰਾਉ** *s. m.* A *Rájá's* successor, who has not yet received the *tilak* or mark of installation, a prince; a bard; also a title among *Rájpúts*; *i. q.* *Rái*.

**RAUDÁ ਰੌਦਾ** *s. m.* A tomb, a shrine, catgut.

**RAUL ਰੌਲ** } *s. m.* A wandering  
**RÁUL ਰਾਉਲ** } class who practice  
begging, quackery and *thaggi*.

**RAULÁ ਰੌਲਾ** *s. m.* } Noise, tumult,  
**RAULÍ ਰੌਲੀ** *s. f.* } disorder,  
uproar.

**RAULÍ ਰੌਲੀ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Litsæa* *sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Lauracæ*) which is not infrequent in parts of the Panjab Himaliya up to the Chenab. In some places in Chamba, an oil expressed from the fruit is burned.

**RAULIÁNÍ ਰੌਲਿਆਣੀ** *s. f.* A female of the *Raul* caste.

**RAUN ਰੌਣ** } *s. m.* The name of  
**RÁUN ਰਾਉਣ** } an ancient *Rájá* of  
Celyon, who made war with *Rám Chandra*; an oppressor, a violent man; *i. q.* *Ráwā*.

**RAUN ਰੌਣ** *s. f.* A marshy spot in a field, a place where the ground is hollow on the border of a stream.

**RAUN ਰੌਨ** *s. f. (K.)* The place in a house, where cattle are tied up.

RUANÁ ਰੋਣਾ *s. m.* A bell-clapper, the metallic ball in a globular bell:—*raungá bhaungá, s. m.* A little child.

RAUNG ਰੋਂਗ } (*K.*) The *Dolichos*  
RAUNGÍ ਰੋਂਗ } *sinensis, D. catgānj.*  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, a variety of pulse;  
*i. q. Chhotá Harwáh.*

RAUNAK ਰੋਣਕ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Raunaq*. Pomp, splendour, show, glitter:—*raunakwáld, s. m.* See *Raunakí.*

RAUNAKÍ ਰੋਣਕੀ } *a., s. m.* Splen-  
RAUNAKÍA ਰੋਣਕੀਆ } did, pompous,  
showy; one who lives in splendour.

RAUND ਰੋਂਦ *s. f.* A round, a guard appointed on a round or circuit.

RAUNÍ ਰੋਣੀ *s. f.* Watering a field previous to ploughing.

RAUNS ਰੋਂਸ } *s. f.* Way, custom, prac-  
RAUS ਰੋਂਸ } tice, a garden walk or  
path; a projected floor on the roof of a house for sitting. The Indian mountain Ash *Cotoneaster faccilaris.*

RAUNTÁ ਰੋਂਤਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) The Muhammadan name for a small upper sheet worn by boys.

RAUR ਰੋੜ *s. f.* Level ground bare of verdure, a naked plain.

RÁURÁ ਰਾਉੜਾ *s. m.* A *Rohillá* who speaks *Pashto* (used in contempt.)

RAUSLÍ ਰੋਸਲੀ *s. f.* Light loam:—*rauslí dá karsán, budhá ho yá jawán.* The tiller of *Rauslí* may be an old man or young.—Prov.

RÁUTÍ ਰਾਉਟੀ *s. f.* A peaked roof erected over a flat one; a kind of tent.

RÁUT ਰਾਉਤ *s. m.* The name of a caste, a man of that caste.

RAUTÁ ਰੋਤਾ *s. m.* See *Phirautá.*

RÁUTIÁNÍ ਰਾਉਤਿਆਣੀ } *s. f.* A fe-  
RÁUTNÍ ਰਾਉਤਣੀ } male of the  
*Raut* caste.

RAWÁ ਰਵਾ *s. m.* A small bit of gold, silver, crystal, or other hard glittering substance; race, breed (of cattle); a kind of flour used in making sweetmeats;—*a. (P.)* Lawful, right, according to law:—*rawádér, s. m., a.* An approver, a consenter; approving, accounting lawful:—*rawedér, a.* Having a rough crystallized surface (sugarcandy, crystals):—*rawá rawí, ad.* Continuously, without stopping.

RAWÁIYÁ ਰਵੈਈਯਾ } *s. m.* Custom  
RAWAYYÁ ਰਵੱਯਾ } manner, way,  
habit, practice.

RAWÁL ਰਵਾਲ *s. f.* Fine dust.

RAWÁLÁ ਰਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* Small particles of gold used in ornamenting jewelry.

RAWÁN ਰਵਾਂ *a.* Under way, in motion, agoing (used commonly of work, business); direction as of a stream;—*ad.* Continuously, without stopping:—*rawás parhád, v. n.* To read fluently, but without understanding the meaning.

RÁWAN ਰਾਵਨ } *s. m.* A king  
RÁWANÁ ਰਾਵਨਾ } of Ceylon. See  
*Ráut.*

RAWAN ਰਵਨ *s. m.* (*M.*) A variety of bean; a variety of bell metal (*Amritsar*).

RAWÁNÁ ਰਵਾਨਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rawánah*. In motion,

despatched, departed, proceeding; an invoice to permit or pass for a certain quantity of opium spirits and other articles on which excise is levied; *c. w. hongá, karná.*

**RAWĀNH ਰਵਾਂਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A bean cultivated as a hot weather crop. See *Harwānh.*

**RAWI ਰਵਿ** *s. m.* The sun:—*rawi rahingá, v. n.* To be contained.

**RAWIDD ਰਵਿੱਦ** *s. m.* Custom, manner, way, habit, practice.

**RAWÍWÁR ਰਵੀਵਾਰ** *s. m.* Sunday.

**RAYYAT ਰੱਯਤ** *s. f.* See *Ráiyat.*

**REB ਰੇਬ** *s. f.* Cor. of *Ureb.* See *Ureb*:—*rebmán, ad.* See in *Ureb.*

**RECH ਰੇਚ** *s. f.* A broken *cowrí* filled with lead,

**REGMÁL ਰੇਗਮਾਲ** *s. m.* Sand paper.

**REGMÁHI ਰੇਗਮਾਹੀ** *s. f.* A small mottled lizard *Lacerta scincus*, used medicinally.

**REGTILÁ ਰੇਗਤਿਲਾ** *s. f.* Sand containing gold.

**REHAL ਰੇਹਲ** *s. f.* A little low book-stand.

**REHÁN ਰੇਹਾਨ** *s. m.* A plant (*Ocimum Basilicum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) cultivated in the plains. The seeds constitute the chief part of the leaves, flowers, and seeds called *franj-muskk* which are attributed to various species of *Ocimum* and other *Labiatae*, *i. e.*, *Calamintha*. The seeds and flowers are considered stimulant, diuretic, and demulcent, and are much used. The leaves are ground and applied to scorpion-stings.

**REHÁNÍ ਰੇਹਾਨੀ** *s. m. (K.)* An inferior quality of rice (Simla States).

**REHAR ਰੇਹੜ** *s. f.* Flowing of water, the course of a stream; a stream, a torrent, the mark or trace left where water has been running, the dry bed of a stream; *i. q. Reph.*

**REHARNÁ ਰੇਹੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To put in motion, to cause to move, to put under way.

**REHI ਰੇਹੀ** } *s. f.* Manure, fossil alkali,  
**REH ਰੇਹ** }  
used in washing being saltpetre with an earthy mixture.

**REHKÁM ਰੇਹਕਾਮ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Rahkám.*

**REHRÁ ਰੇਹੜਾ** *s. f.* }  
**REHRÍ ਰੇਹੜੀ** *s. m.* } A hand cart.

**REHÚ ਰੇਹੂ** *s. f.* A kind of fish; *i. q. Roh.*

**REINÍ ਰੇਇਨੀ** *s. f.* See *Wáwaring.*

**REJ ਰੇਜ** *s. f.* The soaking of the ground produced by the overflowing of a river; the mud left by an inundation; a mysterious illusion; a hint, a token;—*a.* Soaked, well watered (a bed in a garden);—*s. m. (M.)* a disease of cattle caused by drinking stagnant water.

**REJHÁ ਰੇਝਾ** *s. m.* The point of beginning to cook, the state of being well heated, and near boiling (used of a pot or *degchí*):—*rejhe paingá, v. n.* To be about to boil.

**REJJĀ ਰੇੱਜਾ** *s. m.* Fine strong cotton cloth; a kind of mould used by a goldsmith:—*rejjá tah hongá, v. n. lit.* To have folded a *rejjá*; *met.* to be defeated, to be ruined:—*rejjá tah karná, v. a. lit.* To fold up a *rejjá*; *met.* to ruin, to defeat one.

REKH ਰੇਖ } *s. f.* A natural crease  
 REKHÁ ਰੇਖਾ } in the palm of  
 the hand, the sole of the foot, a line, a  
 a mark:—*rekhd ganat, s. f.* Geometry:  
 —*karam rekhd, s. f.* Fate, destiny.

REKHTÁ ਰੇਖਤਾ *s. m.* Lime mortar,  
 plaster; a style of poetry.

REL ਰੇਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 English word Railway. Railway train  
 or carriage; (*M.*) cultivation in the *dáman*  
 on lands swept over by floods and un-  
 closed by embankments round *bands*; the  
 watering from a hill stream when water  
 is just passed through the *band*:—*rel*  
*gaḍḍí, s. f.* The same as *Rel*:—*rel ghar,*  
*s. m.* A railway station:—*rel dī sarak,*  
*s. f.* A railway:—*relpel s. f.* Abundance,  
 plenty, quantities.

RELÁ ਰੇਲਾ *s. f. (M.)* Heaping up,  
 showing together, gathering into a heap.

RELNÁ ਰੇਲਣਾ *v. a.* To heap up, to  
 shove together grain that is lying  
 loosely.

REMÁN ਰੇਮਾਂ *a.* Not good, indifferent,  
 of poor quality.

REN ਰੇਨ *s. f.* Fine dust, dust.

RENÁ ਰੇਨਾ *s. f. (M.)* A small bell on  
 the neck of cows, goats.

RENDÁ ਰੇਂਡਾ *s. m.* } A small water-  
 RENDÍ ਰੇਂਡੀ *s. f.* } melon; a little  
 child.

REP ਰੇਪ *s. f.* A broken *cowpi* filled  
 with lead.

REPLÁ ਰੇਪਲਾ *a.* Perverse, refractory,  
 disobedient, cross.

RERÁ ਰੇੜਾ *s. m.* A child of a *Rául*; a  
 precious boy.

RERH ਰੇੜ੍ਹ *s. f.* 'See *Rehar*.

RERHÁ ਰੇੜ੍ਹਾ *s. m.* } See *Rehará*.  
 RERHÍ ਰੇੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* }

RERHAN ਰੇੜਣ *v. a. (M.)* To cause to  
 roll, to cause to flow.

RERHÁN ਰੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To put in  
 motion, to start (a cart), to cause to  
 move or roll; to get under way, to cause  
 to go on (work, business); *i. q.* *Rehará*.

RERHÚ ਰੇੜ੍ਹੁ *s. m.* A small cart, a  
 foreman in any business, one who keeps  
 works agoing.

RERÍ ਰੇੜੀ *s. f.* A round or rundle of  
 the rope work sustaining the water vessels  
 of a Persian wheel; a precious girl, a  
 daughter of a *Rdul*.

RERKÁ ਰੇੜਕਾ *s. m.* Contention, quar-  
 relling, causeless dispute.

RERRNÁ ਰੇੜਣਾ *v. n. (K.)* To ex-  
 asperate.

RERÚ ਰੇਰੂ *s. m.* A tree (*Acacia leuco-  
 phloea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which ex-  
 tends in some numbers from about Lahore  
 along the arid tract to Delhi. It has a  
 greenish-white bark and the young spines  
 are dark brown. It is rarely planted,  
 but the people often spare it "for its

shade" in some of the more treeless tracts. It flowers during and after the rains, the fruit ripening at the beginning of the hot weather. The wood is said to be very subject to the attacks of insects, and is not valued, except for fuel. The fruit appears to be largely collected for fodder in places where the tree is common.

RESÁ ਰੇਸਾ } *s. m.* A fibre, a stringy  
RESHÁ ਰੇਸ਼ਾ } particle (meat, fruit);

Coryza—*resedár*, *a.* Fibrous, stringy:—*resá khatmí*, *s. f.* The root of the *gul khairá*, or hollyhock (*Althaea rosea*, Nat. Ord. *Molvaceæ*) used medicinally and commonly grown as a garden flower. Its seeds are used medicinally being mucilaginous and demulcent, diuretic and febrifuge, and the flowers are reckoned cooling and diuretic and are given in rheumatism. The root is considered astringent and given in fever and dysentery:—*resh bar*, *s. m.* The aerial suckers of the *Ficus Indica* Banyan; also see *Saunchal*.

RESAM ਰੇਸਮ } *s. m.* Raw silk.  
RESHAM ਰੇਸ਼ਮ } silk thread:—*resham búfi*, *s. f.* The same as *Rásandá* which see.

RESAMÍ ਰੇਸਮੀ } *a.* Silken, made  
RESHAMÍ ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀ } of silk:—*reshamí*,  
RESAMÍN ਰੇਸਮੀਂ } *resmí mathidí*, *s. f.*  
RESHAMÍN ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀਂ } A kind of fine  
sweetmeat.

RESTÁ ਰੇਸਟਾ *s. m.* Quarrel, dispute, contention.

RET ਰੇਤ *s. f. m.* Sand; a large file, a rasp.

RETÁ ਰੇਟਾ *s. m. (M.)* A red sheet. At betrothals it is customary for the bride's father to give a *retá* to the bridegroom.

RETÁÍ ਰੇਤਾਈ *s. f.* Filing, rasping; wages for the same.

RETAL ਰੇਤਲ *a.* Sandy.

RETAR ਰੇਤ੍ਰ *s. f. (K.)* Sandy land.

RETÁUNÁ ਰੇਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be filed or rasped.

RETH ਰੇਠ *a.* Accomplished, performed, done.

RETHÁ ਰੇਠਾ } *s. m.* A handsome  
RETHRÁ ਰੇਠੜਾ } smallish very rare

tree (*Sapindus detergens*, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*) planted in the vallies as far as the Ravi. The timber is white, soft and weak. In Kangra the leaves, are used as fodder. The larger seed is used for washing woollen and silk clothes, and cleaning the hair. The fruit soapwort, or soapnut is used in washing. The seeds are used medicinally, being given in cases of salivation, in epilepsy, and as an expectorant.

RETHNÁ ਰੇਠਣਾ *v. a.* To accomplish, to perform, to bring about, to do.

RETÍ ਰੇਤੀ *s. f.* A small file.

RETÍLÁ ਰੇਤੀਲਾ }  
RETLÁ ਰੇਤਲਾ } *a.* Sandy.  
RETLÍ ਰੇਤਲੀ }

RETNÁ ਰੇਤਣਾ *v. a.* To file, to rasp.

RETTÁ ਰੇਤ੍ਤਾ *s. m., a.* Sand; sandy land:—*rettá báháṇ te bail siláhāṇ*. Ploughing sandy land gives (undeserved) praise to the ox.—Prov.

RETU ਰੇਤੁ *s. f.* A large file, a rasp.

REUND ਰੇਉਂਦ *s. f.* Rhubarb:—*reund chingí, s. f.* Chinese rhubarb (*Rheum Emodi, R. Webbianum, R. Moorcroftianum, R. Spiciforme, Nat. Ord. Polygonaceae*). The root of these species is imported to India to be used as a purgative;—(*Pot.*) A plant (*Verbascum Thapsus, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae*) not uncommon in the plains and grows in the Himalaya. It is eaten by camels and goats. In Bisahir the root is given as a febrifuge;—(*Pot.*) A fine yellow flowered plant (*Eremostachys vicaryi, Nat. Ord. Labiatae*) is common in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus:—*reund khatáí.* Rhubarb from *Khatá* (a hill region):—*reund, usárá, s. m.* An extract of Rhubarb.

REURÍ ਰੇਉੜੀ *s. f.* A Hindustani confection, being a preparation of sugar in small cakes or pats, covered with sesame seed:—*reuri depher wichet dunda, v. n. lit.* 'To be caught in sweets, to be drawn into or involved in a difficulty.

REWAND ਰੇਵੰਦ See *Reund*:—*rewand Chingí, s. f.* See in *Reund*.

RIÁ ਰਿਆ *s. m.* Taking one's part, help in a suit or controversy.

RIÁN ਰਿਆਨ *s. f.* The same as *Maidá sakk* or *lakkri* which see in *Maidá*.

RIÁIT ਰਿਆਇਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Riáyat*. Favour, indulgence, remission, remitting part of the price of anything; forgiving a debt in whole or in part; *c. w. hunda, karná*.

RIÁRKÍ ਰਿਆੜਕੀ *s. m.* A circle in the Gurdaspur district.

RIAUL ਰਿਆੌਲ *s. m.* The same as *Rál* which see.

RIB ਰਿਬ *s. f. (M.)* Muddy water or mud settlings in a well or in a boat. The appearance of *rih* shows that the water is running short.

RIBÁS ਰਿਬਾਸ *s. m.* The stalks of *Reund chingí* which see.

RIBHRÍ ਰਿਭੜੀ *s. f.* A small cantelope or muskmelon.

RICH ਰਿਚ *s. f.* A verse of a Vede; in *Kotgurh* the *Viburnum foetens*.

RICHCH ਰਿੱਚ *s. f.* A broken *congi*, filled with lead; a piece of a dish made round and smooth, used by boys in play; *i. q. Rech*.

RICHCHH ਰਿੱਛ *s. m.* }  
RICHCHHNÍ ਰਿੱਛਣੀ *s. f.* } A bear.

RICHHÁHAN ਰਿਛਾਹਣ } *s. f. (M.)*  
RICHHÁHNÍ ਰਿਛਾਹਣੀ } A barber's case of tools.

RIDÁ ਰਿਦਾ *s. m.* The heart, the mind.

RIDDH ਰਿੱਧ *s. f.* Wealth, increase, prosperity, gifts, good things.

RIDDHÁ ਰਿੱਧਾ *a. pret. part.* (from *Rinnhád*). Boiled, cooked, ready (food):—*ammán kanún* or *kolón dhí siání, riádhe pakke páwe páwí*. The daughter is wiser (a greater fool) than her mother; she poured water into the stew when it was cooked.—Prov.

RIDHAN ਰਿਧਨ *v. a. (M.)* To boil, to stew. Present participle: *riddhá*; Past participle: *riddhiá*; Future: *riddhán*.

RIGWED रिग्वेद *s. m.* *Rigveda*. One of the four Vedas of the Hindus.

RIHÁÍ रिहायी *s. f.* Escape, freedom; exemption, relief; acquittal.

RIHÁN रिगन् *s. m. (M.)* A tribe.

RIHÁR रिग्न *s. f.* Crying of children, whining, fretting, complaining.

RIHAR रिग्न *s. m.* See *Rehar*.

RIHARNÁ रिग्नटा *v. a.* To turn over and over, to cause to revolve or whirl (a wheel), to move along, to get well under way.

RIHRÁ रिग्न *s. m.* } A hackery, a  
RIHRÍ रिग्न *s. f.* } hand cart; *i. q.*  
*Rehará.*

RIHRÚ रिग्न *s. m.* A cart; a foreman in any business, one who keeps work agoing; Running well, running smoothly (a cart, a carriage.)

RIJतिन *s. m. (M.)* The first watering of a land.

RIJÁ रिजा *s. f.* See *Rajá.*

RIJAK रिजक *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rizq*. Food, provisions, materials for food, (as grain):—*ghar phátd rijak dá ghátd*. Disagreement among the members of a family is injurious to their interests.—Prov.

RIJAM रिजम *s. m.* A particle, a mite, a small quantity; a little while.

RIJBHUJ रिजभुज *s. m.* A rectilineal figure.

RIJH रीझ *s. f.* Desire, preference, fondness, choice:—*rijh pachádú, s. m.* One who is pleased and gratified with a song, or show, but makes no return to his entertainer.

RIJHÁUNÁ रिझाउना *v. a.* To please, to gratify, to make happy.

RIJHNA रीझटा *v. n.* To be pleased, to be gratified.

RIJHWAIYÁ रिझवैया } *s. m.* One  
RIJHWAYYÁ रिझवैया } who is fond of or pleased with any particular thing, a man of cheerful temper and easily pleased.

RIJHNA रिझटा *s. m.* To be boiled, to be cooked; to be churned (food in the stomach), to fret, to fume, to be vexed.

RIK रिक् *s. f. (Pot.)* The stone of any fruit; *i. q.* *Hirak, Gidak.*

RIK रिक् } *s. f. (M.)* Purgings (used  
RIKKÍ रिक्की } of cattle.)

RIKÁB रिकाब *s. f.* See *Rakáb.*

RIKÁBÍ रिकाबी *s. f.* See *Rakábí.*

RIKH रिध *s. m.* The name of an ancient class of Hindu sages, authors in some instances of the *Upnishads*; *i. q.* *Rishí.*

RIKHAS ਰਿਖਸ } *s. f.* Eumity, ma-  
 RIKKAS ਰਿੱਕਸ } lice, grudge,  
 RIKKHAS ਰਿੱਖਸ } spite, opposi-  
 tion:—*rikhas rikkis khord, s. m.* See  
*Rikkhet.*

RIKHSÍ ਰਿਖਸੀ } *a.* Spiteful, vexa-  
 RIKKSÍ ਰਿੱਕਸੀ } tious, unkind, envi-  
 RIKKHSÍ ਰਿੱਖਸੀ } ous, suspicious,  
 jealous, unamiable.

RIKKAT ਰਿੱਕਤ *s. f.* Objection, excuse,  
 (used commonly in the plural.)

RIN ਰਿਨ *s. m.* Debt, obligation; little :  
 —*bálí nindyán kangá, do pattí kapáh ;*  
*je rin kaṇḍá báp dá, til chaniḍá báh.* Hoe  
 the small millet while it is small, and the  
 cotton field when it has two leaves (*i. e.*  
 has sprouted); if you want to get rid of  
 your father's debts, sow sesamum and  
 gram.—Prov. In the Hazara the heavy  
 oak *Quercus incana*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuli-*  
*feræ.*

RÍN ਰੀਣ *s. f.* Fine dust, a particle of  
 the same:—*rínku, a.* A very little, the  
 merest particle.

RÍNÁ ਰੀਨਾ *s. f. (K.)* Steep, as of steep  
 hill sides, snow slopes, or precipices.

RIND ਰਿੰਦ *s. m.* A rascal, a scoundrel,  
 a cunning fellow, a shrewd person; a re-  
 probate, an infidel.

RÍNDA ਰੀਂਡਾ *s. m.* } A small water me-  
 RÍNḌÍ ਰੀਂਡੀ *s. f.* } lon; a little child.

BINGAN ਰਿੰਗਨ *v. n. (M.)* To roar, to  
 hollow, to cry (used of camels and buffa-  
 loes.)

RINGGÁ ਰਿੰਗਾ *s. m.* An addition of  
 one or two yards to a *thdā* for a child's  
 garment; sweetmeat given for a child,  
 after the parent has concluded a bargain.  
 The *Vitex trefolia*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenacæ.*  
 A bitter and astringent remedy, used in  
 various skin diseases, leprosy, fever,  
 rheumatism and many other complaints.

RÍNGGHÁ ਰੀਂਘਾ *s. m.* Prolonging, pro-  
 tracting, unnecessary delay; *c. w. paigá,*  
*páungá.*

RÍNGGHAN ਰੀਂਘਨ *s. m.* The disease  
 called Sciatica, Lumbago:—*ringghas bá,*  
*ud, s. f.* The same as *Ringghas.*

RÍNGGHNÁ ਰੀਂਘਣਾ } *v. n.* To low,  
 RÍNGGNÁ ਰੀਂਗਣਾ } to booh (*s.*  
 buffalo); to moan, to cry, to sob (*s.*  
 child.)

RÍNGGNÁ ਰਿੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To low, to  
 booh (a buffalo, also used contemptu-  
 ously of one who is making a great noise.)

RINHÁUNÁ ਰਿਨ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be boiled or stewed or cooked.

RÍNÍ ਰਿਣੀ *s. f.* In debt, indebted-  
 ness, under obligation; a debtor:—*riṅí*  
*chhiṅí, riṅí chhiṅí, s. f.* Knick knacks.

RÍNÍ ਰੀਣੀ *s. f.* Small sticks placed  
 over coals for making a fire, kindling  
 stuff firing.

RINJ ਰਿਨਜ *s. m.* The heavy oak. See  
 under *Rin.*

RINNHNÁ ਰਿੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To boil,  
 RINNHNÁ ਰਿੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ } to stew.

RIP ਰਿਪ } *s. f.* An enemy.  
 RIPU ਰਿਪੁ }



RIPP ਰਿੱਪ *s. f.* A broken *courti* filled with lead; *i. q.* *Rep.*

RIRAKNĀ ਰਿੜਕਣਾ *v. a.* To churn;—  
*v. n.* To roll or fall down a steep place; to go about to no purpose.

RIRHĀ ਰੀੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of amulet attached to the neck of a bride among Hindus.

RIRHAN ਰਿੜਨ *v. n.* (*M.*) To roll:—  
*Present participle:* *rīrhdā*; *Future:* *rīrhdān*; *Past participle:* *rīrhiā*:—*rīrhdā khū wichch wanj pīd.* Rolling, it fell into the well.

RIRHNĀ ਰਿੜਣਾ *v. n.* To turn freely, to revolve, to whirl, to go along smoothly; to creep (a child.)

RIRĪ ਰਿੜੀ *s. f.* A percentage of the produce of a field set apart for the benefit of the poorer classes such as *Mirāsīs* and others.

RIRKĀUNĀ ਰਿੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be churned; to cause to go about carelessly; to cause to roll.

RIRR ਰਿੱਰ } *s. f.* (*K.*) A small  
RIRRAH ਰਿੱਰਹ } ridge.

RIS ਰਿਸ *s. f.* Anger, displeasure, passion, vexation.

RÍS ਰੀਸ *s. f.* Emulation, rivalry, ambition:—*riso rīs, rīso rīsī, ad.* From a spirit of emulation, out of rivalry, in the way of imitation.

RÍSĀL ਰੀਸਾਲ *a.* Delightful.

RISBAT ਰਿਸਬਤ *s. f.* See *Riswat.*

RISBATĪ ਰਿਸਬਤੀ *s. f.* See *Riswatī.*

RISNĀ ਰਿਸਣਾ *v. n.* To leak.

RISŪL ਰਿਸੂਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rasūl.* See *Rasūl.*

RISWĀ ਰਸਵਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ruswā.* Dishonoured, disgraced, infamous; *c. w.* *hoṇā, karnā.*

RISWĀĪ ਰਿਸਵਾਈ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Ruswā.* Infamy.

RISWAT ਰਿਸਵਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rishwat.* A bribe:—*riswat khor, khord, s. m.* Given to taking bribes; one who takes bribes:—*riswat khorī, s. f.* The taking of bribes; a woman who takes bribes.

RISWATĪ ਰਿਸਵਤੀ *s. f.* Given to taking bribes; one who takes bribes.

RĪT ਰੀਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Rīti.* Rite, ceremony, custom, habit, a feast observed in Hindu families, a couple of months or so previous to the birth of the first child.

RIT ਰਿਤ *s. f.* The menses:—*ritmān, a.* Having the menses:—*rit wāṇī, a.* Having the menses; a woman in that state.

RITĀĪ ਰਿਤਾਈ *s. f.* Filing; wages for filing.

RITĀUNĀ ਰਿਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To get filed, to cause to be filed.

RÍTHÍ ਰੀਠੀ *s. f.* Knot.

RÍTHÁ ਰੀਠਾ } *s. m.* See *Rethá*,  
RÍTHRÁ ਰੀਠੜਾ } *Rethrá*.

RÍTÍ ਰੀਤੀ *s. f.* See *Rít*;—*a.* Empty.

RITNÁ ਰਿਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be filed; to  
shinch, to shrink from.

RITWÁÍ ਰਿਤਵਾਈ *s. f.* To cause to  
be filed.

RIWÁJ ਰਿਵਾਜ *s. m.* Prevalence,  
currency:—*riwáj painá, v. n.* To prevail  
or become current:—*riwáj-i-ám, s. m.* The  
general custom, a compilation of the  
customs in force in a village or district,  
made by Government and used in the  
interpretation of the law.

RIWÁJÍ ਰਿਵਾਜੀ *a.* Current, current  
in the market; ordinary.

RIWÁSAN ਰਿਵਾਸਨ *s. m.* The seeds  
of *Jaintar* which see.

RIWÍ ਰਿਵੀ *s. f.* A cold wind; *c. w.*  
*wagúí, ramakúí.*

RO ਰੋ *s. f.* Majestic air, dignity of ap-  
pearance, impressive mien; consideration,  
regard, hope, taking one's part, aid, sup-  
port; an imperative of *v. n.* *Roná*:—*ro*  
*painá, v. n.* See *Roná*:—*ro púrúí, v. n.*  
To appear beautiful.

ROÁN ਰੋਅੰ *s. m.* Hair on the hu-  
man body or limbs, the nap on cloth.

ROBARO ਰੋਬਰੋ *prep.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Robarú*. In the pre-  
sence of, before, over against. See  
*c. w. honá, karnd.*

ROBBNÁ ਰੋਬਣਾ *v. a.* To plant (trees,  
seeds.)

ROHELÁ ਰੋਹੇਲਾ *s. m. (M., Po.)* Of a  
hill, belonging to a hill.

ROBKÁR ਰੋਬਕਾਰ *prep.* In the pre-  
sence of, before; an official vernacular  
letter, an order.

ROBKÁRÍ ਰੋਬਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Proceedings  
of a case; presence.

ROCHAK ਰੋਚਕ *s. f.* Something taken  
to excite appetite, desire.

ROCHÍ ਰੋਚੀ *s. f. (M.)* Loamy soil.

ROD ਰੋਦ *s. m. (M.)* A method of rice  
cultivation by transplanting seedlings into  
mud banks. The seedlings are grown on  
a well.

ROD ਰੋਡ *s. f.* A clean shaved head:—  
*rod bhoḍ, a.* See *Rodá*.

RODÁ ਰੋਡਾ } *a.* Shaven, entirely  
RODDÁ ਰੋਡਾ } shaved (the head); hav-  
ing the head entirely shaved:—*rodá bhoḍ-  
ḍá, a.* The same as *Rodá*.

RODANG ਰੋਦੰਗ *s. f.* The same as  
*Majíth* which see.

RODE ਰੋਦੇ *s. f. (M.)* Beardless wheat.

RODÚ ਰੋਡੂ *s. m.* A child whose head is  
shaven.

ROE ਰੋਏ *s. m. pl.* Desires, longings of  
a pregnant woman.

**ROG ਰੋਗ** *s. m.* Sickness, ailment, disorder, defect, disease; *met.* difficulty, entanglement.

**ROGAN ਰੋਗਣ** *a.* (fem. of *Rogi*) Sick, disordered, diseased.

**ROGAN ਰੋਗਨ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rogan*. Varnish; grease, fat; clarified butter:—*rogan badám, s. m.* Almond oil:—*rogan baiz murgh, s. m.* Oil obtained by dry distillation of hen's eggs used in native medicines:—*rogan birbahufi, chichwahufi, s. m.* Oil of the red velvet insect that appears in the rains. The oil is used medicinally as an irritant and besicant:—*rogan gul, s. m.* Rose scented oil:—*rogan majmúá, s. m.* Oil scented with a combination of scents:—*rogan mom, s. m.* A strong smelling oil; wax oil. The odour is that of a candle just blown out:—*rogan mottá, rogan chambeli, s. m.* Jessamine oil:—*rogan pin, s. m.* Pelican oil, see under *Pin*:—*rogan safed, s. m.* *Ghi*:—*rogan siyáh, s. m.* Coarse oil:—*rogan turb, s. m.* The fragrant gum resin of *Balsamodendron Rozburghii*:—*rogan zard, s. m.* *Ghi*.

**ROGANÍ ਰੋਗਨੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Roganí*. Varnished, of or belonging to a varnish or fat:—*roganí roti, s. f.* A kind of short-bread.

**ROGGÍ ਰੋਗੀ** *a.* Sick, ailing, disordered, diseased:—*roggi dá khádhá, aur karjái dá kamáid.* A sick man's food and a debtor's earnings (are like each other).—Prov.

**ROGNÍ ਰੋਗਨੀ** *s. f.* Pruning the feathers with the beak.

**ROH ਰੋਹ** *s. m.* Anger, passion, rage; (*M.*) a hill, mountain.

**ROHAR ਰੋਹੜ** *s. f.* Flowing of water, the course of a stream; the dry track or bed of a stream.

**ROHE ਰੋਹੇ** *s. m. pl.* Redness connected with sore eyes, inflamed spots in the eye.

**ROHELÁ ਰੋਹੇਲਾ** *a.* Of the hills, belonging to the hills.

**ROHÍ ਰੋਹੀ** *s. f.* Stiff loamy soil; a sandy desert, a wilderness, a jungle; the name of a district in the Punjab; a stream or bed of a stream.

**ROHÍRÁ ਰੋਹੀਰਾ** *s. m.* The same as *Lahúrá* which see.

**ROHNÍ ਰੋਹਣੀ** } *s. m.* The fourth  
**ROHÍ ਰੋਹੀ** } lunar mansion, which

comprises *Aldebaran* and four other stars in *Taurus*:—*Sáwan badi ekádsi, jethi rohní hoe, etá samá parakhye man bán-chhat phal hoi.* Understand that the more the star *Rohní* shows on the eleventh dark half of *Sáwan*, the more there will be produce to delight your heart.—Prov.

**ROHÚ ਰੋਹੂ** *s. m.* The name of a fish much used for food.

**ROHUR ਰੋਹੜ** *s. m.* The root of the *Nilofar* or water lily used for food.

**ROIN ਰੋਇਣ** *s. f.* A hollow or porous places in a field; a marshy spot; a kind of bell metal.

**ROJ ਰੋਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Roz*. A day; daily pay; crying, weeping;—*ad.* A day, per day:—*roj dár, a.* In the state of fasting, keeping a fast.

**ROJANDÁR ਰੋਜਨਦਾਰ** *s. m.* One that works by the day, a day-labourer.

**ROJANDÁRÍ ਰੋਜਨਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Work by the day, a day labourer.

**ROJH ਰੋੜ** *s. f.* A species of antelope, a *nilgaú*.

**ROJÍ ਰੋਜੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rozí*. Daily food, food, sustenance, means of subsistence, employment.

ROJÍNÁ ਰੋਜੀਨਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Rozínah*. Daily pay, wages: allowance, a stipend, pension:—*rojíná dár*, *s. m.* One who draws daily wages, or pension or stipend.

ROJJÁ ਰੋਜਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
ROJRÁ ਰੋਜਰਾ } the Persian word  
*Rozah*. A fast, fasting (especially the Muhammadan fast of 28 or 29 days in the month of *Ramzán*); a fast day:—*rojja khohlgá*, *v. a.* To break a fast:—*rojja rakkhgá*, *v. n.* To keep a fast, to fast.

ROK ਰੋਕ *s. f.* Cash, ready money; hindrance, obstacle, check, interruption:—*rok tok*, *s. f.* The same as *Rok*.

ROK ਰੋਕ }  
ROKAR ਰੋਕੜ }  
ROKRÁ ਰੋਕੜਾ } *s. f.* Cash, ready  
ROKRÍ ਰੋਕੜੀ } money.  
ROKU ਰੋਕੁ }  
ROKUR ਰੋਕੁੜ }  
ROKURÍ ਰੋਕੁੜੀ }

ROKARÍA ਰੋਕੜੀਆ } *s. m.* One who  
ROKARYÁ ਰੋਕੜਯਾ } has much  
ROKARÍA ਰੋਕੜੀਆ } cash with  
him; one who pays cash; a cash keeper,  
a treasurer.

ROKH ਰੋਖ *s. m.* Anger, passion, wrath.

ROKNÁ ਰੋਕਣਾ *v. a.* To prevent, to restrain, to hinder, to detain, to stop, to block up, to fend, to interrupt, to prohibit, to check, to withhold, to keep back, to obstruct, to challenge (as a sentry.)

ROKÚ ਰੋਕੂ *s. m.* One who prevents, obstructs, detains or hinders.

ROL ਰੋਲ *s. m.* A degree of fraud, cheating, in conduct or language (applied especially to games of chance or skill); alum shall;—*s. f.* Clearing the hair of vermin; *c. w. dení, páuní*:—*rol dená, rol siṭṭá, rol lainá, v. n.* See *Rolná*.

ROLÁ ਰੋਲਾ *s. m.* } The red powder used  
ROLÍ ਰੋਲੀ *s. f.* } by Hindus at  
weddings and in the Holi festival.

ROLAN ਰੋਲਣ } *s. f.* A deceitful  
ROLAN ਰੋਲਨ } woman who is inclined  
to cheat.

ROLNÁ ਰੋਲਨਾ } *v. a.* To separate  
ROLNÁ ਰੋਲਣਾ } (coarse from fine,  
rice from the husk) with the hands or  
a shovel (as salt, *kankar*), to pick over;  
to overcome, to vanquish, to subdue.

ROM ਰੋਮ *s. m.* Hair on the human body or limbs; the nap on cloth.

ROMÚSAK ਰੋਮੁਸਕ *s. m.* The same as *Mamrál* which see.

RON ਰੋਣ *s. f.* Crying, weeping; cheating in chess or other games; also see *Rauṇ*:—*ron hákká, a.* Ready to cry, on the point of crying.

RONÁ ਰੋਣਾ *v. n.* To cry, to weep, to lament, to mourn:—*roná, dhoná, s. m.* Weeping, and wailing, application:—*roná piṭṭá, v. n.* To bewail, to lament.

**RONÁK** ਰੋਨਾਕ *s. m.* A very handsome little grass (*Stipagrostis plumosa*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) which occurs in the Central and Southern Punjab, and in common places up to the base of the Suleman Range. It is said to be in different fodder.

**RONÍ** ਰੋਣੀ *a.* Looking like crying, having a sorrowful visage, given to cheating in chess;—*s. f.* Crying, readiness to cry:—*roní bheḍ, roní sakal, shakal, a.* Dismal looking, of a sorrowful aspect, a sad or forlorn countenance.

**ROP** ਰੋਪ *s. m. (M.)* A crop of Indigo in its first year.

**ROPNÁ** ਰੋਪਣਾ } *s. m.* That which is  
**ROPNÁ** ਰੋਪਨਾ } sent by a Hindu girl's father to the prospective groom in the ceremony of *manggaḍī*, consisting of seven dried dates and various other things; betrothal; *c. w. paigí.*

**RORÁ** ਰੋੜਾ *s. m.* A hard clod, a fragment of stone, a brickbat; a lump of *gur*; a lump raised by a blow; a disorder that affects the feet of cattle; the name of a caste.

**RORE** ਰੋੜੇ *s. m.* Parched wheat made up in lumps with *gur*; also *pl.* of *Rorá.*

**RORH** ਰੋੜ੍ਹ *s. f.* Flowing of water, the course of a stream, the dry track or bed of a stream.

**RORHNÁ** ਰੋੜ੍ਹਣਾ *r. a.* To pour out, to cause to flow any liquid, to put in motion, (a carriage wheel), to cause to roll; to disorder, to destroy (work), to cause to go to ruin.

**RORHÚ** ਰੋੜ੍ਹੂ *s. m.* One who sets work agoing; one who destroys or brings to ruin;—*a.* That moves well, going easily, running freely (a carriage).

**RORÍ** ਰੋੜੀ *s. f.* A lump of earth, a small stone, gravel or pebble, a clod, a small bit of *kaḥkar*, a lump of *gur*; a *kachchá* or bad piece of work; a mound, a land mark; a female of the *Rorá* caste.

**RORU** ਰੋਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* A fixed assessment, lump sum.

**ROS** ਰੋਸ *s. m.* Anger, displeasure.

**ROSAN** ਰੋਸਣ } *a.* Corrupted from  
**ROSHAN** ਰੋਸ਼ਣ } the Persian word  
*Raushan.* Light, clear, bright, shining; open, manifest, famous, evident:—*roshan-dán, s. m.* A hole for admitting light, a skylight; *c. w. karní.*

**ROSBANḠ** ਰੋਸਬੰਗ *s. m.* The same as *Itt siṭṭ* which see.

**ROSH** ਰੋਸ਼ *s. f. (K.)* Temper (used generally in the lower Simla hills):—*karye ná sanjh, hándye ná manjh, kheliye ná júá, taptiye ná khúá, thorá thorá rosh nicāre, uske māṇḍar wāre.* He who does not form partnerships, he who does not walk in the middle of your field, he who does not gamble, he who does not leap over a well, and he who controls his temper are worthy of respect.—Prov.

**ROSHNÁÍ** ਰੋਸ਼ਨਾਈ } *s. f.* Light, eye-  
**ROSNÁÍ** ਰੋਸ਼ਨਾਈ } sight; ink;  
**ROSHANÍ** ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ } light, illumina-  
**ROSNÍ** ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ } tion; clearness;  
fame; *c. w. honḍá, karná.*

ROSSÁ ਰੋਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* Anger, displeasure.

ROT ਰੋਟ *s. m.* A very large thick cake of bread commonly offered in fulfilment of a vow.

ROTÁ ਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* A thick cake of bread.

ROṬÍ ਰੋਟੀ *s. f.* Bread, food, *chapátis* or flat cakes of unleavened bread; sustenance; a feast, entertainment:—*roṭí dení*, *v. n.* To give bread, to feed, to support; to give a feast, to entertain a party:—*roṭí kapre*, *s. m.* Food and raiment:—*roṭí kapre* or *lífe dá dáwd*, *s. m.* A claim for maintenance on the part of a deserted wife:—*roṭí pakáuní*, *v. n.* To cook, to bake:—*ḍabbal roṭí*, *pau roṭí*, *s. f.* English bread.

ROṬṬHÁ ਰੋਠਾ *s. m.* Anger.

ROWAN ਰੋਵਨ *s. m. (M.)* Bran.

RUÁDHAL ਰੁਆਧਲ } *a.* In the  
RUÁDHUL ਰੁਆਧੁਲ } habit of crying.

RUÁL ਰੁਆਲ *s. f.* A particle of fine dust.

RUÁLÁ ਰੁਆਲਾ *s. m.* A small particle of gold, small particles of gold used in ornamenting jewelry.

RÚÁN ਰੂਅੰ *s. m.* Hair on a man's body or limbs; hair of a horse, cow, or other quadruped; the nap on cloth.

RUB ਰੁਬ *s. f. (K.)* A sheep over two years old.

RUBÁBARÍK ਰੁਬਾਬਰੀਕ *s. f.* The produce of an unascertained species of Solanine. It contains *Solanine*, and is diaphoretic and diuretic.

RUBÁRÁ ਰੁਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* A message; a messenger.

RUBBAN ਰੁਬਨ *s. f. (K.)* Quick-sand.

RUBBLÍ ਰੁਬਲੀ *s. f.* A small green patch of grain, or grass, here and there in a field; a bunch of hair.

RUCH ਰੁਚ *s. f.* Desire, wish, inclination.

RUCHNÁ ਰੁਚਣਾ *v. n.* To be digested, to be digestible, to be suitable, to agree with one (food; also *met.* used of other things).

RUDAN ਰੁਦਣ *s. m.* Crying.

RUDDAR ਰੁਦਰ *s. m.* A name of *Mahádevá* or *Shiwá*.

RUDDHNÁ ਰੁਧਣਾ *v. n.* To be engaged, to be occupied, to be quite taken up, to be in use.

RUDDRÁKASH ਰੁਦਰਾਕਸ਼ } *s. m.* The  
RUDDRÁKH ਰੁਦਰਾਖ } *Elav-*  
RUDDRÁSH ਰੁਦਰਾਸ਼ } *carpus*  
*ganitrus* seeds used in chaplets or rosaries by Brahmans, mendicants and others:—*ruddrákash dí málá*, *s. f.* A rosary of *Ruddrákash*.

RUDHAR ਰੁਧਰ } *s. m.* Blood:—  
RUDHIR ਰੁਧਿਰ } *rudhar bikár*, *wikár*,

*s. m.* Sickness, arising from disorder of the blood.

RUG ਰੁਗ *s. f. (M.)* Sandy uncultivated land:—*ját dí kanerí*, *te nán Ghulám Fálma*, *rugwále Sáhibán dí miláyat*. A mat-weaveress by caste and her name is *Ghulám*.

*Fátmá*, and she is an associate of the gentlemen of the desert (wild pigs)!—Prov.

RUGGU ਰੁੱਗੁ *s. m. f.* A handful, a double handful; shampooing.

RUH ਰੁਹ *s. m.* Anger, passion, wrath.

RÚH ਰੂਹ *s. m.* The spirit, the soul, the mind; essence, substance:—*rúh bha-taká*, *v. n.* To haunt or hover (the spirit); to hanker after.

RUHAR ਰੁਹੜ *s. f. m.* Flowing, the course of a stream; a torrent formed by rain; the dry channel of such a torrent; the bulbous root of the *nilofar* (used as food).

RUHÁRÁ ਰੁਹਾੜਾ *s. m.* } (*M.*) A kind  
RUHÁRÍ ਰੁਹਾੜੀ *s. f.* } of wild duck,  
the white-eyed duck (*Aythya nyroca-jerdon*); a tribe of *Játs*.

RUHB ਰੁਹਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ru'b*. Influence, state, dignity.

RUHELLÁ ਰੁਹੇਲਾ *s. m.* A *Rohillá*, a *Khaibari*.

RUHLÁ ਰੁਹਲਾ *a.* Crippled in the feet and legs, unable to walk, and moving in a sitting posture.

RÚHRÁ ਰੂਹੜਾ *a.* Steeped, soaked, (with oil, *ghee*; used of an earthen vessel that has been used, as distinguished from a new one).

RÚÍ ਰੂਈ } *s. f.* Clean cotton,  
RÚÍN ਰੂਈ } cotton, raw cotton,  
*Gossypium arboreum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

RUJGÁR ਰੁਜਗਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rozgár*. Employment, service, business, means of livelihood:—*rujgár chhutá*, *v. n.* To lose one's place, to be discontinued; *c. w.* *karná*.

RUJHAN ਰੁਝਨ *v. n. (M.)* To be engaged, to be occupied; to be filled up earring holes in the ear):—*Present participle*: *rujhdá*; *Future*: *rujhsán*; *Past participle*: *rujhá*, *rujhá*:—*ghar wichh tarimatán ruddián hoían haq*. The women were occupied in the house:—*Story of the Three Fools*; *i. q.* *Rujjhá*.

RUJHÁUNÁ ਰੁਝਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To engage, to engross, to be immersed in business, cares.

RUJÍNÁ ਰੁਜੀਨਾ *s. m.* See *Rojind*:—*rojinedár*, *s. m.* See in *Rojind*.

RUJJHNA ਰੁੱਝਣਾ *v. n.* To be immersed in business, to be absorbed, to be engaged; to be in use (a vessel).

RUK ਰੁਕ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Rukh*. Side, direction, course, inclination; the rook in chess; an imperative of *v. n.* *Ruká*:—*ruk jáná*, *v. n.* See *Ruká*.

RUKÁÍ ਰੁਕਾਈ *s. f.* Hindrance, checking; wages for the same.

RUKÁU ਰੁਕਾਉ *s. m.* } Hidrance,  
RUKÁUT ਰੁਕਾਉਟ *s. f.* } checking; interruption.

RUKÁUNÁ ਰੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be stopped, hindered, checked, called back.

RUKH ਰੁਖ *s. f.* See *Ruk*.

RUKHÁÍ ਰੁਖਾਈ *s. f.* Dryness, insipidity, want of love (in language or demeanor):—*rukhdái badalái*, *v. a.* To change countenance and show displeasure.

RUKHÁN ਰੁਖਾਣ *s. m.* The Jaman.

RUKHÁNÁ ਰੁਖਾਨਾ *a. (M.)* Living on dry bread; having no butter:—*mán mare rukhdání*, *dhi dá nán dhí*. The mother died eating dry bread, the daughter's name is *dahí* (curds).—Prov.

RÚKHAR ਰੁਖੜ *s. m.* A class of *Sandis fakirs*.

RUKHÁSNA ਰੁਖਾਸਣਾ *s. m.* Want of nourishing food; being without meat, *ghí*.

RUKHSAD ਰੁਖਸਦ } *s. f.* Leave, fur-  
RUKHSAT ਰੁਖਸਤ } lough, holiday;  
discharge, dismissal;—*a.* Dismissed, having leave to go; *c. w. dent, laint, karní*.

RUKHSDÁNÁ ਰੁਖਸਦਾਣਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Rukhsatdnah*. A present made on one's departure, a present from a host to his visitor at the time of leaving.

RUKKÁ ਰੁੱਕਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ruqqah*. A note, a little letter.

RUKKH ਰੁੱਖ }  
RUKKHRA ਰੁੱਖੜਾ } *s. m.* A tree.

RUKKHÁ ਰੁੱਖਾ } *a.* Without *ghí*,  
RUKKHÍ ਰੁੱਖੀ } without meat or  
RUKKHRA ਰੁੱਖੜਾ } condiments;  
dry, hard, insipid, wanting in affec-

tion (a man) harsh, unsympathetic:—*sdín ná lahin rukkhí*, *te kuttá ghíá kháwe*. The master cannot afford dry bread and his dog eats *ghí*.—Prov.

RUKKRE ਰੁੱਕੜੇ *s. m. pl.* The kidneys, a preparation of meat minced and roasted on a skewer to which it is attached in the form of a thick coating.

RUKNÁ ਰੁਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be checked, to be hindered, to stop, to hesitate.

RUKWAYÁ ਰੁਕਵਯਾ } *s. m.* One who  
RUKWAYYÁ ਰੁਕਵਯਾ } hinders, one  
who checks, a hinderer.

RÚLÁ ਰੁਲਾ *s. m.* A report, a rumour.

RULÁUNA ਰੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To neglect, to leave to decay, to let go to ruin, to make desolate, to trample in the dust; to clean by shaking, winnowing, or picking over, (grain), to separate coarse from fine.

RULD ਰੁਲਦ *a.* In the habit of living on others, given to sponging, slothful; neglected, made of no account, not esteemed:—*ruld khuld*, *a.* The same as *Ruld*.

RULÍ ਰੁਲੀਟ *a.* Neglected, desolate, living from hand to mouth, living on others.

RULNÁ ਰੁਲਨਾ *v. n.* To be suffering from neglect, to be left to decay, to be trodden in the dust, to be in a desolate condition.

RULYÁ ਰੁਲਯਾ *s. m.* The red powder of *Rottleria tinctoria*.

RÚM ਰੂਮ *s. m.* Rome; in India, it signifies Constantinople and the Turkish Empire.



**RUMÁL ਰੁਮਾਲ** *s. m.* A handkerchief, a cloth in which a book is wrapped, a towel, a kind of shawl. In Kangra the *Ficus glomerulata*.

**RUMÁLÍ ਰੁਮਾਲੀ** *s. f.* A handkerchief or cloth wrapped round the head instead of a night cap; a cloth wrapped about the loins;—*a.* Tied in a cloth and boiled (rice and vermicelli.)

**RUMÁR ਰੁਮਾਰ** *s. m.* The *Ficus Glomerulata*.

**RÚMÍ ਰੁਮੀ** *a.* Roman or as universally understood in India a Turk, Turkish:—*mastakí rúmi, s. f.* The name of a resin, mastich. See *Mastakí Rúmí*.

**RUMMÍ ਰੁੱਮੀ** *s. m.* A cupping horn.

**RÚN ਰੂੰ** *s. m.* Cotton.

**RUNAKNÁ ਰੁਣਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To jingle, to ring, to tinkle; to sing softly, to hum.

**RUNDH ਰੁੰਧ** *s. m.* Dispute, contention, dissension, groundless opposition; injury; seizing; displeasure, ban.

**RUNGGÁ ਰੁੰਗਾ** } *s. m.* Something additional asked for by a purchaser after a bargain is concluded; *i. q.* *Jhúngá*.

**RUNHÁUNÁ ਰੁਨ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be detained, to cause to be taken up.

**RÚNÍN ਰੁੰਝੀ** *s. m.* See *Rún*.

**RUNNH ਰੁੱਨ੍ਹ** *s. f.* Hindering, seizure, catching, troubling, engagement.

**RUNNHNÁ ਰੁੱਨ੍ਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To engage, to employ, to occupy;—*v. n.* To be employed, to be engaged.

**RUN RUN KARNÁ ਰੁਣ ਰੁਣ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. a.* See *Runakud*.

**RÚP ਰੂਪ** *s. m.* Form, shape, appearance, countenance, visage, colour; manner, condition:—*rúppast, rúppist, s. m.* The name of a compound medicine used for the eyes:—*rúpmán, a.* Handsome, good looking, beautiful:—*rúp ras, s. m.* A medicinal preparation of silver:—*rúp sarúp, a.* Beautiful:—*rúpwant, rúpcán, a.* Handsome, good looking, beautiful.

**RUPAHIRÁ ਰੁਪਹਿਰਾ** } *a.* Silvered, ornamented, with silver.

**RUPAÍÁ ਰੁਪੈਈਆ** } *s. m.* A rupee.

**RUPAIYÁ ਰੁਪੈਯਾ**

**RUPAYYÁ ਰੁਪਯਾ**

**RUPÁMÁKHÍ ਰੁਪਾਮਾਖੀ** *s. f.* Iron Pyrites.

**RUPNÁ ਰੁਪਣਾ** *v. n.* To be engaged, to become angry, to fly into a passion.

**RUPOLÁ ਰੁਪੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A silver imitation of a pearl set in a nose ring.

**RUPPÁ ਰੁੱਪਾ** *s. m.* Silver, more usually of an inferior quality, alloyed silver pewter; an onion;—*ruppá parshád, s. m.* An onion (a Sikh term.)

**RURAKANÁ ਰੁੜਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To eat, to crunch parched grain.

**RURH ਰੁੜ੍ਹ** *s. f.* Flowing, the course of a stream; a torrent formed by rain; the channel of a torrent that has ceased

to flow; an imperative of *v. n. Rurhád*:  
—*rurh páigá*, *v. n.* To get well under  
way (work):—*rurh jáigá*, *v. n.* To go to  
destruction, to be swept away.

RURHÁÍ ਰੁੜਾਈ *s. f.* Desolation, carry-  
ing away, destruction, (used of a  
flood).

RURHÁU ਰੁੜਾਉ *s. m.* Flowing, rapid  
motion.

RURHÁÚ ਰੁੜਾਉ *a.* About to be carried  
away by a stream; carrying all before it  
(a torrent); having a rapid motion (a  
carriage); disposed to cast in a suit (a  
prejudiced judge).

RURHÁUNÁ ਰੁੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to move, to put in motion, to cast away,  
to make to roll along; to carry or sweep  
away, (used of a flood or torrent), to  
make desolate, to destroy.

RURHNÁ ਰੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* To get in motion;  
to get under way; to flow, to be swept  
away by a torrent; to creep, to crawl along  
on the haunches (an infant); to be desolate,  
to be destroyed, to fail; to be baked  
(bread.)

RÚRÍ ਰੁੜੀ *s. f.* A heap of manure out-  
side of a village.

RURÍ ਰੁਰੀ *s. m. (K.)* Heap of threshed  
out rice.

RURPÁL ਰੁਰਪਾਲ *s. m. (K.)* An extra  
perquisite realized by the proprietor,  
generally one *thání* in the *topá*, or grass  
purchase.

RUSÁUNÁ ਰੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To irritate,  
to affront, to vex.

RÚSÍ ਰੁਸੀ *s. f.* A rope:—*rásí batt*,  
*vatt*, *s. m.* A rope maker, a caste so  
employed.

RUSSAN ਰੁੱਸਨ } *v. n.* To be  
RUSSJÁNÁ ਰੁੱਸਜਾਣਾ } annoyed, to be  
angry, to pant, to be vexed, to lose one's  
temper. *Present participle*: *rusdā*;  
*Future*: *rusdā*; *Past participle*: *rutthā*:—  
*rutthā dā bhāngā*, *gun kanān mīthā*. The  
share of the man who has lost his temper  
is sweeter than sugar (to the other sharers).  
—Prov.

RUSTAM ਰੁਸਤਮ *s. m.* The name of  
a famous Persian hero; a champion, a  
valiant or violent man, an oppressor.

RUSWÁ ਰੁਸਵਾ *a.* Disgraced, noto-  
riously bad, infamous.

RUSWÁÍ ਰੁਸਵਾਈ *s. f.* Infamy, dis-  
grace.

RUT ਰੁਤ } *s. f.* Season, time  
RUTT ਰੁੱਤ } of year.  
RUTTRÍ ਰੁੱਤਰੀ }

RUTHÁUNÁ ਰੁਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To affront,  
to displease, to provoke.

RUTTHÁ ਰੁੱਠਾ } *a.* Annoyed,  
RUTTHRÁ ਰੁੱਠਜਾ } angry.

RUTTHNÁ ਰੁੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To be af-  
fronted, to be displeased, to pout, to be  
sulky.

## S.—(स, स)

**SÁ सा** *a.* Single (used only with day as *sādhāre*, in a single day);—*pron.* (pl. obl. of *mai*); (*M.*) abbreviated oblique form of *asān*, we. It is used only with monosyllabic postpositions *sā, dā, dī, de* of us (our.)—*sākūn*, to us (us). When the postposition forming the case is a dissyllable, the full form *asān* is always used, as *asān kanūn*, from us;—*v. n.* past tense 1st, 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. of *hān*.) Was, wast.

**SĀAT साअत** *s. f.* An hour, a minute, a moment.

**SAB सभ** *a.* See *Sabh*.

**SABABB सवब** *s. m.* Cause, reason, account;—*be sababb*, *s. f.* Groundless, without foundation;—*ad.* Causelessly, for nothing.

**SABAD सवद** *s. f., m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Shabd*. A hymn, a sacred song from the Sikh Scriptures (a Sikh term); sound, voice; a word, a verse.

**SABĀÍ सबायी** *s. f.* The whole.

**SABAIN सवैण** *s. f. (M.)* A small quantity of buttermilk put into fresh milk to start the process of curdling.

**SABAJ सवज** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sabz*. Green; raw; unripe;—*sabaj mandī*, *s. f.* A vegetable market;—*sabaj kadam, kadamā*, *a.* Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

**SABAK सवक** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Sabaq*. A lesson;—*sabak denā, parhānā*, *v. a.* To teach, to give a lesson;—*sabak laīnā, parhānā*, *v. a.* To read a lesson, to take a lesson.

**SĀBAK सावक** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sābiq*. Former, prior, first;—*sābak dastūr*, *s. m.* Ancient custom, as it was, as before, as usual.

**SABAL सवल** *a.* Strong, powerful.

**SABĀLĀ सवाल** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Shahbālā*. A bridegroom's best man; *i. q.* *Sarbālā*.

**SABALĀ ABALĀ सवलअवल** *a.* Strong and weak, good and bad, (applied to things, not to moral qualities.) *ablā sablā* is the idiom of the phrase.

**SABAN सवण** *s. m.* Soap; *i. q.* *Sabūn*.

**SĀBANĪĀ सावणीआ** *s. m.* A soap boiler a soap seller.

**SABAR सवर** *s. m.* Patience, endurance;—*be sabrā*, *a.* Impatient, avaricious;—*sabar karnā, honā*, *v. a.* To have patience, to endure;—*sabarkattā*, *a.* Abundant, plentiful;—*sabar paīnā*, *v. n.* To repent, to be under a curse.

**SĀBAR सावर** *s. m. f.* Buckskin, Chamois leather, wash leather.

**SĀBARĀ सावरा** *m.* } *a.* Made of  
**SĀBARĪ सावरी** *f.* } buckskin.

**SĀBÁS सावाम** *s. m.* See *Shābāsh*.

SÁBAT मसबत *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sábit*. Firm, established; entire, proved, demonstrated; *c. w. honá, karná*:—*sábat kadam, a.* Firm, faithful, persevering.

SABÁT मसत *s. f.* A porch, a vestibule, a gateway.

SABBAL मसल *s. f.* An iron instrument used by thieves to dig through walls.

SABBHE मसहे } *a.* All, every one.  
SABBHO मसहे }

SABD मसद *s. m. f.* See *Sabad, Shabad*.

SABDÍ मसदी *s. m.* A singer of *Sabad*.

SABER मसेर *a., s. f.* See *Sawer*.

SABERE मसेरे *ad.* See *Sawere*.

SABERÁ मसेरा *s. m.* See *Sawerd*.

SABH मस *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarb*. All, the whole;—*sabh dá, a.* Pertaining to public:—*sabh kuchh, s. m.* Every thing, all.

SABHÁ मसहा } *s. f.* An assembly, a  
SABHÁ मसहा } meeting, a company:

—*Indar sabhá, s. f. lit.* The Court of *Indar*; see in *Indar*:—*sabhá sud, s. m.* A member of an assembly or society:—*sabhá, patí, s. m.* A president, or chairman of a meeting:—*ráj sabhá, s. m.* A royal court:—*sabhá karní, v. a.* To commence or hold a meeting.

SABHÁN मसहान } *s. f. ad. (M.)* Cor-  
SABHÁÍN मसहायी } rupted from the  
Arabic word *Sabáh*. To-morrow.

SABHÁU मसहाउ } *s. m.* Disposition, na-  
SABHÁ मसहा } ture, state, strength,  
habit; properties of a thing.

SABHÁUK मसहाउक } *a.* Natural;  
SABHÁWAK मसहादक } —*ad.* Natural-  
ly, unintentionally, undesignedly.

SABHNÁN मसहनान *a. (pl. obl. of Sabh)*  
All.

SABHNÍN मसहनी *a. (instr. pl. of Sabh*  
for *Sabhnán ne.)* All.

SABIHÁR मसिहार *ad.* Much, very,  
exceedingly, excessively, extremely.

SABIHTÁ मसिहता *s. m.* Improvement,  
convalescence, profit, advantage, use.

SABÍHTÍ मसीहती *s. f.* A dwarfish  
fat woman.

SÁBIT मसिब *a.* See *Sábat*.

SABJ मसन *a.* Green:—*sabj mīttā, s. f.*  
An earth used to wash the hair with. It is  
light green and comes from Vadr in the  
Dera Ghazi Khan District; *i. q. Sabaj*.

SABJÁ मसना *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Sabsah*. Verdure,  
herbage; an emerald; an iron grey horse;  
*met.* a brown complexion.

SABJÍ मसनी *s. f.* Corruption of the  
Arabic word *Sabzi*. Greenness, greens,  
verdure; a variety of rice; the plant called  
*bhang*; also the drink prepared from it:—  
*sabji farosh, s. m.* A seller of greens and  
vegetables, a green grocer.

SABRÁT ਸਬਰਾਤ *s. f.* See *Shabrát* in *Shab.*

SABRÁTÍ ਸਬਰਾਤੀ *s. f.* See *Shabrátí* in *Shab.*

SÁBTÁ ਸਾਬਤਾ *a.* Entire, whole; firm.

SÁBTÍ ਸਾਬਤੀ *s. f.* Firmness; perseverance, determination:—*sábatí rakkh-  
gí, v. n.* To keep firm.

SABÚCHÁ ਸਬੂਚਾ *s. m. (M.)* An earthen vessel for keeping vessels.

SÁBÚDÁNÁ ਸਾਬੂਦਾਣਾ *s. m.* See *Ságú-  
dád.*

SABÚN ਸਬੂਣ } *s. m.* Soap:—*sábún*  
SABÚN ਸਾਬੂਣ } *gar, s. m.* A soap boiler.

SABÚNÍ ਸਬੂਣੀ } *a.* Soapy, washed  
SÁBÚNÍ ਸਾਬੂਣੀ } with soap; the same as *Lashor* which see; a sort of emerald.

SÁBÚNÍ ਸਾਬੂਣੀ } *s. m.* A soap  
SABÚNÍ ਸਬੂਣੀ } boiler, a manu-  
SABÚNÍÁ ਸਬੂਣੀਆ } facturer or  
SÁBÚNÍÁ ਸਾਬੂਣੀਆ } seller of soap.

SABÚRÍ ਸਬੂਰੀ *s. f.* Patience:—*Sabar  
sabúrí, s. f.* The same as *Sabúrí* or *Sabar*.

SABÚT ਸਬੂਤ *a.* Whole, entire;—*s. f.* Proof, testimony. determination of guilt; *c. w. honá, karná.*

SABÚTÍ ਸਬੂਤੀ *s. f.* See *Sábit.*

SACH ਸਚ *s. f. (M.)* A stratum of coarse sand of a reddish colour or a stratum of sand settled in a well.

SACHÁ ਸਚਾ *s. m.* The same as *Sar* which see.

SACHÁÍ ਸਚਾਈ *s. f.* Truth, righteousness; *i. q. Sachád.*

SACHCH ਸੱਚ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Saty*. Truth, certainty;—*a.* True;—*ad.* Truly, surely:—*sachch dānand, s. m.* The true and blessed one, the Supreme Being, *Brahm*:—*sachch bolgá, kahingá, v. n.* To speak truly:—*sachch hongá, v. n.* To be true:—*sachch muchch, ad.* Truly, indeed, in very deed.

SACHCHÁ ਸੱਚਾ *a.* True, just, righteous;—*s. m.* (corruption of *sānchā*) a mould, a stamp.

SACHCHÍN ਸੱਚੀਂ *ad.* Truly, indeed;—*sachchín muchhín, ad.* In very deed.

SACHIÁÍ ਸਚਿਆਈ *s. f.* See *Sachád.*

SACHIÁR ਸਚਿਆਰ } *s. f.* A true  
SACHIYÁR ਸਚਿਆਰ } man, one who loves and speaks truth, an upright person.

SAD ਸਦ *s. m.* A hundred:—*saā barg, s. m.* The Indian marigold (*Calendula officinalis*, *Carpesium sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) common wild in some parts of the plains, and medicinally used at Lahore:—*sad bargí, s. m.* The *Tagetes Erecta*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ* used in various eye-diseases.

**SĀD मल** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shād*. Glad, delighted, pleased, cheerful.

**SĀDĀ मल** *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sādah*. Plain, unsophisticated, unadorned; white, of a uniform colour; simple, artless, sincere.

**SADĀ मल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarbadā*. Always, ever:—*sadā bart, wart, s. m.* Alms or food distributed daily to the poor, or to travellers, (c. w. *lāuṇā*);—*sadā guldā, s. m.* The *Rosa sinensis*:—*sadā sukhī, a.* Everhappy:—*sadā anand, a.* Eternally happy:—*sadā stitā, a. (lit. Always sewed.)* Blameless, free from fault; one who never committed a fault:—*sadā suhāg, s. m.* A kind of devotee among Muhammadans dressed like a woman; constant wifehood:—*sadā suhāgā, s. f.* A wife who never becomes a widow; a kind of bird; a kind of flower:—*sadā warti, barti, s. m.* One who daily feeds beggars, travellers:—*sadā Siv, Shiv, s. m.* A name of *Mahādevā*.

**SADĀ मल** *s. f. (A.)* A voice, a mendicant's cry at the time of begging.

**SĀDĀ माडा** *pron. (masc. 1st person. pl. genitive from Main).* Our.

**SĀDAK मल** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sādiq*. True, sincere, faithful.

**SADAKKARĀ मल** *s. m.* Sacrifice  
**SADAKKARE मल** *for the welfare*  
of another:—*sadakkre honā, jānā, v. n.*  
To be sacrificed for the welfare of another.

**SADAN मल** *v. a. (M.)* To call. *Present participle: sadēnā; Future: sadēn; Past participle: sadīā;—chhājī sadan, v. a.* To call the winnower:—*lāī hār sadan, v. a.* To call the reapers:—*sad*

*pandh.* As far as a shout can reach:—*jai kūṇ saḍīd mīdā, unde nāl lekhd kīhā.* How can you take accounts from one whom you have called Sir.—Prov.

**SADĀT मल** *s. f. (M.)* The construction of dams, and the irrigation arrangements in the *Dāman*.

**SADĀUNĀ मल** *v. a.* To cause to call, to be called or named.

**SADBAGH मल** *s. m.* A variety of *Senecio*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae* used in cough.

**SADD मल** *s. f.* A call, calling; invitation; *s. m.* A hymn in the *Adi Granth* of the Sikhs; a kind of song, such as shepherds sing:—*sadd ākhā, lāuṇā, kahīnā, To sing:—sadd bhar, s. f.* The distance at which a call may be heard, a quarter or half a *kos*:—*sadd mārī, v. n.* To call:—*sadd puchchh, s. f.* Calling and asking.

**SADDĀ मल** *s. f.* A call calling; the horn of a ram or he-goat; a standard erected in the days of *Dahīās*:—*saddā bajāuṇā, wajāuṇā, v. a.* To blow a horn:—*saddā ghallā, v. a.* To call or invite.

**SADDNĀ मल** *v. a.* To call:—*saddg puchchhā, v. n.* To call and ask.

**SĀDH मा** *s. f.* Half.

**SĀDH माय** *s. m.* A religious person, a *faqir*, a saint (Hindu term);—*a.* Virtuous, righteous, good, holy.

**SĀDHAK माय** *s. m.* A practitioner, a disciple of a *faqir*.

**SĀDHAN माय** *s. m.* Performance, observance; practice.

SADHĀRAN ਸਧਾਰਣ } *ad.* Unseem-  
 SADHĀRAN ਸਧਾਰਨ } ingly, with-  
 SĀDHĀRAN ਸਾਧਾਰਣ } out design,  
 SADHĀRAN ਸਾਧਾਰਨ } simply, with-

out sophistication; indifferently, care-  
 lessly; commonly, ordinarily; without  
 thought or consideration:—*a.* Small,  
 of little account, indifferent, single, easy:  
 —*sadhāraṇ rīt, s. f.* A general rule or  
 practice.

SADHATTAR ਸਧੱਤ੍ਰ *a.* Seventy-seven.

SĀPHE ਸਾਢੇ *a.* A half more added to  
 the number following (as *sāphe tinn* 3½).

SADHECH ਸਧੇਚ *a. (K.)* Heavy.

SADHNĀ ਸਧਣਾ *v. n.* To be done, to be  
 made, to become, to be familiarized, to  
 be rectified, to be regulated.

SĀDHNĀ ਸਾਧਣਾ *v. a.* To habituate  
 one's self to a thing, to learn by practice  
 to use, to practise, to regulate, to rectify,  
 to settle, to accomplish, to make;—*s. f.*  
 The act of practising, learning by practice,  
 accomplishing; *c. w. karnī.*

SĀDHNĪ ਸਾਧਣੀ *s. f.* The female of  
*Sādā*;—*a.* Virtuous, righteous, good,  
 holy.

SĀDHŪ ਸਾਧੂ } *s. m.* A saint, a *faqīr*;  
 SĀDHU ਸਾਧੂ } —*a.* Virtuous, holy,  
 good, pious:—*sādhū bachchā, s. m.* A  
 cheat, a rogue.

SĀDHŪ ਸਾਧੂ *s. m.* The same as *Sādhū*.

SADHWĀÍ ਸਧਵਾਈ *s. f.* A stick put  
 under the hinder end of a cart to keep  
 it from tilting.

SĀDÍ ਸਾਦੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Sādā*; also  
 see *Shādī*.

SADIĀNĀ ਸਦਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* } See  
 SADIĀNĪ ਸਦਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* } *Shādī-*  
*ānā*; a female descendant of *Alī*, a  
 female *Sayyad*.

SADÍP ਸਦੀਪ *s. m.* Eternity:—*sadīp*  
*kāl, ad.* Eternally, for ever.

SADÍPAK ਸਦੀਪਕ *a.* Eternal;—*ad.*  
 The same as *sadīp kál* in *Sadīp*.

SADKĀ ਸਦਕਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 SADKE ਸਦਕੇ } the Arabic word

*Sadqah*, sacrifice, self-devotion; alms,  
 gift, devotion; one's life for the good  
 of others:—*sadká denā, v. n.* To give  
 alms:—*sadke honā, jānā, v. n.* To become  
 a sacrifice for the welfare of another:—  
*sadká laiñā, v. a.* To receive alms.

SĀDKOFÍ ਸਾਦਕੋਫੀ *s. m.* The *Cyperus*  
*longus, C. rotundus* and many other species,  
*Nat. Ord. Cyperaceæ* used in fever and  
 coughs and other diseases.

SĀDMASŪDĀ ਸਾਦਮਸੂਦਾ *a.* Without  
 jewels, unadorned; simple, stupid.

SĀDMURĀDĀ ਸਾਦਮੁਰਾਦਾ *a.* Plain,  
 unostentatious, unsophisticated, ingenu-  
 ous.

SAF ਸਫ *s. f.* A mat; a row, a series.

SĀF ਸਾਫ } *a.* Clean, pure; cleaned out;  
 SAFĀ ਸਫਾ } unspotted; unadulterat-

ed; transparent; legible, clear; distinct,  
 direct; flat, level; true;—*ad.* Dis-  
 tinctly, clearly, plainly:—*safā safā,*  
*s. f.* Destruction, ruin; *c. w. honā, karnā,*  
*rahīñā, rakkhūñā.*

**SÁFÁ माहा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sáfah*. A handkerchief, a cloth for filtering; a turban like a *dopattá* worn round the head.

**SAFÁÍ मढायी** *s. f.* Cleanness, purity, openness, candour; innocence, freedom from guilt, good faith; settlement, adjustment of differences; *met.* distinction; *c. w. honí, karní.*

**SAFAID मढेद** } *a.* White:—*safaid moth*,  
**SAFED मढेद** } *s. m.* The *Cyamopsis*

*psoraloides*:—*safaid patthar*, *s. m.* A white alabaster found in the Shahpur District:—*safaid soná*, *s. m.* Platinum:—*safaid sembhal dá phull*, *s. m.* The hardened flowers with calyx and petals of *Eriodendron anfructuosum* used medicinally:—*safaid posh*, *s. m.* A man dressed in white; one well to do; one of the better class; *c. w. honá, karná.*

**SAFAIDÁ मढेदा** *s. m.* Ceruse, white lead; a rupee; also see *Safedá*.

**SAFAIDÍ मढेदी** } *s. f.* Whiteness,  
**SAFEDÍ मढेदी** } lime.

**SAFAR मढर** *s. m.* A journey, travelling; *c. w. karná.*

**SAFÁRAS मढारम** } *s. f.* Recommen-  
**SAFÁRASH मढारम** } dation, inter-  
cession; *c. w. honí, karní.*

**SAFÁRASAN मढारमन** *s. f.* }  
**SÁFÁRASÍ मढारमी** *s. m.* }  
**SAFÁRASHÍ मढारमी** *s. m.* }

A commander, an intercessor:—*safárshí chitthí*, *s. f.* A letter of recommendation, or of credit:—*safárshí tattú*, *s. m.* One who is appointed to a post through sheer interests.

**SAFARÍ मढरी** *s. m.* A traveller;—*ad.* Belonging to a journey.

**SAFEDÁ मढेदा** *s. m.* The same as *Parastí* which see;—A plant (*Saliz tetrasperma*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*) planted in the plains. It is readily raised by cuttings, and grows rapidly to a considerable size, a variety of rice of fair quality.

**SÁFÍ माढी** *s. f.* A towel, a wet cloth thrown over cooked rice.

**SAFÍL मढील** *s. f.* A wall, a rampart.

**SAFRÁ मढरा** *s. m.* } A piece of lea-  
**SAFRÍ मढरी** *s. f.* } ther in which  
tobacco is worked, or over which meal is sifted.

**SAFRÁ मढरा** *s. m.* Bile.

**SAFRÁWÍ मढरावी** *a.* Bilious;—*saf-ráwí majáj*, *s. f.* Bilious temperament.

**SAFTÁLÚ मढउलू** *s. m.* The apricot.

**SAG मरा** *s. m.* (*K.*) See *Rauṣí*.

**SÁG मारा** *s. m.* Greens, culinary herbs, vegetables, green pot-herbs:—*gogí ság*, *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Sonchal*, *Saunchal*:—*jauság*, *s. f.* The same as *Báthú* which see:—*rinság*, *s. m.* The same as *Dentúru* which see:—*ság patt*, *ság pattá*, *pattar*, *s. m.* Greens, a mixture of different pot-herbs.

**SAGÁ मरा** *s. m.* (*M.*) A thread or rug given by spiritual advisers to disciples as a charm against evil. They exact a price for each.

**SAGAL मराल** *a.* All, the whole, every.



**SAGAN मगन** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shakun*. An omen, augury; presents or alms given on a marriage or other joyful occasion, as when a newly wedded wife first enters her house; presents sent by the parents of a bride at the betrothal and again a few days before marriage; (*M.*) the general name for all the ceremonies customary at births, circumcisions and weddings which are not prescribed by religion, and do not form part of the religious service or ritual. The *sagans* performed at weddings are the most numerous, and can be traced to three sources—(1) ceremonies which are relics of marriage by capture, as that of the bridegroom wearing a weapon of iron and being guarded by a bestman called *Sabálá* or *ánhar*, the breaking a saucer (*chhúni*) on the threshold of the bride's house; (2) ceremonies adopted from the Hindu ritual, as the seating the bride and bridegroom on a basket (*khárá*); knotting their clothes together, and placing the knot seven times on the head of each (*láwán*); (3) ceremonies connected with personal adornment, as rubbing the bodies of the bride and bridegroom with a mixture of flour, turmeric and oil; opening the plaits of the bride's hair, mutual presents of clothes;—*v. n. (M.)* To be able:—*uthá ná sage, te lánat goḍián kún*. He cannot stand up and he blames his knees.—Prov.; *c. w. áwḡḡḡ, ghallḡḡ, painḡḡ, páwḡḡ*.

**SAGAR मगझ** *s. f.* Dew; *c. w. painḡḡ*.

**SÁGAR मागार** *s. m.* The sea, the ocean.

**SAGAT मगत** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sakhat, Sakhtí*. Hard; power.

**SAGG मॅग** *prep.* With;—*s. m.* Relation, the relation expressed by the word *own*, in the phrase "an own brother," connection; interest, friendship. (*Scottish Sibb*).

**SAGGR मॅगर** *s. m.* See *Maraghúne*.

**SAGGÁRATTÁ मॅगारॅत्ता** } *s. m.* A re-  
**SAGGÁRITTÁ मॅगारित्ता** } lation by  
marriage, or one who is held in respect.

**SAGHRÁ मयरा** *a. (M.)* Accompanied by one's family:—*chhor, Músá, ghaghri main laḡi wainḡi saghrí*. Let go my petticoat, *Músá*, I am going away, family and all.—Prov.

**SÁGÍ मारी** *a. (M.)* Identical, the very same; *i. q. Sagwán*.

**SÁGIRD मागिरद** } *s. m.* See *Shá-*  
**SAGIRD मगिरद** } *gird*.

**SÁGIRDANÍ मागिरदनी** } *s. f.* See  
**SÁGIRDANÍ मागिरदनी** } *Shá gir-*  
*daní*.

**SAGIRDÍ मगिरदी** } *s. f.* See *Shá-*  
**SÁGIRDÍ मागिरदी** } *girdí*.

**SAGLÁ मगला** *a.* See *Sagal*; a wide mouthed cooking vessel.

**SAGMAL मगमल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shalgam*. Turnip, see *Gonglú*.

**SAGMÁN मगमं** *conj.* But, but even, nay;—*a.* Identical; *i. q. Sagwán*.

**SÁGNÚ मागट्ट** *s. m.* An expounder of omens.

**SAGOH मगोह** *s. m.* A kind of bird.

**SAGON मगो** *conj., ad.* On the contrary, but, the more, the rather.

SAGRÁ मगरा *a.* See *Sagal*.

SAGRÍ मगरी *s. f.* A chafing dish.

SAGT मगत *s. f.* See *Sagat*.

SÁGÚDÁNÁ मगुदाना *s. m.* Sago.

SÁGÚN मगुन *s. m.* A valuable timber-tree (*Tectona grandis*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceae*) extremely difficult to raise in the Panjab, only a few specimens exist as far west as Lahore.

SAGWÁN मगवान *conj., s. m.* See *Sagman*; (*M.*) also see *Ságú*.

SAGWÁR मगवार *a. (K.)* Irrigated.

SAH मग *s. f.* The desire of a cow or buffalo for the bull; an imperative of *v. n.* *Sahgá*

SÁH माग *s. m.* Breath; (corruption of the Persian word *Sháh*; see *Sháh*); also see *Sáhá*:—*sáh afkalgá*, *v. a.* To ascertain by the breathing whether one is asleep or not:—*sáh ghasitgá*, *v. n.* To hold the breath:—*sáh laingá*, *v. n.* To take breath, to rest:—*sáh parkhgá*, *v. n.* To ascertain by the breathing whether one is asleep or not:—*sáh sodhgá*, *v. a.* To practise lengthening out the breath.

SAHÁ मगा *s. m.* A hare, a rabbit; a kind of bird.

SÁHÁ मागा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sáhity*. The day appointed for a Hindu wedding, the time fixed by astrologers as most auspicious for a mar-

riage; a wedding:—*sáhá bangá*, *v. a.* To appoint a day for a marriage:—*sáhe jógá*, *v. n.* To go to a wedding:—*sáhá sodhgá*, *v. n.* To fix upon an auspicious time for a marriage.

SAHÁB मगब *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Asháb*. An apostle or apostles.

SÁHAB मागब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sáhib*. An owner, possessor; a gentleman, especially a European gentleman; ruler, governor, chief; lord, master; sir; husband; a title of God:—*sáhab jáddá*, *jáddí*, *s. m. f.* The son or daughter of a gentleman:—*sáhab salámát*, *s. f.* (*lit.* peace to you, sir); a form of salutation, addressed to a superior, or when a Hindu and Muhammadan meet each other; intimacy, acquaintance:—*jile wáld sáhab*, *sáhab jild*, *s. m.* An officer in charge of a district, a Collector or Deputy Commissioner.

SÁHABÍ मागबी *s. f.* Lordship.

SÁHAD मागद *s. f.* See *Sháhad*.

SÁHADÍ मागदी *s. f.* See *Sháhadí*.

SAHÁI मागहि *s. f.* Support, aid.

SAHÁI मागहि }  
SAHÁÍ मागही } *s. m.* A helper, a  
SAHÁIK मागहिक } succourer.  
SAHÁÍÍ मागहिडी }

SAHÁITÁ मागहिडा *s. f.* Help.

SAHAL मगल *a.* Easy; *c. w.* *karná*.

SÁHAN ਸਾਹਣ *s. f.* The same as *Sáhni*; also see *Sháhni*.

SAHÁNÁ ਸਹਾਨਾ *s. m.* Wedding music of a superior kind; wedding clothes.

SAHÁNE ਸਹਾਨੇ *s. m. pl.* A cheerful musical mode; *c. w. gáuge*.

SÁHANÍ ਸਾਹਣੀ *s. f.* See *Sáhni* and *Sháhni*.

SAHANŚ ਸਹੰਸ } *a.* A thousand.  
SAHANŚAR ਸਹੰਸਰ }

SAHÁRAN ਸਹਾਰਣ *s. m.* The name of a city in the N. W. Provinces; Saharapur; an imperative of *v. n. Sahrná*:—*Saháran puri, s. m.* See *Sahrni*.

SAHÁRNÁ ਸਹਾਰਣਾ *v. n.* To bear, to sustain, to prop, to support, to suffer.

SAHÁRNÍ ਸਹਾਰਣੀ *v. n.* A variety of sugar-cane:—*Sahrni ponná, s. m.* The same as *Sahrni*.

SAHÁU ਸਹਾਉ *s. m.* Tolerableness, tolerance.

SAHÁÚ ਸਹਾਉ *a.* Tolerable, which may be borne.

SAHÁYAK ਸਹਾਯਕ *s. m.* See *Saháik*.

SAHELÁ ਸਹੇਲਾ *s. m.* } A friend, a  
SAHELÍ ਸਹੇਲੀ *s. f.* } companion.

SAHELPUNÁ ਸਹੇਲਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Friendship, companionship.

SAHERLAINÁ ਸਹੇੜਲੈਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
SAHERNÁ ਸਹੇੜਣਾ } buy, to  
purchase; to procure; to experience.

SAHÍ ਸਹੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sahih*. A signature, a sign, mark, attestation; sanction;—*a.* Right, exact, correct, true, right-minded;—*ad.* Indeed, truly (a particle of emphasis):—*sahi karná, v. a.* To correct; to discover; to prove; to sign:—*sahi salámat, a.* Safe and sound.

SÁHÍ ਸਾਹੀ *s. f.* Earnest money; rest.

SAHIÁ ਸਹਿਆ *s. m.* A hare, a rabbit; *i. q. Sahá*.

SAHÍD ਸਹੀਦ *s. m.* See *Shahíd*.

SAHÍDÍ ਸਹੀਦੀ *s. f.* See *Shahídí*.

SAHIJ ਸਹਿਜ *a.* Easy, gentle;—*s. f.* The natural state or disposition;—*ad.* Easily, gently, softly, :—*sahij subháu, ad.* In a simple easy manner, without design or contrivance, without sophistry.

SAHIJE ਸਹਿਜੇ *ad.* Gently, softly, easily, without design or contrivance.

SAHIKNÁ ਸਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty, to gasp.

SAHIL ਸਹਿਲ *a.* Easy; *i. q. Sahal*.

SAHILAINÁ ਸਹਿਲੈਣਾ *v. n.* To suffer, to endure.

SAHIM ਸਹਿਮ *s. m.* Fear, dread, fright, anxiety:—*sahim sukhṛā*, *v. n.* To be dry mouthed through fear:—*sahim jāṛā*, *v. n.* See *Sahimṛā*.

SAHIMANĀ ਸਹਿਮਣਾ *v. n.* To be afraid, to fear, to be frightened; to be anxious.

SAHIMAENĀ ਸਹਿਮਰਨਾ *v. n.* To die from intense suffering.

SAHIN ਸਹਿਨ *s. m.* A yard, a court, an arena.

SAHINĀ ਸਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To suffer, to bear, to bear insult meekly.

SAHINAK ਸਹਿਣਕ *s. f.* A deep earthen dish.

SAHINAKĪ ਸਹਿਣਕੀ *s. f.* Dim. of *Sahinak*.

SAHINHĀR ਸਹਿਣਹਾਰ *a.* Tolerable, capable of being borne.

SAHIR ਸਹਿਰ *s. m.* See *Shahir*.

SAHIRAN ਸਹਿਰਣ *s. f.* } See *Shahi*  
SAHIRĪ ਸਹਿਰੀ *s. m.* } *raṇ*, *Shah-*  
SAHIRĪĀ ਸਹਿਰੀਆ *s. m.* } *riā*.

SAHIT ਸਹਿਤ *s. m.* See *Shahit*.

SAHIWAIYĀ ਸਹਿਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* A  
SAHIWAYYĀ ਸਹਿਵੱਯਾ } sufferer.

SĀHJARĀ ਸਾਹਜਰਾ *s. m.* The dawn, the break of day;—*a.* Early, earlier, before the time.

SĀHJARE ਸਾਹਜਰੇ *ad.* Early, earlier, at dawn.

SAHKĀUNĀ ਸਹਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to pant.

SAHL ਸਹਲ *s. m. (M.)* A hut with mud or grass sides and thatched roof.

SĀHMANĀ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarmukh*. Front, the first part; confronting, opposing:—*sāhmaṇā karnā*, *v. a.* To oppose, to resist.

SĀHMANE ਸਾਹਮਣੇ *ad., prep.* In front, before, opposite:—*āmṛā sāhmaṇā*, *ad.* Face to face:—*sāhmaṇe hoṇā*, *v. n.* To come in front, or before one; to face; to defy, to challenge:—*sāhmaṇe karnā*, *v. a.* To brazen out, to confront:—*sāhmaṇe thoṇ*, *ad.* Before one's face or eyes.

SĀHN ਸਾਹਨ *s. m.* A sacred bull, a sacred horse; a stallion; *met.* an independent, extravagant or lecherous fellow.

SĀHNĀ ਸਾਹਣਾ *s. m.* A species of lizard

SĀHNĀK ਸਾਹਣਕ *s. f.* An earthen basin, an earthen kneading trough.

SĀHNĀKĪ ਸਾਹਣਕੀ *s. f.* Dim. of *Sāhnak*.

SĀHNANĪ ਸਾਹਨਣੀ *s. f.* Properly a she camel kept for riding, also applied to a male camel:—*sāhnāṇī suār*, *s. m.* A camel rider; *i. q.* *Sāndhṇī*.

SAHOL ਸਹੋਲ *s. m. (M.)* A *ṭhāṭh*; see *Chitrā*.

SAHO MAHO ਸਹੋ ਮਹੋ *a.* Pleased, plunged in pleasure; *c. w. hogd.*

SAHOTÁ ਸਹੋਟਾ *s. m.* A young hare.

SÁHRÁ ਸਾਹੜਾ *s. m.* A cloth worn round the waist and thighs.

SAHRÁ ਸਹਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The season when the waters subside, when scarcely any one escapes attacks of malarial fever.

SÁHRÍ ਸਾਹੜੀ *s. f.* A small cloth worn round the waist and thighs; a long silk cloth worn by *Pársí* or Hindu women, wrapped round the body and passed over the head; the name of a fruit; the winter crop.

SÁHARSATÍ ਸਾਹੜਸਤੀ *s. f.* The planet Saturn; a calamity caused by the evil influence of Saturn which continues for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years; ill luck, misfortune; idleness, laziness.

SÁHÚ ਸਾਹੂ *s. m., a. (M.)* A tribe of *Játs* said to be an off shoot of the *Síds*; patient.

SÁHÚKÁR ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰ *s. m.* }  
SÁHÚKÁRNÍ ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰਨੀ *s. f.* }  
A great merchant, a rich person, a banker, a money-lender;—*a.* Honest, respectable.

SÁHÚKÁRÁ ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* } The  
SÁHÚKÁRÍ ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* } busi-  
ness of a *Sáhúkár*, a banking and money business; *i. g. Sháhúkárá.*

SÁHÚKÁRÍ ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰੀ *a.* Belonging to or worthy of a *Sáhúkár*.

SAHURÁ ਸਹੁਰਾ *s. m.* A father-in-law; a wretch (abusive); *i. g. Sauhrá.*

SAHURE ਸਹੁਰੇ *s. m.* The house of a wife's parents.

SAHURÍ ਸਹੁਰੀ *s. f.* A mother-in-law; a wretch.

SAI ਸੈ *a.* One hundred;—*s. f.* See *Shai.*

SAÍ ਸੈਈ } *a.* Of hundreds (as *do*  
SAIÁ ਸੈਇਆ } *said* of two hundred);  
produced spontaneously, of spontaneous growth; a bastard; a hundred:—*eh ghorí panj sai hai.* This mare is worth five hundred:—*eh ghorá do said hai.* This horse is worth two hundred.

SAÍ ਸੈਈ *s. f.* Endeavour, effort, help;—*sáikár, s. m.* A helper, defender, a patron:—*sai kári, s. f.* Help, dependence, assistance.

SÁÍ ਸਾਈ *s. f.* A small sum given to handfast a bargain, the thing purchased remaining with the seller, an earnest; a pledge;—In Chumba the *Deutzia staminea* which yields a small hard grained wood; *c. w. dení, laíní*; See *Nágdau, Deñdrú*;—*pron.* The same, that very.

SAIDÍ ਸੈਦੀ *s. m.* A variety of emerald said to be imported from Saida in Egypt.

SAIKRÁ ਸੈਕੜਾ *a.* One hundred; *i. g. Sainkrá.*

SAIL ਸੈਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sair*. Perambulation, walking about for amusement or recreation;

perusal of a book, slate of schist ; (c. *u. honá, karnd.*):—*sail báj*, *s. m.* A person who goes about for amusement:—*sailbájí*, *s. f.* Going about for amusement:—*sail sapattá*, *s. m.* Walking, strolling, travelling.

**SAILÁB** **मैलाब** *s. f.* Dampness ; inundation:—*korá lapáí, sahik sailáb*. Fighting is like frost, and peace is like inundation.—Prov.

**SAILÁBÍ** **मैलाबी** *s. f.* Land watered by floods of the great rivers or by overflow waters from other sources.

**SAILAN** **मैलन** *s. f.* } A travel-  
**SAILÍ** **मैली** *s. m.* } ler, a person  
**SAILÚ** **मैलु** *s. m.* } fond of going  
or gadding about ; a vagabond.

**SÁIMÁN** **साइमान** *s. m.* See *Sáibán*.

**SÁIN** **साईं** *s. m. pl. Sáin.* Master, a husband, lord ; God ; a title of *faqirs*:—*Sáin jiwey*. May my lord live ! —*ráhak kamái te sáin khái*. If servants work, then the master eats:—*sáin bájhon mál duhelé hatth ná phere koi*. Without their master, the cattle are miserable and no one rubs them down.

**SAIN** **मैन** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Sign. Signature:—(*M.*) Mistress:—*bhá cháwan dí te chani dí sain te baiþhí*. She came to get a light and has become mistress of the hearth!—Prov.

**SAIN** **मैन** } *s. f.* A sign, a mark,  
**SAINAK** **मैनाक** }  
**SAINAT** **मैनात** } a hint, a signal ;

the flying squirrel (*Kangra*) ; the *Pentaptera tomentosa* affording an excellent hard compact timber, for building and railway use. The tree is well suited for avenues and plantations.

**SAINÁ** **मैना** *s. f.* An army, a host ; a

monkey:—*sainá sainí*, *s. f.* Mutual signs.

**SAINCHÁ** **मैंचा** *s. m.* A mould, a stamp.

**SAINCHÍ** **मैंची** *s. f.* A mould, a stamp, an integral part of a book ; as many pages as are contained in a single sheet.

**SAINDAK** **मैंदक** }  
**SAINDAKÍ** **मैंदकी** } *ad.* Gratuitously.  
**SAINDAKÍN** **मैंदकीं** }

**SÁINÍ** **साइनी** } *s. m.* A Hindu or  
**SAINÍ** **मैनी** } Sikh tribe of cultivators, a man of that tribe.

**SAINTÁ** **मैंता** *s. m.* A term used in play by boys.

**SAINTÁLÍ** **मैंताली** *a.* Forty-seven.

**SAINTÁHLÍÁ** **मैंताहलीआ** } *s. m.*  
**SAINTÁLHÍÁ** **मैंतालीआ** } The year 47.

**SAINTÁLÍMÁN** **मैंतालीमां** } *a.*  
**SAINTÁLÍWÁN** **मैंतालीवां** } Forty-seventh.

**SAINTÍ** **मैंती** *a.* Thirty-seven.

**SAINTÍMÁN** **मैंतीमां** } *a.* Thirty-  
**SAINTÍWÁN** **मैंतीवां** } seventh.

**SAIR** **मैर** *s. m.* An impost levied on certain natural productions other than cultivated land, such as date trees, fisheries, grass ; the same as *Sail* which see.

**SÁIR** **साइर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sháir*. A poet.

SAIRÍ मैरी *s. m. (K.)* The autumn harvest.

SAIRNÁ मैरना *v. a.* To take, to possess.

SÁIT माइट *s. m.* An hour, a minute, a moment;—*ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sháyud*. Perhaps, probably.

SÁITNÁ माइटना *v. a.* To gather, to collect, to take possession of, to possess, to take care of;—*sáit lainá, v. a.* To seize, to take possession of, to possess, to embrace a favourable opportunity.

SAÍYAD मयीर *s. m.* See *Sayyad*.

SAÍYÁN मायीनां *s. m.* Master; also see *Sáin*.

SAJ मन *s. f.* Shape, appearance, ornament, beauty; preparation:—*saj dár, a.* Well-shaped, handsome:—*saj dhaj, s. f.* Preparation and appearance, show, pomp.

SÁJ मान *s. m.* A horse's trappings, harness; decorations of one's person; a powder flask or horn;—*sáj báj, s. m.* Ornaments, decorations;—*a.* Trim, dressy.

SAJÁ मजा *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sa-á*. Punishment, chastisement, requital, penalty:—*sajá dení, láuyí, v. a.* To inflict punishment:—*sajá páuyí, v. n.* To be punished.

SAJÁDÁ मजादा *s. m.* } Corruption

SAJÁDÍ मजादी *s. f.* } of the Persian word *Sháh:ádah, zádí*. A prince, a princess.

SAJAN मनन } *s. m.* A friend, a

SAJANÍ मननी } lover, beloved, lord, master:—*uho sajan jerhá múnh te sachh ákhe*. He only is the friend who speaks truth to your face; *i. q.* *Sajjan*.

SÁJÁTÍ मानाडी } *a.* Of the same

SAJÁTÍ मजाडी } kind or nature:—

*sajátí cháp chhetar, s. m.* Similar segment:—*sajátí cháp, sajátí, birtí, s. m.* Similar circle.

SAJÁU मजाउ } *s. f.* Preparation,  
SAJÁUT मजाउट } dressing, ornamenting, contrivance.

SAJÁUNÁ मजाउना *v. a.* To make to prepare, to contrive, to adorn, to adjust; to cause to be made or adjusted.

SÁJHRÁ माहरा *a.* Early, before the time;—*s. m.* The dawn, the break of day; *i. q.* *Sáhjrá*.

SÁJHRE माहरे *ad.* At dawn, early in the morning.

SAJÍLÁ मजीला *a.* Well-shaped, handsome.

SAJÍW मजीव *a.* Alive, having life.

SAJJ मँज *s. m.* Morning; the Sun.

SAJJÁ मँजा *a.* Right (not left); (*M.*) fresh, (not stale.)

SAJJAN मँजट *s. m.* A friend. See *Sajan*.

SAJJÍ मँजी *s. f.* Dim. of *Sajjá*; an

impure carbonate of soda, manufactured from various plants *Anabasis multiflora*; *Caroxylon foetidum*, *Griffithii*, *Salsola kali*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceæ*). The plants are burned in special pits. The purest *Sajji* appears as a liquid which runs away into earthen vessels. From the ashes, coarser kinds of *Sajji* are prepared. The centres of manufacture are Sirsa, Gugaira and Jhang. Even the purest kind contains a great deal of foreign matter, such as Sodium and Calcium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphide, Sodium and Potassium Chlo-

ride, Sodium Sulpho-Cyanide and ferro Cyanide, Silica, Clay and an immense quantity of organic matter. The best variety is termed *lotṭā sajjī* (Gugaira), *Chuwā sajjī* (Sirsa), the second *kangan khār sajjī* (Gugaira) *būthā sajjī* (Sirsa), the third or most impure is called *khārā sajjī* (Sirsa) and *bhūtnī sajjī* "devil's sajjī" in Gugaira. *Phul sajjī*, is another variety. *Sajjī* is identical with the Barilla or Barillor of Europe. This denotes a fine Soda manufactured by the burning of *Salsola Soda*, *Salicornia herbacea* and other allied species which grow by the sea shore. The manufacture is carried on in the Spanish Seaports and at Teneriffe. Barilla forms an important item in British import trade, it occurs in hard porous masses of a speckled brown colour.

SAJJRĀ मँजरा *a.* Of fresh, new (not stale.)

SAJNĀ मजना *v. n.* To be prepared, to fit, to become, to be seemly.

SĀJNĀ मानना *v. a.* To prepare, to dress, to decorate.

SAJOR मजोर *a.* (Poṭ.) Wetted with rain (a heap of wheat); *i. q.* *Bhajor*.

SĀK माक *s. m.* A relative, a kinsman; relationship, kin :—*sāk dār*, *s. m.* A relative, a kinsman :—*sāk dārī*, *s. f.* Relationship, kindred :—*sāk nātā*, *s. m.* Relationship, kin, affinity; a kinsman.

SAKĀ मका *a.* Own, born of the same parents (*sakā bhārā*, a full-brother);—*s. m.* A kinsman.

SAKAL मकल *s. f.* See *Shakal*.

SAKĀMÚNĪYĀ मकामुनीया *s. m.* Scammony, an inferior resinoid extract is also sold under this name.

SAKANJĀ मकंजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shakanjah*. A board in which binders press books, a book-binder's

press; a vice; stocks (for the legs):—*sakanjā dhilā hōnd*, *v. n.* To be crest fallen, to be sad; (construed with the Genitive of the person):—*sakanjā jhārdūgā*, *v. n.* To put in press; to rest the legs by placing something under the knees and then drawing the feet towards the hips :—*sakanje wichch pāungā*, *v. n.* To put in stocks or to press.

SAKANJBĪ मकंजीबी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shikanjbin*. Oxymel; vinegar, lime juice or other acid mixed with sugar.

SĀKAR माकर *s. m.* See *Lakar*.

SAKĀR मकार *s. m.* See *Shakār*.

SAKĀRAN मकार *s. f.* } See  
SAKĀRI मकारी *s. m.* } *Shakārī*.

SAKĀRATH मकारथ *a.* Applied to good purpose.

SĀKARIĀN माकरीना *a.* (M.) Easy—*manjhīn ghind sākariān*, *pahlē ghar manjh*. To buy a buffalo is easy, but one should first look to his means (*i. e.*, ability to maintain it.)

SAKARKANDĪ मकरकंदी *s. f.* The sweet potato (*Butatas edulis*, *Convolvulus pentaphylla*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*) commonly cultivated in the cold weather. The root is also used medicinally; *i. q.* *Shakarkandī*.

SAKARPĀRĀ मकरपारा *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; a kind of stitch; a kind of needle work.

SAKĀRNĀ मकारना *v. a.* To endorse a draft.

SAKAT मकउ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shakti*. Power, ability, strength.—*a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sakht*. Hard :—*sakat-māṭṭ*, *a.* See *Saktā*.

SĀKAT माकउ *a.* A fool.



SAKAÚ मकउ s. m. Relationship, kindred.

SAKÁWÁ मकावा s. m. A cold bath, a place in which to bathe with cold water.

SAKBÍNÁJ मक्कीनान s. m. The *Sagapenum* of drug writers, named *Ferula persica*, the plant from which it is obtained is said to be a *Ferula* growing in India. It is a gum resin somewhat like *olibanum*, very costly and extremely difficult to obtain. Druggists when asked for it supply *jaushir* (ammoniacum). It is said to be alterative and antispasmodic.

SAKELÁ मकेला s. m. A bar of iron forged by welding together bars of several varieties of iron.

SÁKH माध s. f. Trust, credit, reputation;—Corruption of the Persian word *Shákh* and Sanskrit word *Shákhá*. A branch:—*sákh paláí*, *rakkhái*, v. a. To preserve one's reputation or credit:—*sákh wáld*, s. m. A man of established credit and reputation.

SAKHÁÍ मखायी s. m. A friend.

SAKHAR मखर a. See *Sakkar*.

SAKHAS मधम s. m. } Corruption of  
SAKHASNÍ मधमटी s. f. } tion of  
the Persian word *Shakhs*. An individual.

SÁKHATÍ माधटी s. f. The back strap of a horse's trappings.

SAKHÁUNÁ मखाउना v. a. To teach, to instruct.

SAKHÁUT मखाउट } s. f. Instruction,  
SAKHAUT मखउ } teaching.

SAKHÁUT मखाउ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sakhawat*. Liberality, generosity, munificence.

SAKHAUTÍ मखौटी } s. f. Instruction.  
SAKHAUTÍ मखौटी }

SAKHÍ मधी s. f.; a. A friend, a comrade a companion; a female friend of *Krishná*; liberal, generous:—*sakhí sarwar*, s. m. An epithet of the *Pir* of *Nagáhá*; the name of a famous shrine in the *Dera Ghazi* District.

SÁKHÍ माधी s. f. m. A story, a discourse, a treatise; a story especially from the biographies of *Sikh Gurus*; evidence, testimony; witness:—*sákhí deyi*, *bharyi*, v. a. To bear testimony.

SAKHIR मधिर a. Firm, stable, unchanging:—*sakhir táí*, s. f. Firmness, stability.

SAKHTÁÍ मधठायी } s. f. Hardness,  
SAKHTÍ मधटी } severity, difficulty.

SAKÍ मकी s. f. Fem. of *Saká*; a kinsman.

SÁKÍ माकी s. m. The man who gives in Indian hemp, prepared as a drink to the drinkers.

SAKÍL मकील a. Heavy, substantial;—*sakíl kháqd*, s. m. A heavy dinner, solid food.

SAKÍRÍ मकीरी s. f. Relationship, kindred.

SAKK मक् s. m. The bark of a tree, skin, peel, rind; particularly the bark of the *kíkar* put into the fermenting mass in the distillation of spirit;—s. f. Corrupted from the Persian word *Shakk*. Doubt, suspense, hesitation, uncertainty.

SAKKÁ मक्का s. m. A kinsman;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Saqqa*. A water carrier.

SÁKKÁ साँका *s. m.* Heroism, notoriety or celebrity ; an era :—*sákká karná*, *v. a.* To perform great exploits, to make a name.

SAKKAN सँकिट *s. f.* The wife of a water-carrier ;—*a.* Doubtful, suspicious.

SAKKAR सँकर *s. f.* A chip of wood.

SAKKAR सँकर *s. f.* Sugar in a coarse, unpurified state.

SAKKHAR सँधर } *a.* More, too  
SAKKHARÁ सँधरा } much.

SAKKHNÁ सँधना *s. m.* A weaver's quill from which the warp is taken ;—*a.* Empty.

SAKKHNÍ सँधनी *s. f.* A weaver's quill or bobbin, the tube on which the woof is wound ;—*a.* Empty.

SAKKÍ सँकी *a.* Doubtful.

SAKKNÁ सँकना *v. n.* To be able.

SAKKÚ सँकु *s. m.* A terrace or platform to sit on.

SAKLÁT सकलाट *s. m.* A coarse thick kind of woollen cloth.

SAKALAUMP सकलौप } *s. m.* A vow,  
SAKALAUNP सकलौमप } consecrat-  
ing a thing to God or any god ; *i. q.* *Saṅkalap.*

SAKALAUMPNÁ सकलौमपना } *v. a.*  
SAKALAUNPNÁ सकलौपना } To  
vow, to consecrate.

SAKMUNÍÁ सकमुनीआ *s. m.*  
*Sakāmuniyá.*

SAKRÁNÁ सकराना *s. m.* A dish of rice eaten with *ghee* and sugar, a dish of curds and sugar.

SAKRÁND सकरानंद } *s. f.* Corrupted  
SAKRÁNT सकरानंत } from the San-  
skrit word *Shakránt*. The entering of the sun into a new sign of the Zodiac ; the first day of the Hindu month.

SAKRÁUNÁ सकराउना *v. a.* To compress, to deprive of necessary room ; to get a draft accepted.

SAKT सकत *a.* See *Sakat*.

SAKTÁ सकता *a.* Powerful, able, strong.

SAKTÁÍ सकतायी *s. f.* Hardness.

SÁL साल *s. m.* A year ; a perforation, a bore, a mortise ; a defendant ; the name of a tree (*Shorea robusta*, *Vatica robusta*, Nat. Ord. *Dipterocarpaceae*) found in the west of the Jamna river, in the Siwalik region below Kangra. The timber is hard, heavy and durable, and is one of the best possible for all purposes where great strength is required and weight is no objection. The resin (*rál zard*) which exudes from the tree is used medicinally and in the arts ; a kind of sugar press used in the Simla hills ;—*s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Shál*. A shawl ; *i. q.* *Shál* ;—*a.* Straight, exact, accurate, correct :—*sál batitá*, *v. a.* To complete a year, to spend a year :—*sál hoqd*, *ho turqd*, *v. n.* To be upright, to behave well.

SALÁ मला *s. f.* A kind of spider ; a locust.

SÁLÁ साला *s. m.* The Great Prime Causer, *i. e.*, God ; a wife's brother ;—*s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shálá*. A place, a house, an indigenous school (in comp. as *dharmśálá*, *pañśálá*.)

SALÁB मलाब *s. f.* Dampness ; *i. q.* *Sailábd*.

**SÁLAB मालव** *s. m.* An esculent root :  
—*sálab misri*, *s. f.* Egyptian *Sálab*.  
See *Sálib*.

**SALABBÁ मल्लबा** *a. (M.)* Fine, handsome, well-looking.

**SALÁBHÁ मलाभा** *s. f.* Dampness.

**SALÁBÍ मलाबी** *a.* Damp; *i. q.* *Salhábi*.

**SÁLAGRÁM मालग्राम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shálg-rám*. A flinty stone containing the impression of one or more ammonites, conceived by the Hindus to represent *Vishnu* who was turned to stone by a curse of *Binda*, wife of the *Rákshás* or demon *Jalandhar*.

**SALÁH मलाह** *s. f.* Counsel, consultation; advice :—*saláh deqí*, *karní*, *v. a.* To advise, to counsel :—*saláh kár*, *s. m.* A counsellor, an adviser :—*saláh laiqí*, *v. n.* To consult one, to take one's advice :—*pakkí saláh*, *s. f.* Sound policy, deliberate consultation :—*saláh nahín*. Not advisable, inexpedient :—*saláh te challqá*, *v. a.* To act according to advice.

**SALÁHAT मलाहत** *s. f.* Praise.

**SALÁHNÁ मलाहना** } *v. a.* To  
**SALÁHUNÁ मलाहना** } praise.

**SALÁÍ मलायी** *s. f.* Sewing, stitching; the price paid for sewing; a piece of iron, shaped like a bodkin, with which *surmd* is applied to the eyes, the instrument being drawn between the closed eye-lashes, a large probe or wire heated and drawn across the eyes so as to cause loss of sight; lashes, a spindle :—*diá salái*, *s. f.* Matches :—*salái pherqí*, *v. a.* To blind, to deprive of sight.

**SALÁJÍT मलानीज** *s. f. m.* Lignite; *i. q.* *Sildjít*.

**SALAK मलक** *s. m. (M.)* One sixteenth share.

**SÁLAK मालक** *s. m.* A traveller; a devotee :—*Sá'ak Rám*, *s. m.* See *Sálag Rám*.

**SALAL मलल** *s. m.* Water.

**SALÁM मलाम** *s. m.* Salutation, compliment; peace, safety; advice, farewell, goodbye :—*salám-á-lek*, *s. f. lit.* Peace be with you! good morning, a salutation amongst Muhammadans :—*salám deqí*, *v. a.* To bid adieu to, to send one's compliments to one, as a request for his presence, or permission to come in (used by Europeans); *c. w. karní*, *laqí*.

**SÁLAM मलाम** *a.* Whole, full.

**SALAMBHÁ मलमभा** *s. m.* A kind of salt.

**SALÁMAT मलामत** *a.* Safe, well; *s. f.* See *Salámatí*.

**SALÁMATÍ मलामती** *s. f.* Safety, tranquillity, peace, health.

**SALÁMÍ मलामी** *s. f.* A wedding present; a salute, any military act of respect shown to a superior; presentation of arms; salutation, reception; a slope; a pavement across the bed of a water course;—*a.* Sloping; pertaining to a salute :—*salámí honá*, *v. a.* To be subject to :—*salámí honí*, *v. n.* To be sloped; to be fired (a salute) :—*salámí deqí*, *v. a.* To give a wedding present :—*salámí karní*, *v. a.* To fire a salute, to subject to.

**SÁLAN मलान** *s. m.* The same as *Chind Kangqí*, which see.

**SÁLAN मलान** } *s. m.* Fish or meat  
**SÁLANÁ मलाना** } eaten with bread  
or rice :—*sálaná ghar gálaná*. Eating

meat is ruin to the house.—Prov. The eating meat is condemned as an extravagance.

SÁLANGAN मालंगन *s. m.* A bark used for fibre.

SALGAR मलगर *s. m.* (K.) The armadillo.

SALANGH मलंग *s. f.* A pitchfork.

SALANGHÁ मलंगहा *s. m.* A small pitchfork.

SALÁR मलार } *s. m.* A chief.  
SÁLÁR मालार }

SALÁRÁ मलारा } *s. m.* A cotton  
SALÁRÍ मलारी } shawl with a stripe  
of silk, gold, or silver thread; the name  
of a medicine.

SÁLAS मालम *s. m.* An arbitrator one who settles differences between conflicting parties.

SÁLASÍ मालमी *s. f. m.* Arbitration, reconciliation.

SALÁSÍ मलामी *s. m.* Peace, tranquillity.

SALAUKER मलैकर *s. m.* See *Nág-dauq*.

SALÁUNÁ मलौना *v. a.* To cause to be sewn.

SALGAM मलगम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shalgam*. Turnip, see *Shalgam*.

SALGÍ मलगी *s. m.* A dark green artists' colour compounded of turmeric and indigo.

SÁLH मालु *s. f.*, (M.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sháld*. A house with a thatched roof.

SALHÁ मलु *s. m.* A funeral pile; *i. q.* *Silhd*.

SALHÁB मलहाब } *s. f.* The  
SALHÁBÁ मलहाबा } dampness inherent in low and well watered ground.

SALHÁBÍ मलुही *a.* Damp; used of land which is subject to inundation, or is otherwise well watered by reason of proximity to a stream.

SALHANG मलंग } *s. m.* A small  
SALHANGÁ मलंगा } pitchfork.

SALHÁRAN मलहान *v. a.* (M.) To tie two animals together when grazing.

SÁLHE माले *s. m.* } A tree (*Boswellia*  
SÁLHÍ माली *s. f.* } *glabra*, Nat. Ord. *Amyridae*) which is found to the west of the Jamna in the Siwalik tract within the Punjab, but not in numbers sufficient to render it of much economic interest.

SALH LAINÁ मलु लैना } *v. a.* To  
SALHNÁ मलुना } collect, to bring together.

SÁLİB मलिब *s. f.* Salep. This consists of the roots of several species of plants, viz., *Eulophia vera*, *E. campestris*, *E. herbacea*, and of a number of terrestrial Orchids of the genera *Orchis* and *Satyrium*. It contains a principle bassorin. Salep has the curious property of depriving Sea water of its salt taste. It contains the greatest possible amount of nutriment in the smallest space. It is a valuable article of diet and is largely used in inflammations and fevers. Accord-

ing to the doctrine of signatures or resemblances it is supposed to possess great restorative and aphrodisiac properties. The plants producing it have a wide distribution in the Himalayas, Nilgherries, Kashmir, Biluchistan, Afghanistan, Bokhara. Several varieties are found in the market. The *Rúmi* or Turkish, the *Misri* or Egyptian small quantities of which are imported from Egypt via Herat, but which is the genuine or standard salep of Kashmir; the *Kohi* or *Káouli*, which is brought from Kabul, Simla, and other hill places, while the smallest and worst is found in parts of the Panjab and Hindustan and is called *Hindustáni*. In Europe several orchids yield salep, *Orchies papilionaceæ* which is in modern Greek called *Salepi*. The other European Salep yielding species are *O. morio*, *O. mascula*, *O. militaris*, *O. lalifolia*, and *O. bifolia*. The Hazara salep is really a root *karimcha*, *mithuwa*, and *núr-i-álam* which is the product of *canuallaria* in appearance very like the ordinary "Solomon's Seals."

**SALHUN मलहुन** *s. f.* (K.) A crematorium or burning ground for the dead.

**SALL मॅल** *s. m.* A hole, a perforation; a wounded heart, intense grief; *c. w. laggná*.

**SALLÁ मॅला** *s. m.* The name of an animal; a man of perverse disposition, a dry sesame stalk; the same as *Gajpápal*, which see.

**SALLE मॅले** *s. m.* See *Palúdar*, *Dhúnnú*.

**SALLNÁ मॅलना** *v. a.* To dig, to perforate with a chisel, to mortise.

**SALOD मलॅद** *s. m.* A rank plant (*Aralia cachemirica*, Nat. Ord. *Araliaceæ*) growing to 6 or 8 feet high, which is abundant in some places in the Jhelum and Chenab basins. It is said to be browsed by goats.

**SALOHÁ मलॅहा** *s. m.* See *Sidli*.

**SALONÁ मलॅना** *a.* Salted, salt, seasoned; beautiful, comely.

**SALOTAR मलॅत्र** *s. m.* A big stick used by *Nahangs* and *Akáli Sikhs*:—*salotar pugá*, *s. m.* The veterinary art.

**SALOTARÍ मलॅत्ररी** } *s. m.* A veterinary surgeon.  
**SALOTARÍ मलॅत्री** }

**SÁLSÍ मालसी** *s. f.* See *Sálast*.

**SÁLSUDDH मालमुय** *a.* Honest, ingenuous, free from deceit; straight.

**SALÚ मलु** *s. m.* A narrow leather thong, with which shoes are stitched.

**SÁLÚ मालु** *s. m.* A kind of red thin cloth used by women, also for turbans by boys or men; Turkey red cloth.

**SALÚK मलुक** *s. m.* Behaviour towards one, treatment; peace; *c. w. karná*:—*salúk náli rahingá*, *v. n.* To live on good terms.

**SALÚNÁ मलुना** *a.* Salted, salt, seasoned, tasty.

**SALÚNAK मलुनक** *s. f.* A plant eaten as greens.

**SALÚNÍ मलुनी** *s. m.* A plant (*Rumex vesicarius*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*), common in arid places in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. It is eaten raw, and in some places used as a potherb.

**SALWÁÍ मलवायी** *s. f.* The act of perforating, mortising; also wages for the same.

**SALWÁR मलवार** *s. f.* Pantaloon made exceedingly full except at the ankles.

SALWAT मलवट } *s. m. (M.) A*  
 SALWATT मलवट } pattern made  
 on the flesh by a tightly bound cord;  
 the mark of a whip on the skin.

SALWÁUNÁ मलवाँउना *v. a.* To cause  
 to be bored or mortised.

SALYÁRÁ मलयाँरा *s. m. (M.) Ce-*  
*losia Areyntea*, Nat. Ord. *Amaranthaceæ*  
 used in special diseases. In Kangra an  
 undetermined species of amaranth.

SAM मम *a.* Alike, similar;—*prep.*  
 signifying together, altogether with,  
 together with;—(in *comp.*) generally im-  
 plies conjunction, fullness, perfection;  
 —*s. f.* A tone in music; a tree, see  
*Chilh*;—(M.) A share, a share in a share;  
 the horizontal stick of an ox-yoke (*panjdít*)  
 that passes under the bullocks' necks:  
 —*samtaribáh tri bhuj, s. m.* An Equi-  
 lateral triangle:—*sam bahu bhuj chhetar,*  
*s. m.* A regular polygon:—*sam khat*  
*bhuj, s. m.* A hexagon:—*sampanch*  
*bhuj, s. m.* A pentagon:—*sam dubáhu*  
*taribhuj, s. m.* An isosceles triangle;  
 —*sam darst, s. m.* One who has an un-  
 biased regard for truth:—*sam darish-*  
*fetá, a.* Impartial, viewing both sides  
 equitably:—*samánán chhetar, s. m.* A par-  
 allelogram:—*samánar rekha, s. m.* A par-  
 allel.

SÁM मम *s. f.* Evening (See *Shám*);  
 protection, shelter; (M.) the iron instru-  
 ment with which marble is cut.

SAMÁ ममा *s. m.* Time, period, season,  
 good harvest; opportunity; abundance  
 of the necessities of life, cheapness; the  
 name of an insect; a scene; a small tree  
 (*Glochidion sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*,)  
 not uncommon in the Punjab Siwalik  
 tract up to near the Indus. The wood is  
 only used as fuel, the bark is employed  
 for tanning. Also the same as *Samúká*  
 which see;—*samá bannhád, v. a.* To  
 make a picture; to represent; to attain;  
 to produce harmony:—*mainghá samá,*  
*s. m.* A dear season, dearth:—*sastá*  
*samá, s. m.* A season of plenty.

SAMÁCHÁR ममाचार *s. f.* News, in-  
 formation, intelligence.

SAMÁCHÁRÍ ममाचारी *s. f.* One who  
 gives news.

SAMADDHAR ममयत *a.* Middling.

SAMÁDH ममाय } *s. f.* The tomb of  
 SAMÁDHÍ ममायी } a Hindu or Sikh,

a tomb over the relics of a dead body:  
 —*samádih lagáúgí, v. n.* To suspend one's  
 breath for a period done by *Sádhús* im-  
 mersed in contemplation of the Supreme  
 Being.

SAMÁGAM ममागम *s. f.* Union, asso-  
 ciation, intercourse; opportunity.

SAMÁÍ ममायी *s. f.* Capacity; endur-  
 ance, forbearance; sewing; wages for  
 sewing.

SAMÁIN ममाइठ *s. f.* Sour curd  
 used to coagulate milk.

SAMÁIT ममाइउ *s. f.* Hearing, hear-  
 ing or trial of a suit, cognizance; *c. w.*  
*hoqá, karná.*

SAMAJH ममइ *s. f.* See *Samjh.*

SAMAJHNÁ ममइना *v. n.* See *Sa-*  
*majhád.*

SAMÁK ममाक } *s. m. (M.) Wild*  
 SÁMAK ममक } rice. See *Saudák.*  
 SAMÁKÍ ममाकी }

SAMAL ममल *s. m. (M.)* Provision for  
 a journey.—*hug tún samal agú dá kar;*  
*ján jiwén tún taubá kar.* Now make some  
 provision for the future, as long as life  
 lasts repent.

SAMĀLNĀ स॒म॒ल॒न॒ v. n. (K.) See *Sambhā'nā*.

SAMĀLŪ स॒म॒ल॒ u. m. See *Sambhālū*.  
Also the leaves of *Marwāṇḍe*, *Marwān*,  
which see.

SAMĀN स॒म॒ s. m. See *Samā*.

SAMĀN स॒म॒न॒ } s. m. Furniture;  
SĀMĀN स॒म॒न॒ } apparatus; mate-  
rial; i. q. *Samān*.

SAMĀN स॒म॒न॒ a. Like, equal, of a  
tolerably good quality.

SĀMĀN स॒म॒न॒ a. See *Sāwān*.

SAMĀPAT स॒म॒प॒ट॒ a. Accomplish-  
ed, finished.

SAMĀRNĀ स॒म॒र॒न॒ v. a. To remem-  
ber, to keep in mind, to mention.

SAMĀRUGH स॒म॒र॒घ॒ s. m. The *Morchella*  
*esculenta*, Nat. Ord. *Fungii*, wholesome  
and agreeable used as a sauce and as  
food: also a term for the mushroom  
*Agaricus campestris*.

SĀMARTAKK स॒म॒र॒त॒क॒ a. Present,  
in sight, open to view; appearing as  
it really is, real.

SĀMARTH स॒म॒र॒थ॒ } s. f. Corrup-  
SĀMARTH स॒म॒र॒थ॒ } tion of the  
SĀMARTHĀ स॒म॒र॒थ॒ } Sanskrit  
SĀMARTHĀ स॒म॒र॒थ॒ } word *Sām-*  
*harthy*. Ability, power, strength.

SĀMARTHĪ स॒म॒र॒थी॒ } a. Powerful,  
SĀMARTHĪ स॒म॒र॒थी॒ } mighty, able.

SAMĀUNĀ स॒म॒अ॒ u. n. To be con-  
tained in, to go into; to de cease, to die,

(used of holy men);—v. a. To cause to  
be sewed.

SAMBAR स॒म॒बर॒ s. f. See *Martan*.

SAMBARĀĪ स॒म॒बर॒अ॒ s. f. Sweep-  
ing, cleansing; wages for sweeping.

SAMBARĀUNĀ स॒म॒बर॒अ॒ u. n. To  
cause to be swept.

SAMBARNĀ स॒म॒बर॒न॒ v. a. To sweep,  
to cleanse.

SAMBARSŪHRĪ स॒म॒बर॒सू॒ह्री॒ s. f.  
Destruction, annihilation; i. q. *Sanbar-*  
*sūrapī*, *Sammarsūhri*.

SAMBHAL स॒म॒भ॒ल॒ s. m. The cotton  
wood tree (*Bombaxheptaphyllum*, Nat.  
Ord. *Bombacæ*):—*sambhal wālī arī*, s. m.  
(M.) See *Welgā*.

SAMBHALNĀ स॒म॒भ॒ल॒न॒ v. n. To  
be supported, to stand firm, to recover  
one's self from a fall.

SAMBHĀLNĀ स॒म॒भ॒ल॒न॒ } v. a. To  
SAMBHĀLNĀ स॒म॒भ॒ल॒न॒ } support,  
to uphold, to protect; to restrain, to stop,  
to repress; to take an account.

SAMBHĀLŪ स॒म॒भ॒ल॒ u. m. A suppor-  
ter, a keeper; a shrub. (*Vitex negundo*,  
Nat. Ord. *Verbenacæ*) common in the  
Siwalik tract, in the Salt Range and  
in the plains. The branches are used  
for wattle-work. The leaves are in Chamba  
given for Colic; they are also used  
medicinally in poultices. The root and  
fruit likewise are used medicinally.

SĀMBHAR स॒म॒भ॒र॒ s. m. The name  
of a town and lake near Ajmere where

salt is made from a salt lake, the name of the salt itself which is also called *Sám-bhar lág* a kind of salt which in many places exudes from the ground.

SÁMBHLAINÁ साम्भलैना } v. a. To  
SÁMBHŪNÁ साम्भुना } support, to sustain, to stop, to repress, to hold, to take care of, to manage.

SAMBHÚ साम्भु s. m. (M.) A kind of nut.

SÁMBLÍ साम्बली s. f. A variety of tobacco in which the leaves alone are used, the stalks being rejected.

SAMBULTÍB साम्बुलतीब s. f. See *Matthúsul, Bálchhar*.

SAMDHÁ साम्धा s. f. Fuel.

SAMER समेर s. m. The summit of a mountain; the first bead in a rosary; the most excellent of a company:—*samer parbat*, s. m. The name of a fabled mountain, the residence of Hindu gods, and the centre round which the sun revolves, its height being 4,00,000 kos.

SAMET समेत prep. Together with.

SAMETŪNÁ समेटुना v. a. To constringe, to cause to shrink; to collect together; to finish.

SAMETÚ समेटु s. m. One who collects or gathers together;—a. Susceptible of being shrunk or contracted.

SÁMH साम् s. f. Protection:—*ámh sámh*, s. f. The same as *Sámh*.

SAMHÁLAN समहालन v. a. (M.) To put to sleep.

SAMHÁLANÁ समहालना } v. a. See  
SAMHÁLNÁ समहालना } *Sambhá-lanā*.

SAMHAN समहन v. n. (M.) To sleep. Present participle: *samhdā*; Future: *samhsān*; Past participle: *sutā*, *samhiā*:—*unhān wichch samhan lagius*. I began to sleep between them.—Story of the Four Fools.

SAMHÁLÚ समहालु s. m. See *Sambhálú*.

SÁMÍ सामी s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Asámí*. A defendant in a law suit; a cultivator of the soil, a tenant; a debtor; lord, master; a friend, companion; the name of a bird; an office, an appointment;—s. f. Protection, shelter;—(M.) the niche or shelf in the western side of a Muhammadan's grave. The corpse lies in the *sámí* with its head towards the north and its face to the west;—a. Of a dark complexion;—*waddí sámí*, s. m. A man of high position or rank:—*sámí wárá*, s. m. Debtors:—*sámí wāj*, s. m. Giving money on interest:—*saurí sámí sat ghati-sen, hoseñ uñh hik kalhá*. Thou shalt be cast into a narrow niche of a grave, there thou shalt lie alone.—Song.

SAMIÁN समिआन s. f. See *Samāñ*.

SÁMIÁNÁ समिआना s. m. A canopy, an awning.

SAMÍP समीप a. Proximate, near, at hand.

SAMJH समझ s. f. Understanding, opinion, conception:—*samjhdār*, *samajh-wāñ*, a. Intelligent, prudent, clear-headed, considerate; sensible:—*samjh dūñt*, v. n. To grow to years of discretion, to get sense:—*ulñi samjh*, s. f. A crooked understanding:—*samjh ke*, ad. Knowingly, deliberately:—*samjh ke karnā*, v. a. To act intelligently, to exercise discretion, to be careful.



**SAMJHÁUNÁ ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to understand, to cause to convince, to explain, to inform, to warn, to admonish, to chastise.

**SAMJHAUTÍ ਸਮਝੋਤੀ** *s. m.* } The act  
**SAMJHÁWÁ ਸਮਝਾਵਾ** *s. f.* } of explaining, or convincing, exhortation:—*samjhautí deṭí*, *v. a.* To exhort, to counsel.

**SAMJHNÁ ਸਮਝਣਾ** *v. a.* To understand, to be of opinion of, to conceive.

**SAMLÁ ਸਮਲਾ** *s. m.* The worked end of a turban or girdle; a narrow kind of shawl tied round the waist or head.

**SÁLÁ ਸਾਲਾ** *a.* *Sáulá, Sáwáld.*

**SAMADDHAR ਸਮੱਧਰ** *a.* Of middling stature.

**SAMM ਸੱਮ** *s. m.* A ferrule.

**SAMMÁ ਸੱਮਾ** *s. m.* A tree (*Schleichera trijuga*, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*) which occurs wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Bias, and is seen occasionally in the plains. It is rarely met with in the Province. Its timber is valuable.

**SAMMAG ਸੱਮਗ** } *a.* All, the whole;  
**SAMMAK ਸੱਮਕ** } very dark (used only with night as *sammagrát*, the whole night).

**SAMMAN ਸੱਮਨ** *s. m.* A strong tower (corrupted from the English word Summons) summons:—*samman burj*, *s. m.* The name of a famous tower in Lahore:—*samman kaḥṇe*, *v. a.* To issue a summons:—*samman kaḥṇe*, *v. a.* To cause to issue a summons.

**SAMMARNÁ ਸੱਮਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To sweep.

**SAMMAR SÚHRÍ ਸੱਮਰ ਸੂਹੜੀ** *s. f.*  
See *Sammar súhrí*.

**SAMMAT ਸੱਮਤ** *s. f. m.* Year, era.

**SAMMÍ ਸੱਮੀ** *s. m.* The *Bignonia Suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*, a useful timber tree found sparingly in the Siwálik up to the Ravi.

**SÁMLÁ ਸਾਮਲਾ** *a.* See *Sáulá, Sáwáld.*

**SAMojÁ ਸਮੋਜਾ** *s. m.* A middling quality of rice.

**SAMOLÁ ਸਮੋਲਾ** *a. (M.)* Collected together.

**SAMONÁ ਸਮੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To cool hot water by adding cold water to it.

**SÁMP ਸਾਂਪ** *s. m.* The same as *Sapp*:—*sámp kī khámibhí*, *s. f.* See *Kiráhí*.

**SAMPAT ਸਮਪਟ** *s. m.* The act of contracting or coming together, the closing up of a cavity; a box with the lid shut; an even surface in which there are no cracks or cavities.

**SAMPNÍ ਸਮਪਣੀ** *s. f.* The same as *Dúss, Phús*.

**SAMPÚRAN ਸਮਪੂਰਨ** } *a.* Full, complete, perfect.  
**SAMPÚRAN ਸਮਪੂਰਣ** }

**SAMRAN ਸਮਰਨ** *s. m. f.* Remembrance, mentioning, (especially the name of God); a rosary; *i. q.* *Simran*.

**SAMSÁ ਸਮਸਾ** *s. m.* The little tassels affixed to a rosary; tongs used for lifting a pot off the fire.

**SAMSI ਸਮਸੀ** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shamshí*. A particular family of Sayyads; solar.

**SAMÚCHÁ ਸਮੂਚਾ** } *a.* Whole,  
**SAMUCHCHÁ ਸਮੂਚਾ** } entire.

**SAMUCHCHE ਸਮੂਚੇ** *ad.* On the whole, entirely.

SAMUDDAR समुद्र *s. m.* An ocean, a sea. See *Samundar*.

SAMUDDARÍ समुद्री *a.* Belonging to a sea.

SAMÚH समूह *s. m.* An assemblage, heap, number.

SAMÚKÁ समूका *s. m. (M.)* An inferior grain (*Oplismenus frumentaceus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) cultivated on the banks of the rivers. It is sown in September, without ploughing, in the mud left by the retiring inundations. The straw is good fodder, its grain is considered heating, and is one of the poorest of the millets.

SAMUND समुन्द } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
SAMUNDAR समुन्दर } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Samudar*. An ocean, a sea:—*samund jhagg*, *samundar jhagg*, *s. f.* (*lit.* the froth or foam of the ocean.) The dorsal bone of an extinct species of cuttle fish. It is used as a drug, being considered absorbent and antacid. In Europe it is only used for tooth powder and in the arts. It contains 80 parts of Carbonate of Lime in every hundred:—*samundar phul*, *s. m.* The *Barringtonia acutangula*, Nat. Ord. *Barringtoniaceæ*. The root is bitter and in its properties resembles *Cinchona*. The seeds are aromatic and are used in Colic in parturition and in ophthalmia:—*samund* or *samundar sokh*, *s. m.* A common field weed (*Salvia plebeia*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) found in the plains and in the Panjab Himalaya. The seeds are much used in the Hindu system as mustard, and for gonorrhoea and menorrhagia.

SAN मट *s. f.* Hemp; the *Crotalaria juncea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, a plant often confused with the *Sanni*, *sanukrā* or *sankukrā* to which it is much superior. It is known in commerce as "*San*, hemp;" "*Concance*" "*Salsette*" or "*Bombay hemp*," and "*brown hemp*." Though called hemp it has no connection botanically with the true hemp *Cannibis*

*sativa* or *Indica*. Theseeds are used medicinally to purify the blood;—*prep.* With:—*sankukrā* or *sanukrā*, *s. m.* A coarse kind of hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) commonly cultivated in the plains. It is generally raised in narrow strips along the edges of fields of cotton or maize, millet or pulse sown in the rainy season. Its fibre is used for the manufacture of ropes, twine, and sacking. In Sindh its fibre is considered the best for nets and ropes, but it is rarely used for cloth. The seeds are used medicinally:—*san būti*, *s. f.* The same as *Sannā* which see:—*jangli san kukrā*, *s. m.* A plant (*Hibiscus sp.* Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) growing wild in the Siwalik tract, the fruit is used as a pot-herb:—*pat san*, *s. f.* The same as *San*:—*san mudhā*, *ad.* Entirely.

SÁN मी *v. n.* (past tense, first person, singular of *Hān*) Was;—*s. m. (M.)* A heron.

SAN मन् *v. n.* (indic. imperf. of *Honā*) Were.

SÁN मान *s. m.* A quaver, a shake, a trill in music;—*s. f.* See *Shān*.

SÁN माट *s. f.* A grindstone; *c. v.* *chārghā*.

SANÁ मना *s. m.* Senna, *Cassia lanceolata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

SANAD मन्द *s. f.* A signature, a deed, a document.

SANADÍ मन्दी *a.* Held by written deeds, authentic, trustworthy.

SANÁH मनाह *s. m.* Message, a report.

SANAH मनुह *s. m.* The front piece of the shaft.

SANÁI मनाई } *s. m. f.* Senna:—*sanā*  
SANÁ मना } *makat*, *s. f.* Mecca;  
Senna *Cassia aculifolia*, it is grown in India.

SANÁKE मनाके *s. m.* See *Sambhālā*.

**SANÁKHT मनाखत** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shanákht*. Knowledge, understanding, identification, recognition.

**SANÁN मनान** *s. m.* The large Ash *Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*.

**SANÁS मनाम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shinás*. Knowledge of, acquaintance with; corruption of the Sanskrit word *Sanyás*, see under *Saniás*.

**SANÁSÍ मनामी** *s. m.* See *Saniásí*.

**SANÁTÁ मनाटा** *s. f.* Singing or ringing noises in the ears. The *Dodanæa burmanniana*; *i. q.* *Santa Alyar*:—*sanátá gujar jágd*, *v. n.* To be overwhelmed with sudden grief.

**SANÁTAN मनाउत** *a.* Eternal, ancient, without beginning or end.

**SANATTHÁ मन्था** *s. m.* See *Menḍrá*.

**SANBBAL मँबल** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) An iron instrument used by thieves to dig through walls; *i. q.* *Sanḍheud*, *Sabbal*.

**SANBANDH मन्धप** } *s. m.* Relation,  
**SANBANDH मँधप** } affinity.

**SANBHŪNÁ मंभुना** *v. n.* See *Sambhūgd*.

**SANCH मंच** *s. m.* Truth, righteousness.

**SANCHÁ मंचा** *a.* True, righteous.

**SANCHÁ मंचा** } *s. m.* A mould, a  
**SANCHÁ मँचा** } stamp.

**SANCHARNÁ मंचरना** *v. a.* To enter.

**SANCHÍ मँची** *s. f.* A small mould or stamp; a division of a book consisting of eight or ten leaves.

**SAND मँद** *s. m.* Instruments, tools;—*a.* Wicked.

**SANDÁ मँदा** *s. m.* Chattels, implements; (*Pot.*) wealth:—*Jeḥh*, *Hárh wichch gáin parakhíye*, *yár parakhíye wakht piyán*; *te us ghare wichch nár parakhíye*, *jis ghare wichch sandá náh*. Cows are tested in *Jeḥh* and *Hárh*, a friend in need, and a wife in a house where there is no wealth:—*sanḍá*, *huḍá*, *def. p.* Being.

**SANDAL मँदल** *s. m.* Sandal wood, *Santalum Album*, Nat. Ord. *Santalacæ*; mortar used for a tomb;—A small tree (*Fraxinus xanthoxylloides*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) common in the arid tracts on the Sutlej and Chenab and in the Jhelum basin. Its wood is hard, heavy and strong, but being small, is mainly used for plough handles and for fuel. The leaves are used as fodder.

**SANDALÍ मँदली** } *a.* Made of  
**SANDALÍ मन्दली** } or having  
the colour of sandal wood;—*s. f.* A mason's trestle; a pair of steps; a frame placed over a fire pit to support a large quilt, under which people sleep.

**SÁNDAN मँदन** *s. m.* A small, somewhat crooked tree (*Ougeinia Dalbergioides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which grows sparingly throughout the Siwalik tract, up to the Jhelum. The timber is hard and strong, and is said to be very durable, and not subject to warping or to worms. It is much valued for ploughs, wheels, sugar and cotton-rollers, and combs.

**SÁNDAR मँदर** *s. m.* (*M.*) The wood work collectively, of a single wheeled well or of one wheel of a double wheeled well.

**SANDAR मँदर** *s. m.* A tool, an instrument.

**SANDARÍ मँदारी** *s. f.* See *Píncho*.

**SANDÁS मँडाम** } *s. m.* A necessary.  
**SANDÁS मन्डाम** }

**SANDÁSÍ मँडामी** *s. f.* Pincers, tongs.

SANDĀSĪ ਸੰਡਾਸੀ } *s. m.* See  
SANDĀSĪĀ ਸੰਡਾਸੀਆ } *Sanādsī.*

SANDEH ਸੰਦੇਹ } *s. m.* Doubt, sus-  
SANDEH ਸਨਦੇਹ } picion, hesitation,  
anxiety; love, affection; deviation, error:  
—*nissandeh, a.* Undoubtedly, certainly.

SANDEHĪ ਸੰਦੇਹੀ } *a.* Doubtful,  
SANDEHĪ ਸਨਦੇਹੀ } scrupulous.

SANDES ਸੰਦੇਸ }  
SANDESĀ ਸੰਦੇਸਾ } *s. m.* A message.  
SANDESĀ ਸਨਦੇਸਾ }

SANDESĪ ਸੰਦੇਸੀ } *s. m.* A messenger.  
SANDESĪ ਸਨਦੇਸੀ }

SANDH ਸੰਢ } *a.* Barren.  
SANDH ਸਨਢ }

SANDH ਸੰਧ *s. f.* A crack or space  
between two surfaces; (*M.*) a hole in a  
wall made by burglars; *i. q.* *Sannh*);—(*K.*)  
A level space near a village where cattle  
stand or sit in the heat of the day.

SANDH ਸੰਢ *a.* Barren women or  
animals.)

SĀNDH ਸਾਂਢ *s. m.* A bull, a stallion;  
*i. q.* *Sānh.*

SANDHĀ ਸੰਢਾ *s. m.* A male buffalo, a  
buffalo bull; *met.* a full bodied, powerful  
man; a bubo, sympathetic inflammation  
or pain—*sandhe nūn gāh, aurat nūn rāh.*  
*te mard nūn chakki, te asmānon bij karakki.*  
Threshing for a male buffalo, grinding  
for a man, and travelling for a woman,  
*i. e.,* are all things utterly unfit.—Prov.

SANDHAN ਸੰਢਣ *a.* The same as *Sandh.*

SANDHAN ਸੰਧਨ *s. f.* Fem. of *San-*  
*dhin*; (*M.*) a cow that has not been milk-

ed:—*ḍū dīhāren dī sandhan he.* She  
has not been milked for two days—Prov.

SANDHAURĀ ਸੰਧੌਰਾ *s. m.* A species  
of tree.

SANDHEWĀ ਸੰਧੇਵਾ *s. m.* See *Sanbhal*,  
*Sambhal.*

SANDHĪ ਸੰਢੀ *s. f.* A large and  
powerful woman.

SANDHĪ ਸੰਧੀ *s. m.* A child dedi-  
cated, who is to be redeemed at the  
appointed time by one-tenth of the value  
set upon it; *i. q.* *Daswandhī*;—*a.* Like:—  
*kutte sandhī pūchhalī kadīn nā sidhī ho.*  
Like a dog's tail (it) never stands  
straight.

SĀNDHĪ ਸਾਂਧੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A house-  
breaker.

SANDHIĀ ਸੰਧਿਆ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
SANDHIĀ ਸਨਧਿਆ } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Sandhya*. Evening;  
the meeting of day and night, twilight,  
Hindu worship at morning, noon and  
sunset. It consists in the repetition of  
*mantrās*, the sipping of water and cere-  
monies performed by Brahmins, *Kshatriyā*,  
*Vaisās*;—*sandhiakāl, sandhiā wēlā, s. m.*  
Just after sunset.

SANDHLĀ ਸੰਧਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) An aque-  
duct; a mode of wearing clothes when  
mourning. The women bare the head and  
breast, and wrap the clothes round the  
waist. The clothes when so worn are  
called *sandhlā*:—*māi sandhlā badh ke*  
*piṭṭāḍī khurī hai.* The mother having  
tied her clothes *sandhlā* fashion stands  
mourning.—Prov.

SANDHNĀ ਸੰਢਣਾ *v. a.* To unite, to  
splice, to piece; to twist together the  
ends of two ropes.

SANDHŪ ਸੰਧੂ *s. m.* The name of a sub-  
division of *Jāts*.

SĀNDHŪ ਸਾਂਧੂ *s. m.* A wife's sister's  
husband:—*sāndhū guḍḍhī te turūd siraḍḍī.*

A wife's sister's husband for a neighbour is as bad as a grass-mat for a pillow.—Prov.

SANDHÚR ਮੰਧੁਰ } *s. m.* Lith-  
SANDHÚR ਮਨਧੁਰ } arge or red

oxide of lead smeared on the forehead or used for marking the special marks of Hindus on the forehead.

SANDHÚRÍ ਮੰਧੁਰੀ } *a.* Of the  
SANDHÚRÍ ਮਨਧੁਰੀ } colour of red

lead:—*s. m.* A species of mango tinged with red:—*sandúrí toḍí, s. f.* A mode of music sung in the morning.

SANDHÚRNÁ ਮੰਧੁਰਣਾ *v. a.* To lust (used particularly of elephants, which at such times become unmanageable):—*sandhúrná háthí, s. m.* A lustful elephant; *met.* a lustful woman.

SANDR ਮੰਦਰ *s. m. (M.)* See *Sandar*.

SANDÚK ਮੰਦੁਕ } *s. m.* A box, a  
SANDÚK ਮਨਦੁਕ } trunk.

SANDÚKCHÍ ਮੰਦੁਕਚੀ } *s. f.* A  
SANDÚKRÍ ਮਨਦੁਕੜੀ } small box  
or chest.

SANDÚKÍ ਮੰਦੁਕੀ *a.* Interlapped, dove-tailed, made of boards closely united; in the shape of a trunk.

SANE ਮਨੇ *prep.* Together with.

SANEH ਮਨੇਹ *s. m.* Friendship, love; —(K.) A messenger:—*saneh banaj farishtá khetí.* Making a bargain by means of a messenger is (like getting your) field cultivated by a servant.—Prov.

SANEHÁ ਮਨੇਹਾ }  
SANEHÁN ਮਨੇਹਾਂ } *s. m.* A message.

SANEHÍN ਮਨੇਹੀਂ *ad.* Through a messenger, through another:—*p a r*

*hatthín wanj sanehín khetí kade ná hunde battián detí.* Business carried on second hand and cultivation by means of messages never will turn 32 into 33, i. e., trading through others, cultivation by correspondence are hopelessly bad.—Prov.

SÁNG ਸਾਂਗ *s. m.* Mimicry, imitation, representation, drama, acting, disguise, a sham;—*s. f.* A prong, the fork of a stick, a kind of spear; (K.) a ladder:—*sáng banduná* or *kaddhna, v. a.* To get up a play, or entertainment:—*sáng baná, v. n.* To disguise oneself:—*sáng bharná, wikháuná, v. a.* To represent a character.

SANG ਸੰਗ *s. f.* Shame;—*s. m.* A stone; association, accompanying a party of pilgrims, or travellers.—*prep.* Along with:—*sang abrí, s. m.* A mottled brown and yellow limestone made into mortars, pestles, cups and fancy articles:—*sang-akik, s. m.* The Cornelian:—*sang ashshar, s. m.* A form of Silica:—*sang assyum, s. m.* Millstone grit:—*sang basrí, s. m.* A slag or dross of Copper, the best is said to come from Bassorah, given in diarrhoea:—*sang chamak, s. m.* Massive magnetic iron ore:—*sang chúrá, s. m.* Finely broken stone:—*sang irmalí, s. m.* A fossil containing Carbonate of Lime:—*sang jeráhat, s. m.* A fossil, Calcic Sulphate, Soapstone or Steatite:—*sang jehanum, s. m.* Argentic Nitrate, Cautic:—*sang kará, s. m.* A hard and very heavy hornblende rock:—*sang khurus, s. m.* A fossil encrinite:—*sang larzan, s. m.* Shaking stone, a flexible sandstone from the Kalyana hill at Dadri in Jhind. It is a great curiosity and is also used for roofing and for ornamental pillars:—*sang makol, s. m.* Calcic Sulphate:—*sang marmar, s. m.* Marble:—*sang mehtáb, s. m.* A garnet:—*sang Músá, s. m.* A hard clay slate such as that quarried in various parts of the Province, *s. m.* Syenite, Granite. Slate is medicinally used:—*sang palaun, s. m.* French chalk found in the Banihal hills and used for making crucibles:—*sang pathauni, s. m.* Blood stone:—*sang rásak, s. m.* Copper dross:—*sang sabj, s. m.* A green earth, a silicate of the protoxide of iron:—*sang sarmáhi, s. m.* Small, hard, grayish white, oval fossil

shell:—*sang shadnāj*, *s. m.* Fossil nummulite:—*sang sitārad*, *s. m.* The aventurine, of a brown colour with glistening gold particles on the surface:—*sang Sulemānī*, *s. m.* The agate, the onyx. The stone is not used medicinally, but is supposed if worn to keep people at a distance from the wearer and so induce solitude:—*sang tabak*, *s. m.* A stone similar to *Sang Abri*, and similarly used:—*sang yahūdī*, *s. m.* Fossile encrinure.

SĀNGĀ sāṅgā *s. m., a.* See *Sāng*;—(*M.*)

Neighbourhood, connection:—*sāngē dī bakrī te kusāngē dī menh*. A goat handy is as good as a buffalo at a distance.—Prov. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

SANGCHĀ sāṅgā *s. m.* Fossil nummulites from the Mazari hills, Dera Ghazi Khan. They are used in native medicine on the strength of the doctrine of similitudes, on account of their resemblance to the products of disease. The story of their origin is that fifty damsels were surprised while bathing by their future husbands. They prayed to heaven for covering whereupon they sank into the earth and their clothes became the fossil nummulites.

SANGGAL sāṅgal *s. m.* An iron chain.

SANGGAN sāṅgan *v. n. (M.)* To be willing (a cow to be milked); to be considerate (a man):—*kaḍāhī angārā nā pusdyus te sangdī changī hai*. She a good milker! she never put out a spark of fire.—Prov. *i. e.*, she is utterly useless.

SANGGAR sāṅgar } *s. f.* A pod of the  
SANGGARĪ sāṅgarī } *Prosopis spicigera*,

Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae* (*Jand*). The pods, which ripen before and during the rains, contain, when scarcely ripe, a considerable quantity of a sweetish farinaceous substance, which in many places is largely consumed as food, in some parts by all classes, in others only by the poor or in times of scarcity. It is eaten green or when dry, raw and alone,

or boiled with salt, onions and ghee, and eaten with bread, or mixed with *dahi*; *i. q.* *Shangrī*.

SANGGĀR sāṅgār *s. m.* See *Shanggar*.

SANGGĀRNĀ sāṅgārṇā *v. n.* See *Shangārṇā*.

SANGGAT sāṅgat *s. f.* Collection, company, association, intercourse, assembly, meeting, place of meeting, union; cohabitation as of married people.

SANGGĀŪ sāṅgāū } *s. m.* One  
SANGGĀULĀ sāṅgāulā } that is  
ashamed or bashful.

SANGGH sāṅgh *s. m.* The front part of the neck, the gullet, the throat:—*sangh-chūrī*, *s. m.* A poisonous snake, the *Echis carinalis*, because the poison is supposed to throttle the person bitten at once.

SANGGHĀ sāṅghā *s. m.* The front part of the neck, the gullet; the interstices between the cords around the edges of a bedstead.

SANGGHAR sāṅghar *s. m.* A field fortification, a stone breast work or rifle pit; an army drawn up on the model of a fort, the breastwork of an army.

SANGGHĀR sāṅghār *s. m.* Destruction.

SANGGHĀRĀ sāṅghārā *s. m.* } The  
SANGGHĀRĪ sāṅghārī *s. f.* } water

Caltrop *Trapa bispinosa*, Nat. Ord. *Haloragaceae*. The brown horny fruit with the long spines is the part used. It is planted in June and is ripe in November the deeper the water the better the crop. It is grown extensively in the Panjab and covers many miles of the waters in Cashmere. The produce of one seer of seed is about 20 maunds, in a good season. The fruit is eaten raw and cooked. A flour is made from it which is much used at Hindu festivals, and is also coloured pink and thrown about at the *Holi*:—*sangghāre desī*, *s. m.* The plant grown

in the Punjab :—*sangghārā pūrbīyā*, *s. m.*  
The down country *sangghārā* which is  
superior to that grown in the Punjab.

SANGGHÁRNÁ ਸੰਘਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To des-  
troy.

SANGGHÁSAN ਸੰਘਾਸਣ *s. m.* A throne,  
a cushion.

SANGGHÍ ਸੰਘੀ *s. f.* Dim. of *Sanggh*.

SANGGHOT ਸੰਘੋਟ *s. m.* Strangula-  
tion, a strait, a difficulty.

SANGGHOTÚ ਸੰਘੋਟੂ *a.* Strangling,  
choking, suffocating; one strangled, one  
in difficulty, one reduced to great straits.

SANGGÍ ਸੰਗੀ *s. m.* A companion,  
one of a party of pilgrims;—*a.* Stony.

SÁNGGÍ ਸਾਂਗੀ *s. m.* An imitator, a  
mimic, an actor.

SANGGÍN ਸੰਗੀਨ *a.* Heavy, solid, hard,  
flinty; valuable;—*s. f.* A bayonet.

SANGGÍT ਸੰਗੀਤ *s. m.* Singing, the  
science of music.

SANGGNÁ ਸੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To be ashamed.

SANGGOCH ਸੰਗੋਚ *s. m.* Contraction,  
shutting :—*sanggoch karná, laíná, v. n.*  
To contract, to close.

SANGGOCHÁ ਸੰਗੋਚਾ *s. m.* Bashful-  
ness, shame.

SANGGOCHNÁ ਸੰਗੋਚਨਾ *v. n.* To con-  
tract, to draw in, to close.

SANGGOH ਸੰਗੋਹ *s. f.* Sheep dung.

SANGGORNÁ ਸੰਗੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To con-  
tract, to draw up the arms and legs.

SANGGO SANGG ਸੰਗੋ ਸੰਗ *prep. ad.*  
With, along with, along, altogether.

SANGGRAHINÍ ਸੰਗਰਹਿਣੀ *s. f.* A  
disease, the symptoms of which are  
cough, fever and diarrhoea.

SANGGRÁND ਸੰਗਰਾਂਦ } *s. f.* The en-  
SANGGRÁNT ਸੰਗਰਾਂਤ } trance of the  
sun into a new sign, of the Zodiac, the  
first day of every Hindu month.

SANGGTARÁ ਸੰਗਤਰਾ *s. m.* A large  
species of orange, *Citrus aurantium*,  
Nat. Ord. *Aurantiacæ*.

SÁNGGTARÁH ਸੰਗਤਰਾਹ *s. m.* The  
lime (*Citrus Bergamotica*, Nat. Ord.  
*Aurantiacæ*).

SANGGTÁU ਸੰਗਤਾਉ *s. m.* A method  
of heating water.

SANGGTÁUNÁ ਸੰਗਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
heat water for medicinal purposes by  
putting into it hot stones, bricks, lumps  
of salt, metal.

SANGGTÍ ਸੰਗਤੀ *s. m.* A companion,  
one of a party of pilgrims.

SANGGUCHCHNÁ ਸੰਗੁੱਚਣਾ *v. n.*  
To shrink, to be drawn together; to  
be shy, to be abashed.

SANGGYE ਸੰਗਯੇ *s. m.* See *Nímbar*,  
*Mentog*.

SÁNGHÍ ਸਾਂਘੀ *s. m.* (*Pos*.) A partner,  
a friend;—*sanghi changi je mile, sukh*  
*howe tis jān; bhāi khes farjand thīn, usdā*  
*waddā mān*. If a good partner is pro-  
cured, the cultivator is comfortable, there-  
fore pay him more respect than to a  
brother or a son.—Prov.

SANGHNÁ ਸੰਘਣਾ *m.* } Thick, close  
SANGHNÍ ਸੰਘਣੀ *f.* } together.

SANGHELNÁ ਸੰਘੇਲਣਾ *v. a.* (*K.*) To  
collect together.

SANGÍ ਸਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* A pitch fork.

SANGLÁ ਸੰਗਲਾ *s. m.* A plank  
bridge in the hills.

SANGLÍ ਸੰਗਲੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Sanggal*.

SANGLI ਸਾਂਗਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* The husk of the cotton pod.

SANGOLA ਸੰਗੋਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A spear such as that carried by *Chaukidars*.

SANGRAM ਸੰਗਰਾਮ *s. m.* Battle, war.

SANGRI ਸੰਗਰੀ *s. f.* See *Sanggrat*.

SANH ਸਾਨੁ *s. m.* A bull, a stallion; (*M.*) a large buffalo bull, a bullock after 4 years of age.

SANHA ਸਨਹਾ *s. m. (Pof.)* Message, see *Sanehá*.

SANHAN ਸਾਨੁੰ *s. m.* A kind of lizard. Its flesh is used in medicine and is credited with strengthening and restorative qualities.

SANHE ਸਨਹੇ *ad. (Pof.)* Through a message, see *Sanehá*.

SANHIN ਸਾਨੁੰ *s. m. (M.)* A stallion.

SANHKI ਸਾਨੁਕੀ *s. f.* A small earthen plate.

SANI ਸਣੀ *s. f.* A fine kind of harp.

SANI ਸਾਨੀ *a.* Second, like, resembling; pompous, showy;—*s. f.* Chaff or cut straw, mixed with grain, oil cake, and water as a food for cattle; *c. w. karní*.

SANIÁS ਸਨਿਆਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sanyás*. Abandonment of the world, an order of Hindu ascetics.

SANIÁS ਸਨਿਆਸੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sanyásí*. A class of ascetics among the Hindus usually worshippers of Shiva.

SANICHCHHAR ਸਨਿੱਛਰ *s. m.* Saturday; the planet Saturn; *met.* a dirty, ill looking idle fellow:—*sanichchhar dúgá, v. n.* To come under the influence of Saturn or one's evil star; *i. q. Sanichhar*.

SANÍKNÁ ਸਨੀਕਣਾ *v. n. (Pof.)* To blow the nose.

SANJ ਸੰਜ *s. m.* A coat of mail; *i. q. Sanjo*.

SANJÁ ਸੰਜਾ *s. m.* The female *Pudenda*; used of man and animals.

SANJÁB ਸੰਜਾਬ *s. f.* The Sable.

SANJÁF ਸੰਜਾਫ *s. f.* A border tacked to the edge of a garment.

SANJÁFI ਸੰਜਾਫੀ *a.* Adorned with a border.

SANJAM ਸੰਜਮ *s. m.* Forbearance, sedateness, sobriety, abstinence from particular food on certain days, partial fasting; coming together, meeting, agreeing, making peace, union; collecting, acquiring; policy.

SANJAMÍ ਸੰਜਮੀ *a.* Sober, temperate, abstemious, forbearing.

SANJH ਸੰਝ *s. f.* Evening.

SANJH ਸਾਂਝ *a.* Partnership.

SANJHÁ ਸਾਂਝਾ *a.* Partnership, fellowship.



SĀNĪJHAN **ਸਾਂਝਣ** *s. f.* } A partner :  
 SĀNĪJHĪ **ਸਾਂਝੀ** *s. m.* } —*sānjhī*  
 SĀNĪJHŪ **ਸਾਂਝੁ** *s. m.* } *chāṅḡā*

*uāhīn oh; chori chhippī khāwe khoh.* He is not a good partner who steals and takes by force.—Prov.

SĀNĪJHIĀ **ਸੰਝਿਆ** *s. m.* The same as *Sānjhiā*.

SĀNĪJĪ **ਸੰਜੀ** *s. f.* Dim. of *Sānjā*.

SĀNĪJNĀ **ਸਾਂਜਣਾ** *s. m.* The same as *Suhānjnā* which see.

SĀNJO **ਸੰਜੋ** *s. m.* A coat of mail; *i. q.* *Sānj*.

SĀNJOḠ **ਸੰਜੋਗ** *s. m.* Accident, chance, hap, event, luck, conjunction, union; equinox.

SĀNJOḠAN **ਸੰਜੋਗਣ** *s. f.* } One that  
 SĀNJOḠĪ **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } effects  
 a union; a *fakīr* who observes no vow of celibacy, but has a family.

SĀNĀ **ਸੰਕਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shank*. Fear, doubt; suspicion.

SĀNĀL **ਸਾਂਕਲ** *s. m.* A chain; a kind of female ornament; a strange or narrow lane.

SĀNĀLAP **ਸੰਕਲਪ** *s. m.* A promise to devote anything to God, or to perform a meritorious deed, accompanied with a peculiar ceremony; a solemn vow; a purpose or thought; *c. w.* *karnā*.

SĀNĀLAPNĀ **ਸੰਕਲਪਣਾ** *v. n.* To vow, to consecrate anything to God.

SĀNĀR **ਸਾਂਕਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shākir*. Content, satisfied, thankful.

SĀNĀT **ਸੰਕਟ** *s. m.* Vexation, pain, anguish, misfortune.

SĀNKH **ਸੰਖ** *s. m.* A conch blown by Hindus in their worship; a kind of ornament;—*a.* 100 *pudams* or 1,00,00,00, 00,00,00,000 :—*sāṅkh pushpī*, *s. m.* A plant (*Evolvulus alsinoides*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*) found in many parts of the Punjab. It is used medicinally.

SĀNKHARĀ **ਸੰਖਰਾ** *s. m.* What remains after a meal, leavings; a musical mode.

SĀNKHĪĀ **ਸੰਖੀਆ** *s. m.* White arsenic, arsenious acid :—*bilaurī sāṅkhīā*, *s. m.* Vitreous arsenic. This soon becomes opaque when exposed to the air :—*pīlā sāṅkhīā*, *s. m.* Orpiment, yellow sulphide of arsenic. There are certain varieties known as *haptāl pīlī*, and *tankī haptāl* or *haptāl warkī*, shining or leafy orpiment :—*siyāh*, or *kālā sāṅkhīā*, *s. m.* Black arsenic, it is very impure hence its dark colour, a very impure bisulphide hence its dark colour :—*surkh* or *lāl sāṅkhīā*, *s. m.* Realgar, or Bisulphide of arsenic, also known as *mansil*. Another form is *naushādār kāmī*, this is an artificial bisulphide and occurs in glossy brown lustrous fragments.

SĀNKHĪĀ **ਸੰਖਿਆ** *s. m.* Calculation.

SĀNKHĪR **ਸੰਖੀਰ** } *s. f.* See *Mālkangū*.  
 SĀNKHŪ **ਸੰਖੂ** }

SĀNKHŪ **ਸੰਖਣੀ** *s. f.* A small conch used in Hindu worship; the third of the four classes into which women are divided by Hindus. A woman of this class is described as being tall and handsome, with long eyes and hair, marked with three lines on the neck, amorous and irascible, and neither stout nor thin. The four classes are *Padmānī*, *Chittarū*, *Sāṅkhyī*, *Hastarū*.

SĀNKHŪ **ਸੰਖਰੀ** *s. f.* The same as *Sāṅgor* which see.

SĀNKOCH **ਸੰਕੋਚ** *s. m.* Shrinking, reserve, diffidence, modesty, shyness.

SANKOCHAN ਸੰਕੋਚਣ } a. Bashful,  
SANKOCHÍ ਸੰਕੋਚੀ } diffident, shy,  
modest, reserved (person.)

SANKOCHÍ ਸੰਕੋਚੀ s. f. Want; shame,  
bashfulness, reserve.

SANMÁLÍ ਸਨਮਾਲੀ s. m. See *sod*  
*gandal* under *Sod*.

SANN ਸੋਨ s. m. Year, era, the stamp  
on coin showing the date of a monarch's  
accession, (usually with the word *julús*,  
as *sann julús*), a mark; fainting, fits, in-  
sensitivity induced by cold or weakness:  
—*sann pá dená, páwá, v. a.* To stamp,  
to brand, to mark with infamy as by  
mutilating a member.

SANNA ਸੋਨਾ s. f. The *Cassia obovata*,  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* found in the Salt  
Range and Trans-Indus. Its leaves are  
used as senna, and collected for druggists  
in some places:—*sanná makki, s. f.* *Cas-*  
*sia Acutifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*,  
cultivated for senna leaves in various  
parts of India. It is stated in a native  
book that if Senna be the only food for  
a month it prolongs youth and causes  
the hair to remain black, if eaten for 40  
days it produces a sweet smell.

SANNAN ਸੋਨਨ s. m. The same as  
*Sándan* and *Parastí* which see.

SANNH ਸੋਨੁ s. f. Digging through  
a wall by a thief, house-breaking, burg-  
lary;—s. m. Space, distance.

SÁNNHANÍ ਸਾਂਨੁਣੀ s. f. A female  
camel; i. q. *Sáhaní. q. v.*

SANNHÍ ਸੋਨੀ s. f. Pincers, a smith's  
vice.

SANNÍ ਸੋਨੀ s. f. (M.) The *Crotalaria*  
*juncea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* cultivated  
generally for its fibre in the plains, ex-  
cept in the extreme north-west. It is  
usually sown in strips round other crops,

but may at times be in patches alone.  
It is sometimes called the female of *San*  
plant;—s. m. A plant (*Crotalaria Seri-*  
*cea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* resembling  
the *Juncea* which is cultivated as a  
garden flower:—*sanní dá bíj, s. m.* The  
seeds of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, Nat. Ord.  
*Malvaceæ*, used as a demulcent.

SANNIÁN ਸੋਨਿਆਂ s. f. Hosts.

SANNIÁS ਸੋਨਿਆਸ s. m. See *Saniás*.

SANNIÁSI ਸੋਨਿਆਸੀ s. m. See  
*Saniásí*.

SANNÚ ਸੋਨੂ s. m. (M.) Tongs.

SANOLÍ ਸੋਨੋਲੀ s. f. A fine tall nettle  
(*Urtica heterophylla*, Nat. Ord. *Urticacæ*)  
with immense leaves and a vigorous  
sting, which is not uncommon in many  
places in the Punjab Himalaya. Its  
stems are often employed for making  
twine and ropes by the dry process, but  
these are not prized, and are destroyed  
quickly when wet.

SÁNS ਸਾਂਸ s. m. Breath, respiration,  
a sign.

SÁNSÁ ਸਾਂਸਾ s. m. Imagination, fancy,  
reflection, fear, apprehension, anxiety.

SANSÁ ਸੰਸਾ s. m. Doubt, hesitation,  
anxiety, perplexity, apprehension; i. q.  
*Sainsá*.

SÁN SÁN KARNÁ ਸਾਂਸਾਂਕਰਨਾ r. a.  
To whistle like the wind among pines, or  
in passing through a crack; to throb.

SANSÁRÚ ਸਨਸਾਰੂ s. m. The same as  
*Píncho* which see.

SANSIKKÁ ਸਨਸਿਕਾ s. m. The device  
on a coin; a title to empire, a right of  
succession, regal authority:—*sansikká*  
*bahálgá, baitháungá, v. a.* To establish  
one's authority as ruler of a country.

SANSAPHAUR ਸਨਸਫੌਰ } *s. m.* See  
 SANSPAUR ਸਨਸਪੌਰ } *Sābūqī*  
 and *Muslī*.

SANT ਸੰਤ } *s. m.* A saint, a de-  
 SANT ਸਨਤ } votee; a simple, good  
 SANT ਸਣਤ } man;—*a.* Holy, pious,  
 (Latin *sanctus*.)

SĀNT ਸਾਂਟ *s. f.* Connection, union; in-  
 trigue; a horse whip, whipping a horse;  
 the sound of a drum.

SĀNT ਸਾਂਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Shānt*. Tranquillity,  
 peace.

SANTANĪ ਸੰਤਣੀ } *s. f.* Feminine  
 SANTANĪ ਸਨਤਣੀ } of *Sant*.  
 SANTANĪ ਸਣਤਣੀ }

SANTĀP ਸੰਤਾਪ } *s. m.* Grief, pain,  
 SANTĀP ਸਨਤਾਪ } affliction; sym-  
 thy; *c. w.* *deḡd*, *karnā*.

SANTĀPAN ਸੰਤਾਪਣ *f.* } *a.* Sad,  
 SANTĀPAN ਸਨਤਾਪਣ *f.* } sorrowful,  
 SANTĀPI ਸੰਨਤਾਪੀ *m.* } afflicted,  
 SANTĀPI ਸਨਤਾਪੀ *m.* } sympathis-  
 ing.

SANTARĀ ਸੰਤਰਾ *s. m.* An orange.

SANTARĪ ਸੰਤਰੀ *s. m.* Corruption of  
 the English word *Sentinel*. A sentinel.

SĀNTHĀ ਸਾਂਥਾ *s. m.* See *Meṇḍar*.

SANTNĪ ਸੰਤਣੀ *s. f.* See *Santagī*.

SANTOKH ਸੰਤੋਖ } *s. m.* Content-  
 SANTOKH ਸਨਤੋਖ } ment, patience,  
 satisfaction.

SANTOKHAN ਸੰਤੋਖਣ *f.* } *a.* Con-  
 SANTOKHAN ਸਨਤੋਖਣ *f.* } tented,  
 SANTOKHĪ ਸੰਤੋਖੀ *m.* } patient.

SĀNTŪ ਸਾਂਟੂ *s. m.* A paramour.

SANŪ ਸਨੂ *s. f.* Hemp.

SĀNUK ਸਾਂਉਕ *s. m. f.* See *Sawānk*.

SANUKRĀ ਸਣੁਕੜਾ *s. m.* See *san-*  
*kukrā* in *San*.

SĀNŪNĀ ਸਨੂਣਾ *a.* Salted, saline; *i. q.*  
*Salūṇā*.

SĀNWAK ਸਾਂਵਕ *s. m.* See *Samūkā*;—  
 A grass (*Panicum colonum*, Nat. Ord.  
*Gramineæ*) common wild in most places  
 throughout the Panjab plains. It is  
 one of the best grasses for forage.

SĀNWALĀ ਸਾਂਵਲਾ *a.* See *Sāulā*.

SĀNWANĪN ਸਾਂਵਨੀਂ *s. f.* (*M.*) The  
 summer or *Kharif* crop:—*sānwanīn chhalā*,  
*s. m.* A scarlet insect of velvety ap-  
 pearance seen during the rains.

SANWĀR ਸਨਵਾਰ *s. f.* A small shrub  
 (*Rhazya stricta*, *R. diffusa*, Nat. Ord.  
*Apocynaceæ*) which grows abundantly in  
 many places Trans-Indus, and occurs in  
 the Salt Range at low elevations. The dried

branches are used as fuel. The leaves after being steeped in water for some days, are given as food to goats. They are also bruised and given with milk to children for eruptions, and an infusion of them is stated to be good for sore throat. The fruit and upper leaves are considered efficacious in cases of boils and skin eruptions.

SAṆWARNĀ सँवरना *v. a.* To ornament, to decorate.

SANYĀS सन्यास *s. m.* See *Sanāś*.

SANYĀSĪ सन्यासी *s. m.* See *Sanāśī*.

SAPĀSĀ सपामा *s. m.* A snake catcher, a snake keeper.

SAPĀH. सपाह *s. f.* Soldiers, an army :—  
*sapāh khānī*, *s. m.* Soldiers' quarters :—  
*sapāh gārī*, *sapāh puṇḍā*, *s. m.* The military profession :—*sapāh salār*, *s. m.* A captain, a commander of an army, a commander-in-chief.

SAPĀHĪ सपाही *s. m.* A soldier.

SAPĀĪ सपायी } *s. m. f.* A support,  
SAPĀĪĀ सपायिआ } a water stand,  
a stool, a timber on which the tongue of the cart rests, when the oxen are unyoked ; a trestle used to support the *jazdāl* or long Afghan gun when fired.

SAPĀID सपैद *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sufaid*. White ; *i. q.* *Sufed*.

SAPĀIDĀ सपैदा *s. m.* Ceruse or white lead, a rupee ; a poplar tree.

SAPĀIDĪ सपैदी *s. f.* Whiteness ; lime.

SAPAILĀ सपैला *s. m.* } A keeper  
SAPAILAN सपैलान *s. f.* } of snakes,  
a snake charmer.

SAPĀRĀ सपारा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sipārah*. One of the thirty sections into which the *Quran* is divided.

SAPĀRAS सपारस *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sapdrash*. See *Sufdrash*.

SAPĀRASAN सपारसण *s. f.* } See  
SAPĀRASĪ सपारसी *s. m.* } *Safdrasī*.

SAPARDĀ सपरदा *s. m.* A musician who attends on singing women :—*sapardā puṇḍā*, *s. m.* The business of a *sapardā*.

SAPARDĀĪ सपरदायी *s. m.* Musicians who attend dancing girls.

SAPĀRĪ सपारी *s. f.* A betel nut ; the *glans penis* ; *i. q.* *Supārī*.

SAPARS सपरस *s. f.* Touching ; a touch :—*sapars rekhdā*, *saparas birt*, *sapars biṇḍ*, *s. m.* A tangent.

SAPAṆ SAPAṆ KARNĀ सपण सपण करना *v. n.* To make the noise caused by taking food or drink into the mouth with a strong inspiration of breath, as in gulping.

SAPĀRŪ सपारु *s. m.* *Glans penis*.

SAPĀSAP सपामप *ad., s. f.* See *Shapdshap*.

SAPAT ਸਪਤ *a.* Seven :—*sapat bhuj*,  
*s. m.* A heptagon.

SAPĀTĀ ਸਪਾਟਾ *s. m.* Haste, a rush;  
a turn or walk.

SĀPĀYĀ ਸਪੱਤਾ *a.* Honourable, res-  
pectable; *i. q.* *Suputtā*.

SĀPAIĀ ਸਪਾਇਅ *s. m.* See *Sapidā*.

SAPED ਸਪੇਦ *a.* Corruption of the  
Persian word *Sufaid*. White.

SAPEDĀ ਸਪੇਦਾ *s. m.* See *Safaidā*.

SAPEDĪ ਸਪੇਦੀ *s. f.* See *Safaidā*.

SAPFĀLĪ ਸਪਫਾਲੀ *s. f.* See *Laskar*.

SAPIĀDHĀ ਸਪਿਆਧਾ *s. m.* }  
SAPIĀDHAN ਸਪਿਆਧਣ *s. f.* }  
See *Sapādhā*.

SAPĪARĪ ਸਪਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* See *Sapārī*.

SAPIĀRŪ ਸਪਿਆਰੂ *s. m.* See *Sapārū*.

SAPOLĀ ਸਪੋਲਾ } *s. m.* A young  
SAPOLĪĀ ਸਪੋਲੀਅ }  
SAPOLYĀ ਸਪੋਲਯਾ } snake.

SAPP ਸੱਪ *s. m.* A serpent, a snake :  
—*sapp dā khādhā bache te najar dā*  
*khādhā nā bache*. He that is bitten by  
a snake may escape but he on whom the  
Evil Eye falls escapes not.—Prov.:—*sapp*  
*dā bachchā, sapolā, i. e.* bad fruit of an  
evil stem.

SAPPAR ਸੱਪਰ *s. m.* (K.) Rook or a  
small precipice.

SAPPNĪ ਸੱਪਣੀ *s. f.* A female serpent.

SAPPSĪHAN ਸੱਪਸੀਹਣ } *s. f.* A  
SAPPSĪHANĪ ਸੱਪਸੀਹਣੀ } species  
of lizard; *met.* an evil-minded woman.

SAPROTRĪ ਸਪਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ *s. m.* See *Pakhān-  
bhed*.

SAPT ਸਪਤ *a.* Seven.

SAPTMĪ ਸਪਤਮੀ *s. m.* The seventh  
lunar day.

SAPŪRAN ਸਪੂਰਨ } *a.* Full, com-  
SAPŪRAN ਸਪੂਰਣ } plete; *i. q.* *Sam-  
pūran*.

SAPURD ਸਪੁਰਦ } *s. f.*  
SAPURDAGĪ ਸਪੁਰਦਗੀ } Charge,  
SAPURDĪ ਸਪੁਰਦੀ } keeping,  
care, trust, *c. w.* *deyā, karnd*.

SAPŪT ਸਪੂਤ } *s. m.* An excellent,  
SAPUT ਸਪੂਤ } dutiful son, a good  
SAPUTT ਸਪੂਤ } son, a dear son:  
SAPUTTAR ਸਪੂਤਰ } —*saputtarīdī, s. f.*  
See *Sapūtīdī*.

SAPŪTĀĪ ਸਪੂਤਾਈ *s. f.* The quality  
of being a good son.

SAR ਸਰ *s. m.* A tank, a pool; a secret,  
a mystery; a kind of reed, the leaf or grassy  
part of the reed *Saccharum Sara*, Nat.  
Ord. *Gramineæ*, used for thatching, making

mats and also for fodder;—*s. f.* Victory, length (in time and space);—*a.* Straight like an arrow (used of a reed):—*sar dūṇḍ*, *v. n.* To comprehend or understand a secret or mystery:—*sar deṇḍ*, *v. n.* To protract, to let out the string of a kite; to knot a piece of cord:—*sar hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be conquered:—*sar garoh*, *s. m.* A commander of troops, a leader of a company, the chief of a company of ascetics:—*sar garohṭ*, *s. f.* The office of a *Sar garoh*:—*sarguṇ*, *a.* Possessing all qualities, endowed with all attributes, a title of God:—*sar jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be equal in a game, to suffice or complete shares in sharing any thing; to pass wind:—*sarjīt*, *a.* Victorious, superior, powerful:—*sar karṇḍ*, *v. a.* To conquer; to subdue, to bring to a successful issue; to adjust, to prepare, to rectify, to put in order, to open the tube of a *hugḍḍ*:—*jaiṇḍī sar chhikṭiḥ unkanḍṇ apṇe chhipar dā ḍar rakṭiḥ*. If you pilfer a man's grass fear him lest he take your own thatch.—Prov.

**SĀR MAT** *s. f.* Pith, essence, quintessence; manure; grace, favour, value; intelligence, news, information, report; case; (*M.*) a procession of Hindu women who promenade the streets before a wedding and sing most indecent songs known variously as *pulhānṇ*, *duhḍ*, *sākhī*; *vulva animalium*;—*s. m.* Iron, whatever is made of iron or steel, weapons; the name of a pawn used in playing the games of *chaupar*, and *sār pāsḍ*, the game called *chaupar*; a straw roof; a cowshed;—*a.* All:—*sār laiṇḍ*, *v. a.* To have a care, to take care of, to get intelligence;—*sār mārṇḍ*, *v. a.* To burn iron:—*sār pāsḍ*, *s. m.* The name of a game, game played with dice called *chaupar*:—*sār pāsḍ khedḍḍ*, *v. a.* To play with dice:—*sār wickch dūṇḍ*, *hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To come into or be in the care of one, to be fortunate, to be prosperous, to obtain the favour of God.

**SĀR MAṆḍ** *s. m.* The sound produced by the strokes of a whip or switch; burning, inflation:—*sār sār mārṇḍ*, *v. a.* To beat cruelly, to vex, to torment.

**SARĀ MAT** *s. m.* See *Sharḍ*.

**SARĀ MAT** *s. m.* See *Dhannḍ*.

**SĀRĀ MAṆḍ** *s. m.* A burning; a rot:—*sārḍ paiṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be vexed; to be jealous or envious—*sārḍ pāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To put medicine into water, for the purpose of letting it rot before it is used.

**SARĀ MAT** *s. m.* All, every; the whole:—*sārḍ hāl*, *s. m.* All matter, full particulars.

**SARĀB MAT** *s. f.* See *Sharḍ*.

**SARĀBAN MAT** *s. f.* } See *Sharḍ*  
**SARĀBĪ MAT** *s. m.* } *bḍ*.

**SARĀDH MAT** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sharādhā*. A funeral rite in honour of the departed, observed at stated periods and on festive occasions as well as more sorrowful ones. The ceremonies are of three kinds:—(1). *Nityḍ*, or constant, on behalf of the *manes* of departed ancestors collectively, three balls of meal or rice, and water are offered to the paternal and three to the maternal, progenitors; (2). *Naimittikḍ*, special as on behalf of a relative recently deceased. The object is two fold first to ensure the transmigration of the soul after the burning of the corpse, and secondly to raise the departed from the regions of air where he wanders in company with demons and evil spirits to a special heaven, where he is deified amongst the departed. The offering of the funeral ball (*pinna*) devolves on the nearest kinsman and constitutes him heir; (3) *Kāmyḍ*, these are voluntary and are by way of being a work of supererogation to ensure greater benefit to the departed. Some *Sarādh* ceremonies have a reference to the living rather than the dead and are performed either for increase of prosperity or as a thank-offering, as on the birth of a son, when Brahmins and living relations are feasted and have presents made to them. Another important *Sarādh* is the *Dairḍ* in honour of the deities collectively.

The first form of *Sarādh* should be performed on the dark fortnight of the waning moon, as well as at other seasons, the second on the day after cessation of the mourning and at intervals during twelve successive months, and thereafter on the anniversary of the death. The ceremonies are largely observed in the Hindu month of *Āṣū*, before sacrificial fires, or by streams at certain sacred spots. Brahmins are fed and have presents made to them, and the food and gifts are supposed to reach the departed :—*sarādh kurnā* or *khulāunā*, *v. a.* To perform the *Sarādh* rites; *i. q.* *Sharādh*.

**SARÁF ਸਰਾਫ** *s. m.* A money changer, a banker; a trustworthy person, a respectable man, a person of high family, a noble man in the three latter meanings derived from *sharīf* plural *ashraf*.

**SARÁFÍ ਸਰਾਫੀ** *s. f.* The business of a money-changer; banking, respectability.

**SARÁFNÍ ਸਰਾਫਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a money-changer, a woman of a high family.

**SARÁGHÁ ਸਰਾਘਾ** } *s. m.* A vow,  
**SARÁHGÁ ਸਰਾਹਗਾ** } a votive offering; a species of bird gregarious in its habits; a crowd.

**SARÁHAT ਸਰਾਹਤ** *s. f.* Praise, commendation, applause.

**SARAHIRÁ ਸਰਹਿਰਾ** *s. f.* The name of a tribe.

**SARÁHNÁ ਸਰਾਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To praise,  
**SARÁHUNÁ ਸਰਾਹੁਣਾ** } to commend, to applaud.

**SARÁÍ ਸਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Decay, rot, consumption, combustion.

**SARÁÍ ਸਰਾਐਈ** *s. f.* See *Sharaí*.

**SARÁIRÍ ਸਰਾਇਰੀ** *s. m.* The same as *Dankar* which see.

**SARÁJ ਸਰਾਜ** *s. m.* A saddler, one who works silk and tinsel on shoes.

**SARÁJÁ ਸਰਾਜਾ** *s. m.* The tinsel and silk embroidery with which shoes are ornamented; the business of a saddler :—*sarājī karnā*, *v. a.* To embroider.

**SARÁJGÍ ਸਰਾਜਗੀ** } *s. f.* The business of a saddler.  
**SARÁJÍ ਸਰਾਜੀ** }

**SARÁJNÍ ਸਰਾਜਣੀ** *s. f.* A saddler's wife.

**SÁRAK ਸਾਰਕ** } *s. f. m.* A species  
**SÁRAKÁ ਸਾਰਕਾ** } of bird, the common *Mainā* of the plains.

**SARÁKÁ ਸਰਾਕਾ** *s. m.* Snuffling with the nose; smoking with a strong inspiration; haste; rain falling in large drops.

**SARÁL ਸਰਾਲ** *s. m.* A kind of large serpent; a *Jāt* tribe.

**SARAL ਸਰਲ** *a.* Current; straight, plain, honest, ingenuous, sincere, without fault;—*s. m.* (*M.*) A horse under two years old :—*saral honā*, *v. n.* To be remembered, to be committed to memory; to become correct :—*saral karnā*, *v. a.* To give currency to a thing, to commit to memory.

**SARÁLÁ ਸਰਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A tall prickly kind of grass.

**SARÁLÍ ਸਰਾਲੀ** *s. f.* An esculent root.

**SARAN ਸੜਣ** *s. f.* Decay, rot, putrefaction, combustion.

**SÁRAN ਸਾੜਣ** *v. a.* (*M.*) To burn.

**SARAN ਸਰਨ** *s. f.* Protection, defence, asylum, sanctuary; a natural

weakness in one leg, causing at times a slight degree of lameness:—*sarāṇ paṇḍ*, v. n. To come under protection.

SARÁN ਸਰਾਂ *s. m.* An inn, a caravan-sarai.

SARAN ਸੜਨ *v. a. (M.)* To burn:—*nitt sarān kanāṇ marān change*. Even death is better than to burn always.—Prov.

SĀRANG ਸਾਰੰਗ *s. m.* The name of a musical mode; a *chātrik*—*sārangdhar*; *s. m.* The name of a Hindu medicinal work.

SARANGĀ ਸਰੰਗਾ } *s. m.* A musical instrument, a fiddle, a kind of violin in vogue chiefly amongst rustics.

SARANGĪ ਸਰੰਗੀ } *s. f.* A musical instrument like a violin.

SARANGGĪĀ ਸਰੰਗੀਆ } *s. m.* One who plays on the *Sārangī*.

SARANJĀM ਸਰੰਜਾਮ *s. m.* Acquiring, getting; end.

SARĀP ਸਰਾਪ } *s. m.* A curse:—*SARĀPH ਸਰਾਫ* } *sarāp deṇḍ*, v. n. To curse.

SARĀPAT ਸਰਾਪਤ } *a.* Cursed.

SARĀPHNĀ ਸਰਾਫਣਾ } *v. a.* To curse.

SARĀR ਸਰਾਰ *s. m.* See *Sar*.

SARAR SARAR KARNĀ ਸਰੜ ਸਰੜ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To make a noise like the hissing and spluttering of fat frying.

SĀRAS ਸਾਰਸ *s. m.* A species of crane which is sometimes domesticated.

SARAS ਸਰਸ *s. m.* More, abundant, best, prime.

SARĀS ਸਰਾਸ *s. m.* A small iron rod:—*sarās karnd*, v. a. To insert an iron rod, heated, into the tube of a *hugg* in order to clean it.

SARĀ SAR ਸਰਾਸਰ *ad.* Entirely, altogether; *i. q.* *Sarosar*.

SĀRAT ਸਾਰਤ *s. f.* See *Asrat*.

SARĀṬĀ ਸਰਾਟਾ *s. m.* The whirring of wings.

SARĀṬ ਸਰਾਉ *s. m.* One [that] completes or causes to suffice; the head and foot pieces of a bedstead;—*a.* Capable of sufficing, or holding out to the completion of a process.

SARAUGĪ ਸਰੌਗੀ } *s. m.* See *Jaiṭ*, *SARĀUGĪ ਸਰਾਉਗੀ* } *Jaiṭ*.

SARĀUN ਸਰਾਉ *s. m.* An inn, a caravansarai.

SARĀUNĀ ਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To complete, to bring to an issue, to cause to suffice, to offer a tough resistance.

SARĀUNĀ ਸੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to decay, to cause to putrefy, to cause to ferment, to cause to be burned, or consumed.

SARAUTHĀ ਸਰੌਥਾ } *s. m.* An instrument used for cutting betel nut.



SARAUTHĀ मरौषा *s. m.* A rope tied round the horns of an ox; *i. q.* *Sarāwāṇ.*

SARĀWĀ मरादा *s. m.* The head and foot piece of a bedstead.

SARĀWĀN मरादा *s. m.* See *Sarauthā.*

SARAWĀN मरदाट *s. m.* A camel driver; also see *Kikkar singh.*

SARB मरष *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarvā.* All, the whole (used generally in composition):—*sarb bhakṣī, s. m.* One who eats all sorts of food, no matter by whom prepared:—*sarb biḍpak, sarb biḍpi, biyḍpi, sarb wiḍpi, a.* All-pervading, the all-pervading one, *i. e.,* God:—*sarb biddi, sarb widdi, s. f.* Universally skilled:—*sarb pālak, s. m.* Universal Nourisher, a title of God:—*sarbdā, ad.* Always:—*sarbdā, s. m.* Universal benefactor (a title of God):—*sarbgī, s. m.* Omniscient:—*sarb ghās, s. f.* The *Bupleurum margiatum*. Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae* used as a diuretic laxative.

SARBAGG मरबॅग *a.* Omniscient, SARBAGGI मरबॅगी *omnipresent:— sarbaggi, s. f.* See *Sarbaggi.*

SARBAGGI मरबॅगी *s. f.* Omnipresence, omniscience.

SARBĀLĀ मरबाला *s. m.* The best man of a bridegroom.

SARBĀN मरबाट *s. m.* See *Sarwāṇ.*

SARBĀNĀNĪ मरबानली *s. f.* *Sarwān-āṇī.*

SARBANDH मरबॅय *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sanbandh.* Connection, relation, kindred; chance, accident.

SARBANDHAN मरबॅयण *s. f.* } A re-  
SARBANDHI मरबॅयी *i. m.* } lative,  
a companion, that which has a connection with or bears some relation to another.

SARBANG मरबॅग *s. m.* Eating indiscriminately the food of all classes.

SARBANGGAN मरबॅगण *s. f.* } One  
SARBANGGI मरबॅगी *s. m.* } who  
eats from the hands of all castes alike, a name given to a certain class of *jaṭhs.*

SARBĀNĪ मरबानी *s. f.* See *Sarwāṇī.*

SARBAT मरबट *s. m.* Sherbet; *i. q.* *Sharbat.*

SARBATĪ मरबटी *s. f.* See *Sharbatī.*

SARBATT मरबॅट *a.* All, every.

SARBATTAR मरबॅट्ट *ad.* Everywhere.

SARCHĀUNĀ मरचाउना *v. a.* To distribute in shares to all.

SARCHNĀ मरचणा *v. n.* To be distributed, so that each may get a share.

SARD मरद *a.* Cold:—*sard kapṭe, s. m.* The clothes worn in the hot season.

SARDĀ मरदा *s. m.* A kind of cup made of brass or bell-metal; a very superior kind of musk melon (*Cucumis melo*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) mostly cultivated in Kandahar and Kabul, the finest kind is grown in the plain of Jalalabad:—*sardā bardā, s. m.* One in independent circumstances, one who has all he wants.

**SÁRDÁ ਸਾਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A name of the goddess *Durgá*; the name of a daughter of Brahma; the goddess of music; knowledge of the Shastars.

**SARDÁÍ ਸਰਦਾਈ** *s. f.* Coldness, the cold; a cooling medicine; the colour of ripe melons, made from *tuṅ* flowers (yellow) with a faint tinge of *Kasumbá*.

**SARDAL ਸਰਦਲ** *s. f.* The lower piece of a door frame.

**SARDAMMAN ਸਰਦਮੱਨ** *s. m.* (M.) The headman of a *Halará* or association of cultivators (*Dáman*).

**SARDÁR ਸਰਦਾਰ** *s. m.* A chief, a headman; the bearer in a European household.

**SARDÁRÍ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Chieftainship, headship.

**SARDÁRNÍ ਸਰਦਾਰਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a chief, a head woman; the wife of a bearer.

**SARDHÁ ਸਰਧਾ** *s. f.* Faith, belief, confidence; grace; prosperity; desire, fondness; power, strength.

**SARDHÁLÚ ਸਰਧਾਲੂ** *a.* One who has faith.

**SARDÍ ਸਰਦੀ** *s. f.* A cold, the cold, coldness.

**SAREÍ ਸਰੇਈ** *s. f.* (Pot.) See *Gajpípal* either in *Gaj* or *Pípal*.

**SARERÁ ਸਰੇਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Síl*.

**SARES ਸਰੇਸ**  
**SARESH ਸਰੇਸ਼** *s. f.* Glue.

**SARESÁ ਸਰੇਸਾ** *s. f.* (M.) A disease of crops.

**SAREST ਸਰੇਸਟ** } *a.* Corruption of  
**SARESHT ਸਰੇਸ਼ਟ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Sharesht*. Great, excellent, superior.

**SAREURÁ ਸਰੇਉਰਾ** } *s. m.* The same  
**SAREWARÁ ਸਰੇਵਰਾ** } as *Jaiṅí*; a  
*Jaiṅ* devotee who wears a cloth over his lips, to avoid the inhalation of animalculæ; the name of a bird.

**SARFÁ ਸਰਫਾ** *s. m.* A niggardly economy; an undue frugality.

**SARAFRÁJ ਸਰਫਰਾਜ** *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sarafráz*. Exalted, eminent, promoted; deflowering a prostitute; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ*.

**SARFRÁJÍ ਸਰਫਰਾਜੀ** *s. f.* Exaltation, promotion.

**SARGAHÍ ਸਰਗਹੀ** *s. f.* See *Sarghí*.

**SARGAM ਸਰਗਮ** *s. m. f.* The seven sounds of an octave, the gamut.

**SARGARRÁ ਸਰਗਰਾ** *s. f.* See *Khawí*, *Pannhí*.

**SARGASHT ਸਰਗਸ਼ਟ** } *s. m.* A thing  
**SARGAST ਸਰਗਸਤ** } formed of  
paper somewhat like an umbrella, and turned over the head of a bridegroom in the marriage ceremony.

**SARGAT ਸਰਗਤ** *s. f.* (M.) The upper and horizontal wheel of a sugar-cane press.

SARGHÍ ਸਰਖੀ *s. f.* Food eaten by Muhammadans, before dawn during the fast of *Ramzán*:—*sarghlwelá*, *s. m.* Very early morning.

SARH ਸੜ੍ਹ *a. (M.)* Obstinate (used of animals.)

SÁRHÁ ਸਾਰਹਾ *s. m. (M.)* The season of autumnal malarious fever very common in the parts inundated by the annual rising of the rivers:—*sárhá dí rutt, ná chhán bháñwe ná dhupp*. In the *Sárhá* season neither shade nor sunshine pleases.—Prov.

SARHÁÑÁ ਸਰਹਾਣਾ *s. m.* The head of a bed, or a tomb; a pillow.

SARHÁNDÍ ਸਰਹਾਂਦੀ } *s. f.* The  
SARHÁUNDÍ ਸਰਹਾਉਂਦੀ } head of a  
bedstead, or of a tomb.

SÁRHÍ ਸਾੜੀ *s. f.* A cloth with a red border, worn round the waist by Hindu and Parsi women; *i. q.* *Sáharí*.

SARHIUN ਸਰਹਿਉਂ *s. f. (M.)* See *Sarhon*.

SARHON ਸਰਹੋਂ *s. m.* The seed of a species of mustard (*Brassica campestris*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) grown as a cold weather field crop in the plains. When young it is eaten as a pot-herb, but it is chiefly grown for the bland oil extracted from its seeds, which is burned and is also used in cooking;—*sarhon akkhán agge phulláí, v. a.* To suffer from hallucinations, to become suddenly blind, as in fainting:—*janglí sarhon*, *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Kháb kalán*:—*kálí sarhon*, *s. f.* A plant (*Brassica Eruca*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) very extensively cultivated especially in the more arid parts of the Province for the sake of its bitter oil, which is burned. It is generally raised in the cold weather. The

young shoots are used as a pot-herb, as in France.

SARÍ ਸਰੀ *a.* Straight like an arrow (used of the branch of a tree);—*s. f.* A bar of iron; the lash of a whip; a thin leather thong.

SÁRÍ ਸਾਰੀ *a.* Dim, of *Sárá*;—*s. m. (Pot.)* See *Mandátá*.

SÁRÍ ਸਾਰੀ *s. m.* The grafted apricot *Armeniaca vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

SARÍÁN ਸਰਿਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* Rice.

SARÍÁHAN ਸੜਿਆਹਨ } *s. f.* A  
SARÍÁHAN ਸੜਿਆਹਣ } noisome  
SARÍÁNDH ਸੜਿਆਂਧ } smell.

SARÍÁRÁ ਸਰਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* See *Síl*.

SARÍAT ਸਰੀਅਤ *s. f.* See *Sharíat*.

SARÍH ਸਰੀਹ *ad.* Before, in presence of, openly, plainly, apparently.

SARÍHAN ਸਰੀਹਨ *ad.* Before, openly, plainly.

SARÍHÁN ਸੜਿਹਾਣ *s. f.* A bad odour or smell.

SARÍHIN ਸਰੀਹਿੰ *s. m.* See *Sarínk*.

SARÍK ਸਰੀਕ *s. m.* See *Sharík*.

SARÍKÁ ਸਰੀਕਾ } *s. m.* See  
SARÍKAT ਸਰੀਕਤ } *Sharíká*.

SARÍKANÍ मरीकली *s. f.* See *Sharikaí*.

SARÍN मरीन *s. m.* A division of *Khatti* caste.

SARÍNÁ मरीटा *s. m.* The grain given by farmers to the *Chamiárs*, inhabiting their villages, in compensation for the menial services occasionally exacted of them; the rent of land; a *gudám* of grain.

SARÍNDIGÁ मरीदिगा *s. m.* See *Sanná*.

SARÍNDH मरींय *ad.* Before, openly, plainly,

SARINGGÁ मरिंगा *s. m.* Corruption of *Sing*. An inferior sort of horn used for cupping.—*saringgá laggná, láungá, v. a.* To cup; to obtain a thing without previous design or intention; *i. q.* *Singgt*.

SARÍSH मरीश *s. m.* The siris tree (*Acacia speciosa*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*:—*chittí sarinh, s. m.* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*, Nat. Ord. *Cedrelaceae*:—*káli sarinh, s. m.* The same as *Sarish*.

SARÍNÍ मरीटी *s. f.* Sweetmeat, a votive offering presented to a patron saint.

SARÍR मरीर *s. m.* The body; *i. q.* *Sharir*.

SARISHT मरिषट } *s. f.* The crea-  
SARIST मरिमट } tion, the world;  
nature

SARISTÁ मरिमडा *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sarishtah*. A

thread, a series, connection, affinity; a rule, order, custom:—*saristedár, s. m.* A public officer whose business it is to keep the records of a Court, to read petitions; a head clerk:—*saristedári, s. f.* The office of a *Saristedár*; relatives, (a corruption of *Rishtedári*).

SARJÁNÁ मरजाटा *v. n.* See *Sarjád*.

SARJANHÁR मरनहार } *s. m.*  
SARJANHÁR मरनहार } The  
Creator.

SARK मरक *s. f.* Moving, motion; the rope with which a bird net is sprung.

SARK मरक *s. m.* A made road, a high way; a rod, a stick; a pain in the bones:—*sark, sark karná, v. n.* To ache (the bones):—*sark sark jándá, v. n.* To go forward on the high road.

SARKÁ मरका *s. m.* Moving, motion; the same as *Sarkanđá, Sarkaré* which see:—*sarká honá, v. n.* To move, to start up, to march as an army:—*sarká karná, v. a.* To put in motion, to start, to march, to move.

SÁRKÁ मारका *s. m.* A large bird of the *Maiqá* species.

SARKADHÁ मरकधा *a.* Exalted, eminent, principal; a leader, one at the head of affairs.

SARKANDÁ मरकंडा *s. m.* The *Sachharum sara*, the flower stalk of the *muhj* grass; *i. q.* *(arabá gandá, also see Sarkará*.

SARKAPP मरकप्प *s. m.* (*lit.* a decapitator.) A title by which a certain ancient king is commonly known, on account of his decapitating habits. He was conquered by Raja Rasalu.

**SARKAR ਸਰਕਾਰ** *s. m.* The king's Court, Government, the head of a civil administration, the commonwealth; the proprietor of an establishment; the title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; *met.* a one-eyed man (as Maharaja Ranjit Singh was) *sarkār angrejī, s. m.* The English Government:—*sarkāre darbāre chaphṇā, v. n.* To sue or complain in a law court:—*sarkār wichch andhār, sādḥ kūrā chor sachār.* There is blindness on Government; the virtuous is (considered) a liar, and the thief a true man.—Prov. used of judicial blindness.

**SARKARĀ ਸਰਕਰਾ** *s. m.* The stems of *Saccharum sara*, the grass and leaves of *S. munja*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*. The *Saccharum spontaneum*.

**SARKARĪ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ** *a.* Belonging to the *Sarkār*:—*sarkārī ādmī, sarkārī naukar, s. m.* A Government servant:—*sarkārī daftar, s. m.* Public Office:—*sarkārī māl, s. m.* Public property:—*sarkārī makān, s. m.* A public building:—*sarkārī naukrī, s. f.* A Government service.

**SARKARDĀ ਸਰਕਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A great man, a chief; one of the aristocracy, a military commander; a steward; an attorney.

**SARKĀUNĀ ਸਰਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To remove, to put out of the way, to draw.

**SARKNĀ ਸਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To remove, to get out of the way.

**SARKNĀ ਸੜਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To be vexed, to envy; to go fast.

**SARKRĀ ਸੜਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A reed, the *Saccharum munja* from the straw of which *sirkā* and *munj* are made; a crab.

**SARLŪ. ਸਰਲੂ** *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Saral*.

**SARN ਸਰਨ** *s. f.* See *Sharn*.

**SARMĀKAL ਸਰਮਾਕਲ** } *a.* See  
**SARMĀŪ ਮਰਸਾਉ** } *Sharmākal,*  
*Sharmāū.*

**SARMĀUNĀ ਸਰਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Sharmāunā.*

**SARMINDĀ ਸਰਮਿੰਦਾ** *a.* See *Sharminḍā.*

**SARMINDGĪ ਸਰਮਿੰਦਗੀ** *s. f.* See *Sharminḍgī.*

**SARMOKUSARMĪ ਸਰਮੋਕੁਸਰਮੀ** *s. f.* See *Sharmkusharmī* in *Sharm*.

**SARNĀ ਸਰਨਾ** *a.* Naturally weak in one leg (cattle);—*s. f.* Senna;—*v. n.* To be performed, to issue, to come to a conclusion, to suffice, to be equal, to be completed; to pass wind.

**SĀRNĀ ਸਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To do, to make, to finish, to repair, to fill up, to make to suffice.

**SARNĀ ਸੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To rot, to decay; to become putrid, to ferment, to be burned, to be consumed; to be envious, to be jealous.

**SĀRNĀ ਸਾੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To burn, to kindle, to rot; to annoy, to abuse.

**SARNĀH ਸਰਨਾਹ** } *s. f.* The in-  
**SARNĀHĪ ਸਰਨਾਹੀ** } flated skin of an  
**SARNĀÍ ਸਰਨਾਈ** } animal, used as

a buoy to ferry passengers across a river, commonly employed on the *Bids* and *Sutlej* before their egress from the mountains.

SARNÁICHÍ ਸਰਨਾਇਚੀ *s. f.* A clarion player.

SARNÁMÁ ਸਰਨਾਮਾ *s. m.* The address of a person written on an envelope.

SARNÁTÁ ਸਰਨਾਟਾ *s. m.* A sharp report, a shrill sound;—*sarnátá bharaḍ*, *v. a.* To fill the air with noise, as in the flight of birds.

SARNGAR ਸਰਨਗਰ *s. m.* See *Pattí Kashmíri* in *Pattí*.

SARO ਸਰੋ *s. m.* See *Májúphal*.

SAROÁ ਸਰੋਆ *s. m.* A wooden hand used to pour *ghee* on the fire, in the *Hom* sacrifice.

SAROD ਸਰੋਦ *s. m.* Singing, a song, melody.

SAROF ਸਰੋਫ *a. (M.)* Solid (opposed to *Pollá*.)

SAROHÍ ਸਰੋਹੀ *s. f.* A kind of sound.

SAROPÁ ਸਰੋਪਾ *s. m.* See *Siropá*.

SAROSAR ਸਰੋਸਰ *s. m.* Entirely. See *Sirosar*.

SAROTÁ ਸਰੋਤਾ *s. m.* A hearer, an audience, one who listens to sacred stories. See *Sarautá*.

SAROWAR ਸਰੋਵਰ *s. m.* Ocean, pond, lake.

SARP ਸਰਪ *s. m.* A serpent, a snake.

SARPÁ ਸਰਪਾ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sarápá*, a dress of honour. A fee paid to a landowner for leave to sink a well.

SARPAINCH ਸਰਪੈਂਚ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sarpanch*. An arbitrator; a head of two munsiffs; (*M.*) the manager of a canal. On each canal two or more *sarpainchs* are appointed by the irrigating proprietors to look after their interests. They are remunerated by being absolved from furnishing a portion of their quota of labour. The word is specially used in *Muzaffargarh*.

SARPANRÁ ਸਰਪਨਰਾ *s. m.* See *Sarphonká*; see also *Salyará*.

SARPAT ਸਰਪਟ *s. f.* Galloping, a gallop:—*sarpat deḥí*, *v. a.* To gallop a horse, to cause to gallop.

SARPAT ਸਰਪਤ *s. f.* The same as *Sar*, *Sarkará* which see.

SARPATKÁ ਸਰਪਟਕਾ *s. m.* See *Sarphonká*.

SARPECH ਸਰਪੇਚ *s. m.* A silver lace ornament attached to a turban.

SARPHONKÁ ਸਰਫੋਂਕਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Tephrosia purpurea*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) which is not uncommon in the plains from Delhi as far as the Jhelum, and in the Salt Range. In *Haryana* the twigs are used for making baskets. The plant is considered depurative and cordial and in some places an infusion of the seeds is considered cooling; *i. g.* *Bánsá*.

SARPOS ਸਰਪੋਸ } *s. m.* A cover, a  
SARPOSH ਸਰਪੋਸ } lid; a round dish  
with high sides and cover.

SARRÁFÍ ਸੱਰਾਫੀ *s. f. (M.)* A tax levied at different rates and was supposed to defray the cost of testing the money paid as revenue.

SARRAL ਸੱਰਲ *s. m.* A horse from 6 months to two years old.

SARRIN ਸੱਰਿਨ *s. m. (M.)* A white stone.

SARRÍ ਸੱਰੀ } *s. f.* The same as  
SARRI ਸੱਰਿ } *Sarhon, Sharwá* which  
see.

SARRIÁ ਸੱਰਿਆ *s. m.* The same as *Sharwá* which see.

SARR SARR KARNÁ ਸੱਰ ਸੱਰ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To whiz like an arrow flying through the air, to make a noise like the creeping of a snake.

SARS ਸਰਸ *a.* More, abundant; good, —*barse Mágh, sarse bhág.* If it rain in *Mágh*, (it is) exceeding good fortune.—*Prov.*

SARSÁ ਸਰਸਾ *a.* More, abundant, best, prime;—*s. m.* A kind of spoon used by confectioners; the name of a canal; the name of a city.

SARSÁHÍ ਸਰਸਾਹੀ *s. m.* The 6th part of a seer. See *Sirsáhi*.

SARSÁÍ ਸਰਸਾਈ *s. f.* Plenty, abundance. See also *Sarsáhi*.

SARSÁM ਸਰਸਾਮ *s. m.* Fainting induced by excessive heat, delirium, phrenzy, a tumour or inflammation of the brain.

SARSARÁṬ ਸੜਸੜਾਟ *s. f.* The sound caused by roasting of meat.

SARSARÁUNÁ ਸੜਸੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make a noise like that of meat roasting; to be vexed in mind; to envy.

SÁRSATṬNÁ ਸਾੜਸੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* See *Sáruá*.

SARSON ਸਰਸੋਂ *s. f.* See *Sarhon*.

SART ਸਰਤ *s. f.* See *Shart*.

SARTÁUNÁ ਸਰਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To divide, to dispose of, to distribute.

SARTNÁ ਸਰਤਣਾ *v. a.* To be disposed of, to be divided, to be distributed.

SARÚ ਸਰੂ *s. m.* The fir tree; the cupressus *Sempervirens*.

SARU ਸਰੂ } *s. m. (M.)* One who is  
SARÚ ਸਰੂ } vexed in mind, an en-  
vious, jealous person.

SÁRÚ ਸਾੜੂ *s. m. (M.)* Burning.

SARUNGÁ ਸਰੰਗਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Phytolacca decandra*, Nat. Ord. *Phytolaccaceae*) not uncommon in the Punjab Himalayas. The fruit is said to be occasionally eaten, and is stated to produce cerebral symptoms. The leaves are in some places eaten as a vegetable in curries.

SARÚP ਸਰੂਪ *s. m.* Shape, appearance, form; a handsome form or figure, beauty:—*sarúp dhá'udá, v. n. met.* To be lean and weak; to depose one:—*rúpsarup, a.* Beautiful.

SARÚR ਸਰੂਰ *s. f.* Pleasure, joy, cheerfulness.

SARÚR ਸਰੂਰ *s. m.* A name given to a short reed.

SARÚRÁ ਸਰੂਰਾ *s. m.* See *Dhák, Páls.*

SARÚT ਸਰੂਤ *s. m.* The same as *Sar* which see.

SARW ਸਰਵ *s. m.* See *Sarś.*

SARWAGG ਸਰਵੱਗ *a.* See *Sarbagg*:—*sarwaggtáí, s. f.* See *Sarbaggt.*

SARWAGGÍ ਸਰਵੱਗੀ *a. s. m.* See *Sarbaggt.*

SARWÁH ਸਰਵਾਹ *s. f.* Headache.

SARWÁHR ਸਰਵਾਹੜ *s. m.* A kind of reed.

SARWÁKADD ਸਰਵਾਕੱਦ *a.* Of a tall stature.

SARWÁLÍ ਸਰਵਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* Hard soil.

SARWÁLÍ ਸਰਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A field weed (*Celosia argentea*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceae*) abundant in the Panjab plains and occasionally in the Panjab Himalaya. It is used as a pot-herb in times of scarcity. The seeds are used medicinally.

SARWAN ਸਰਵਨ } *a.* Able, worthy,  
SARWAN ਸਰਵਣ } brave, affectionate;  
generous, liberal, sympathising:—*sarwan bharé, s. m.* An able and affectionate brother.

SARWÁN ਸਰਵਾਣ *s. m.* A camel driver.

SARWÁNANÍ ਸਰਵਾਣਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a camel driver.

SARWÁNÍ ਸਰਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* Camel driving.

SARWÁRNÁ ਸਰਵਾਰਨਾ *s. m.* Giving alms to the *lāggís*, moving money round the head of a bride and bridegroom.

SARWAR ਸਰਵਰ *s. m.* (*lit.* ocean.) Lake:—*Sakhi sarwar, s. m.* A title of the *Pír* of *Nagáhá* and *Dhaukal*.

SAS ਸਸ *s. m.* The moon.

SÁS ਸਾਸ *s. m.* Breath; see *Sáś.*

SASÁ ਸਸਾ *s. m.* A hare.

SÁSÁN ਸਾਸਨ *s. m. (K.)* Rent free gift to an individual.

SASDIL ਸਸਦਿਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shashdil*. Sorrowful, anxious; *c. w. hongé.*

SASÍAR ਸਸੀਅਰ *s. m.* The moon.

SASKANÁ ਸਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To breath with difficulty, to gasp.

SASNÁ ਸਸਣਾ *v. a.* To accept, to submit to, to tolerate.

SASS ਸੱਸ *s. f.* A mother-in-law.

SASSÁ ਸੱਸਾ *s. m.* A lamb; the name of the 4th letter (ਸ) of the Gurmukhi Alphabet.



**SASSÍ सॅसी** *s. f.* A ewe lamb; the name of a celebrated woman, in the city of Bhambhora in Bilochistan, who was enamoured of *Punnún*:—*Sassi Punnún*, *s. f. m.* The name of a book relating the love-story of *Sassi* and *Punnún* in poetry.

**SASSÚ सॅसु** *s. f.* A mother-in-law.

**SAST ससत** *s. m.* Cheapness; abundance of the necessities of life:—*sast mullá*, *a.* Low-priced, cheap.

**SASTÁ ससता** *a.* Cheap.

**SASTÁÍ ससताई** *s. f.* Stopping.

**SASTÁ JÁNÁ ससता ज़ाटा** *v. n.* See *Sastáuná*.

**SASATR ससतर** *s. m.* See *Shastar*.

**SÁSTAR सामस्** *s. m.* A *Shástar*. See *Shástar*.

**SÁSTARÍ सामसतरी** } *s. s.* See *Shástari*.  
**SÁSTRÍ सामस्री** }

**SASTÁUNÁ ससताउना** *v. a.* To stop, to rest.

**SASUR ससुर** *s. m.* A father-in-law.

**SAT सत** *a.* Seven (used in comp.; *i. q.* *Satt*); true, right, actual;—*s. m.* Truth, righteousness, good faith, virtue; conjugal fidelity; power, strength, essence, juice, spirit; resolution (generally used in comp.):—*sat saidá*, *a.* Composed of seven hundred threads, (indicating the texture); valued at seven hundred rupees; composed of seven hundred rupees:—*sat bachān*, *ad.* (*lit.* a true word.) True, good, well said;—*intj.* Quite true! how true!—*sat bachnád*, *s. m.* One who concurs with every one and especially

with one in authority on every possible subject:—*sat balon*, *s. f.* A plant (*Polygonum Nepalense*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) common in the Panjab Himalaya. In Kangra the leaves are applied to swellings:—*sat birojá*, *s. m.* See *Birojá*:—*sat barg*, *s. m.* The name of a flower:—*sat bargi*, *s. f.* A large prickly shrub, (*Caragana tragacanthoides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*):—*sat gilo*, *s. m.* An extract of *gilo* (*Tinospora cordifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*). The extract is esteemed as tonic and febrifuge in native pharmacy:—*sat gurú*, *a.* Seven fold:—*sat gurú*, *s. m.* The true teacher; God:—*sat híg*, *a.* Without credit:—*sat jug*, *s. m.* The Golden Age, the first of four ages according to Hindu belief, being the age of righteousness comprising 1,128,000 years of mortals:—*sat jugí*, *s. m.* One who lived in the golden age, a righteous person:—*sat karam*, *s. m.* A good work, a virtuous or holy act:—*sat karmān*, *sat karmí*, *s. m. f.* A virtuous person:—*sat kár*, *s. m.* A good act (as piety); hospitality:—*sat khasmí*, *s. f.* A woman who has had seven husbands:—*sat lará*, *s. m.* Seven fold, of seven strings or rows:—*sat lok*, *s. m.* The world of *Brahm*, heaven, true and upright people:—*sat máhān*, *a.* Of a period of seven months:—*sat máhān báluk*, *s. m.* A seven month's child (*in utero*):—*sat nám*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the true name.) The initiatory word given by Ram Singh Kuka to his disciples:—*sat námi*, *sat námiá*, *s. m.* A class of Hindu devotees:—*satnájá*, *s. m.* A mixture of seven kinds of grain bestowed on a caste of people called *Dakaut* at certain seasons, for the benefit of a person who is supposed to be under some evil planetary influence, the grain being equal in weight to the body of the person:—*sat puttá*, *a.* Having seven sons:—*sat sai*, *s. f.* Cloth of seven hundred threads' width (a term denoting its quality):—*sat sang*, *sat sangat*, *s. m. f.* True fellowship, genuine society; association with sages or good men:—*sat sangí*, *s. m.* One who associates with sages or good men:—*sat saṭṭh*, *a.* Sixty-seven:—*sat wádí*, *sat bádí*, *s. m.* A truthful person; a philosopher.

SÁTÁ ਸਤਾ *s. m.* The number seven, the figure 7; a period of seven days, a week; an iron instrument with which a jingling noise is made, used by a person called *Bhagat*, when collecting alms.

SATÁBÍ ਸਤਾਬੀ *s. f. a., ad.* See *Shatábí*.

SATÁHAṬ ਸਤਾਹਟ *a.* Seventy-seven.

SATÁHAṬÁ ਸਤਾਹਟਾ *a.* The year 67.

SATÁHRÁ ਸਤਾਹਰਾ } *s. f.* A shoe  
SATÁHRÍ ਸਤਾਹਰੀ } 17 fingers  
in length.

SATÁHSÍÁ ਸਤਾਹਸੀਆ *s. m.* The year 87.

SATÁHSÍWÁN ਸਤਾਹਸੀਵਾਂ *a.* Eighty-seven.

SATÁÍ ਸਤਾਈ *a.* Twenty-seven.

SATÁÍÁN ਸਤਾਈਆਂ } *a.* The num-  
SATÁHÍÁN ਸਤਾਹੀਆਂ } ber 27.

SATAK ਸਤਕ *s. f.* The worm of a *huggá*; flight, separation :—*satak paṭak*, *s. m. f.* Hurry and confusion, ambiguity, recklessness.

SÁTAK ਸਾਤਕ *a.* Spontaneous, sincere, relating to or proceeding from the quality of *Sat*.

SATÁKÁ ਸਟਾਕਾ *s. m.* Haste, quickness; the sound of blows :—*saṭáks náí*, *ad.* Quickly.

SATAKNÁ ਸਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To flee, to be separated; to envy.

SATAN ਸਟਨ *v. a. (M.)* To throw, to cast :—*jimín sunj saṭan*. To throw land out of cultivation.

SATÁN ਸਤਾਨ *s. m.* See *Shatán*.

SATÁNÍ ਸਤਾਨੀ *s. f.* See *Shatání*.

SATÁNMA ਸਤਾਨਮਾ } *a.* The year 97.  
SATÁNWÁ ਸਤਾਨਵਾ }

SATÁNMAN ਸਤਾਨਮਾਂ }  
SATÁNWÁN ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ } *a.* Ninety-  
SATÁNMEŃ ਸਤਾਨਮੇਂ } seven.  
SATÁNWEN ਸਤਾਨਵੇਂ }

SATÁNÁ ਸਤਾਣਾ *v. a.* To vex, to tease. See *Satáuná*.

SATÁR ਸਤਾਰ *s. f.* A kind of guitar with three strings. There are generally five to seven wires or 4 to 9 wires.

SATÁRÁN ਸਤਾਰਾਂ *a.* Seventeen.

SATÁRÍÁ ਸਤਾਰੀਆ } *s. m.* One who  
SATÁRYÁ ਸਤਾਰਯਾ } plays on the  
*Satár*.

SATAR PAṬAR ਸਟਰ ਪਟਰ *s. m.* Hurry and confusion, ambiguity, recklessness, trifling talk or business.

SATARÍ PAṬARÍ ਸਟਰੀ ਪਟਰੀ *s. f.* One who speaks or acts in a hurried, confused, unreliable manner.

SATATTAR ਸਤੱਤਰ *a.* Seventy-seven.

SATATTARÁ ਸਤੱਤਰਾ *s. m.* The year 77; a coin of that year.

SATATTARIAÁ ਸਤੱਤਰਿਆ *a.* Of seventy-seven years old.

SATÁUNÁ ਸਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To vex, to tease, to persecute.

SATAUNÁ ਸਤੋਣਾ *a.* Seven fold.

SATÁUNÁ ਸਟਾਉਣਾ *a.* To cause to cast or throw.

STÁWAR ਸਤਾਵਰ *s. f.* See *Sitáwar*.

SATÁWÍ ਸਤਾਵੀ *a.* Twenty-seven.

SÁTH ਸਾਥ *s. m.* Society, association, companionship;—*prep.* With, together, along with :—*sáth deṇá, v. a.* To join, to help, to co-operate with, to support; to take one's side, to espouse one's cause :—*sáth karná, v. a.* To accompany :—*sáth nabháuná, pálná, v. n.* To accompany, to cultivate friendship and companionship :—*sáth rahiná, v. n.* To live with, to dwell together; *met.* to cohabit with, to live together as a man and wife.

SATH ਸਥ *s. m.* (K.) The share of grain taken from a cultivator by the State or landlord.

SATHÁÍ ਸਥਾਈ *s. f.* See *Sathwáí*.

SATHAL ਸਥਲ *s. f.* (M.) The thigh:—*dpáí sathal nangí karní thindí hai.* This is to lay bare one's own thigh.—Prov. This is to dishonour oneself.

SÁTHAN ਸਾਥਣ *s. f.* } A companion,  
SÁTHÍ ਸਾਥੀ *s. m.* } a friend; a follower.

SATHATTAR ਸਤਹੱਤਰ *a.* Seventy-seven.

SATHATTRÁ ਸਤਹੱਤਰਾ *s. m.* The year 77; a coin of that year.

SATHÁUNÁ ਸਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined.

SÁTHÍ ਸਾਥੀ *s. f.* See *Satthí*:—*sáthí pakke satthín dinín, sau din pakke juár; chiná khetí wáhiye, tabbar bhúkhá ná mār.* *Sáthí* ripens in sixty days, *juár* in a hundred days; if you cultivate *Chiná*, your family will not die of starvation.—Prov.

SATHOÍ ਸਥੋਈ *s. m.* (K.) A man who appraises the *Sath*, or landlord's share of grain.

SATHRÁ ਸਥਰਾ *s. m.* (M.) An inferior kind of rice that ripens in sixty days.

SATHRÍ ਸਥਰੀ *s. f.* (M.) A plant of the *Brassica* order grown as a cold weather crop for its seeds, of which oil is made, so named because it ripens in sixty days.

SATHWÁÍ ਸਥਵਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for putting a piece of weaving into a loom.

SATHWÁUNÁ ਸਠਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to join or unite, to put a web into a loom.

SATI ਸਤਿ *s. m.* Extract, spirit, essence (see also *Gilo*);—*a.* True;—*ad.* Truly.

SATÍ ਸਤੀ *s. f.* A widow who burnt herself with the corpse of her husband;—*a.* Chaste, virtuous, constant; *c. w.* *hon'd.*

SATÍR ਸਤੀਰ *s. m.* } A beam, a  
SATÍRÍ ਸਤੀਰੀ *s. f.* } rafter.

SATMÁN ਸਤਮਾਂ *a.* The seventh.

SATMANÁ ਸਤਮਣਾ *a.* At the rate of seven maunds for a rupee.

SATMÍ ਸਤਮੀ *s. f.* The seventh day of the lunar month.

SATNÁ ਸਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be persecuted, to be vexed, to be teased.

SATOGUN ਸਤੋਗੁਣ *s. m.* The attributes of goodness, piety.

SATRANJ ਸਤਰੰਜ *s. m.* Chess:—*satranj báj*, *s. m.* A chess player;—*satranj bájí*, *s. f.* Chess playing. See *Shatranj*.

SATRANJÍ ਸਤਰੰਜੀ *s. m.* A kind of carpet, a rug.

SATRAWALÁ ਸਤਰਾਵਲਾ *s. m.* See *Minjri*, *Akásbel*.

SATRÚN ਸਤਰੂਨ *s. m.* See *Marghang*.

SATṬ ਸੱਟ *s. f.* A blow, a stroke; contusion;—*s. f. (M.)* A most deadly cattle disease. The symptoms are trembling, sweating, and the mouth open. The disease occurs at all seasons, there is no remedy, a couple of hours after the symptoms appear, the animal is as it were struck dead; hence the same *satṭ* meaning blow. It seems to be splenic apoplexy:—*satṭ patṭ*, *ad.* Quickly;—*s. m.* See *Safar pafar*:—*ddhí satṭ*, *laggi his*. He received a severe blow.

SATT ਸੱਤ *a.* Seven:—*s. m.* Truth, righteousness, virtue; the true God, the All-prevading Spirit;—*ad.* Truly. See *Sat*.

SATTÁ ਸੱਤਾ *s. m.* The figure 7, the number seven.

SATṬÁ BATṬÁ ਸੱਟਾ ਬੱਟਾ *s. m.* An interchange of relations in marriage, an exchange, barter.

SATṬANÁ ਸੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To cast, to throw, to pour.

SATTAR ਸੱਤਰ *a.* Seventy.

SATṬH ਸੱਠ *a.* Sixty;—*s. m.* Union, joining:—*satṭhwán*, *a.* Sixtieth.

SATṬH ਸੱਥ *s. f.* A place before the gate of a town or village where men and cattle congregate in the morning; the council of five, called *Pañcháyat*; a quarrel, a complaint; a suit:—*satṭh páund*, *v. a.* To sue before the *Pañchdít*.

SATṬHÁ ਸੱਠਾ *s. m.* The year 60.

SATTHAR ਸੱਥਰ *s. m.* A bed of straw; grain cut and spread out to dry; a custom which Hindus have of sleeping at least

thirteen days in the house of a relative who has just died :—*satthar dd chor, s. m.* One who steals from his companion (as from a man who sleeps on the same bed with him) :—*satthar pdund, v. a.* To spread out straw for a bed.

**SATTHÍ ਸੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A coarse kind of rice having a red skin; a market :—*satthí vāld, s. m.* One who is engaged in dealing in coarse cloths.

**SATTHNÁ ਸੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To join, to unite, to cause to adhere.

**SATTHNÍ ਸੱਠਣੀ** *s. f.* Uniting, joining, a knot in a weaver's warp.

**SATTHNÍ ਸੱਥਣੀ** *s. f.* Putting the cord into the weaver's warp.

**SATTHRÁ ਸੱਥਰਾ** *s. m.* An adze.

**SATTHRÍ ਸੱਥਰੀ** *s. f.* An armful of grass, straw, grain just cut; dim. of *Satthrd.*

**SATTHÍ ਸੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A market where dry goods are bartered, the price being fixed by a go-between.

**SATTIÁ ਸੱਤਿਆ** *s. m.* Truth, righteousness :—*sattid nās, s. m.* Entire destruction, annihilation, ruin :—*sattid-nāsas, sattid nās, s. m. f.* One totally destroyed; one worthy of destruction :—*sattid wāg, sattid māg, s. m.* One who speaks the truth, a righteous person.

**SATTR ਸੱਤ੍ਰ** *s. m.* An enemy.

**SATTRÁ BAHATTRÁ ਸੱਤ੍ਰਾ ਬਹੱਤ੍ਰਾ**  
**SATTRIÁ BAHATTRIÁ ਸੱਤ੍ਰਿਆ ਬਹੱਤ੍ਰਿਆ**  
*a. (lit. of the age of 70 or 72). Old, decrepit, dotting.*

**SATTRÚ ਸੱਤ੍ਰੁ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shattrú*. An enemy; see *Sattú*.

**SATTÚ ਸੱਤ੍ਰੁ** *s. m.* Parched grain reduced to meal, and eaten in the form of paste.

**SÁṬÚ ਸਾਟੂ** *s. m.* A paramour; (M.) a casting net; a disease of cattle, apparently a kind of paralysis :—*sátú jál, s. m.* A cast of a net :—*sátú powl.* May paralysis befall you !—Imprecation.

**SATÚNGRÁ ਸਤ੍ਰੰਗੜਾ** *s. m.* A little devil; i. q. *Shatúngrá*.

**SATÚT ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shahtút*. Mulberry. See *Shatút*.

**SATÚTÁ ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤਾ** *s. m.* Invention, fancy.

**SATÚTÍÁN ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤੀਆਂ** *s. f. pl.* A small kind of mulberry.

**SATWÁHAK ਸਤਵਾਹਕ** *s. m. (K.)* A man excused from heavy *begár*, but bound to carry messages.

**SATWÁHÁN ਸਤਵਾਹਾਂ** *a.* Of a period of seven months; i. q. *satmáhán* in *Sat*.

**SATWÁN ਸਤਵਾਂ** *a.* The seventh;—*s. m. (M.)* A kind of net.

**SATWANJJÁ ਸਤਵੰਜਾ** *a.* Fifty seven.

**SAU ਸੌ** *v. n.* Imperf. 3rd Person, pl. Were;—*a.* One hundred :—*sau guṇḍ, a.* A hundred fold :—*sau ku, a.* About a hundred.

**SAÚ माँ** *a.* Tractable; free, not slavish;—*s. m.* A respectable person; an intelligent, clever man; the friend of a bridegroom who attends as a guest at a wedding, a member of a wedding party; a person at the head of a nation.

**SAUCHAL मैचल** *s. f.* See *Sauchal*.

**SAUCHET मैचेत** *a.* See *Suchet*.

**SAUCHÍ मैची** *s. f.* See *Sauchí*.

**SAUDÁ मैदा** } *s. m.* Trade, traffic,  
**SAUDDÁ मैँदा** } goods, wares:—*sauddá*  
*bandúgá, karná, v. a.* To strike or settle  
a bargain:—*sauddá honá, hojéúgá, v. n.*  
To be settled (a bargain):—*sauddá patúgá,*  
*v. n.* To be struck (a bargain):—*sauddá*  
*patúgá, s. m.* Merchandize, articles of  
traffic:—*sauddá sulf, s. m.* Traffic, barter,  
bargain.

**SAUDÁ मैँदा** *s. m.* Madness, insanity;  
*i. q. Suddá.*

**SAUDÁGAR मैँदागर** *s. m.* A merchant,  
a trader.

**SAUDÁGARÍ मैँदागरी** *s. f.* Traffic,  
trade, the occupation of a merchant.

**SAUDÁGARNÍ मैँदागरनी** *s. f.* The  
wife of a merchant, a merchant.

**SAUDÁRÁ मैँदारा** *s. m. (M.)* An  
inflated skin used for crossing streams.

**SAUGAND मैँगँद** *s. f.* An oath.

**SAUGÍ माँगी** } *s. f.* A small green  
**SAUGÍ मैँगी** } raisin; neighbourhood.

**SAUHAR मैँह** *s. f.* The sack-cloth in  
which the top of a tent is wrapped:  
—*sauhar salidá, s. m.* Sack-cloth, a  
hempen bag or sack; apparatus, fur-  
niture:—*sauhar láungá, márná, v. a.* To  
wash clothes by beating them on stones  
or planks.

**SAUHEN मैँहे** *prep.* In front of, before,  
opposite to.

**SAUHRÁ मैँहरा** *s. m.* A father-in-law;  
*met.* a wretch, a simpleton:—*sauhre dá,*  
*s. m.* A son of my father-in-law (abu-  
sive).

**SAUHRÍ मैँहरी** *s. f.* A mother-in-law;  
*met.* a simpleton:—*sauhrí dá.* A son of  
my mother-in-law (abusive).

**SAUHUN मैँहु** *s. f.* An oath.

**SAUJGAR मैँजगर** *a.* Profitable, ad-  
vantageous.

**SAUJNÁ मैँजना** *v. a.* To be profitable.

**SÁUKÁ माँका** *s. m.* A distant relative,  
a half blood relation.

**SAUKAN मैँकन** *s. f.* A co-wife, *i. e.*,  
when a man has two wives, each is a  
*saukan* to the other;—(*M.*) One who lives  
on the bank of rivers and in sandy desert:  
—*saukan pugá, s. m.* The relation to  
each other of the different wives of the  
same husband.

**SAUKH मैँख** *s. m.* Facility, ease.

**SAUKHÁ मैँखा** } *a.* Easy, not diff-  
**SAUKKHÁ मैँखा** } cult, gentle; (*M.*)  
well off, in good circumstances:—*ishá*

*dā rāh saukhā nahīn, lāwān saukhā te pālān aukhā hai.* The path of love is not easy, to make love is easy, to keep it is hard. —Prov. :—*saukhā maujā, s. m.* A village well off.

SAUL **सैल** } *s. f.* A kind of fish.  
SAUL **सलुल** }

SAULÁ **सैला** } *a.* Sallow, dark  
SAULÁ **सलुला** } complexioned.  
SAULÁ **सालुला** }

SAUMF **सैमफ** *s. f.* See *Sauṃf*.

SAUMFYÁ **सैमफया** *a.* Having the taste of aniseed (a mango.)

SAUMPNÁ **सैमपना** *s. f.* Committal, consigning, putting in charge;—*v. a.* To deliver over, to commit, to consign, to put in charge.

SAUN **सैण** *s. f.* Sleeping.

SAUN **साउण** } *s. m.* The name of the  
SAUN **सैण** } 5th Hindu month.

SAUNÁ **सैणा** *v. n.* To sleep; *met.* to die :—*Sussari, wāngūn saunā, v. n.* To sleep like *Sussari*; to die.

SAUNCHAL **सैचल** *s. m.* A particular kind of salt; a pot-herb (*sauṇchal dá ság.*)

SAUNCHÍ **सैची** *s. f.* A game which is very popular at fairs and merry meetings. It requires a large open space, in which the players assemble and form two rings. One man from the outer ring falls out, runs backwards and forwards,

and is chased by one from the inner ring, till he evades him and returns to his ring, or his opponent gives in, or he is caught, when the same game is taken up by another set. The man chased may strike his opponent in the chest or trip him up to prevent being caught.

SAUNF **सैण** *s. f.* Anise seed (*Pimpinella anisum*), the seed of sweet fennel; *Ane-thum fœniculum fœniculum vulgare*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) commonly cultivated in the Panjab plains as a pot-herb. Its seeds are considered carminative, and the root appears to be considered alterative and diuretic, it is given in anasarca and in colic.

SAUHEN **सैहे** *prep.* In front of, before, opposite to.

SAUNÍ **सैनी** *s. f.* Sleeping; the mode of sleeping.

SAUNÍ **साउनी** } *s. f.* The summer  
SAUNÍ **सैनी** } crop.

SAUNJÍ **सैजी** *s. f.* A small portion of ground cultivated as a meritorious act for female relatives, and for those who perform *sep.*

SAUNK **साउंक** *s. m.* Wild rice; *i. q.* *Sawāṅk.*

SAUNK **सैक** *s. m.* See *Shauk.*

SAUNKÁ **सैका** *s. m.* The name of a bird.

SAUNKÍ **सैकी** *a.* See *Shaukí.*

SAUNRNÁ **सैरना** *v. n.* See *Sáurná.*

SAUR मैत्र } *s. f.* Tightness,  
SAUR मउत्र } straitness, difficulty, a

pinch; a quilt (used where the Hissar District borders on Ferozepore):—*jitni pahunch bicharye, utni kije daur; utne padon pasdrye jitni lambi saur.* A man should undertake a race only as far as he can run, and so he should stretch his legs (only) to the length of his quilt.—Prov.

SAURÁ मैत्रा } *a.* Tight, narrow,  
SAURÁ मउत्रा } difficult, confined, sur-

rounded with difficulties:—*at jo kabar wichch jal chit, saur te chit mokli.* When existence has come into the tomb, what matter whether it be narrow or wide.—Prov.

SAURH मैत्रु *s. m. f.* A quilt, worn like a cloak—*saurh salitá, s. m.* Tent bags, bedding, &c., loaded on a camel in travelling.

SAURJÁNÁ मैरजाणा } *v. n.* To be  
SAURNÁ मैरणा } adjusted, or  
adorned, to be decorated; to be corrected, to be put in order; to be with young, to be curdled (milk).

SAUT मैत्र } *a.* The opposite of  
SAUT मउत्र } *Autrá.* Having off-  
SAUTAR मैत्रर } spring; having good  
SAUTÁ मैत्रा } and obedient child-  
SAUTRÁ मैत्रा } *ren:—sautpundá, a.*  
SAUTRÍ मैत्ररी } Blessed with issue.

SAWÁ मदा *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Sapád.* A quarter more than the number immediately following (as *sawá tann*).

SÁWÁ मादा *a.* Greyish, grey, green:—*jau sawe tá koí ná áwe, jau pakke tá milin sakke!* When the barley is green no

one comes, when the barely is ripe then relations call.—Prov.

SAWÁB मदाब *s. m.* Virtue, merit, reward of merit; the reward of virtue in a future life; a virtuous or religious act.

SAWÁD मदाद *s. m.* Relish, flavour, taste:—*sawád laggad, v. n.* To relish:—*sawád painád, v. n.* To acquire a taste for; to be addicted to; to take an interest in.

SAWÁDHÁN मदायान } *a.* Cautious,  
SÁWADHÁN मादयान } attentive; a  
term of benediction used by Brahmans as a salutation to inferior classes.

SAWÁDÍ मदादी *a.* Savoury, nice.

SAWÁH मदाह *s. f.* Ashes. See *Sudh.*

SÁWÁH मादाह *s. m. (M.)* *Kacchhá sawáh* and *pakká sawáh* terms used of Indigo at certain stages in the process of manufacture.

SAWÁÍ मदायी *s. f.* A fourth part additional; the long guy or rope attached to the top of a tent pole, and stretched out on the four sides to make it stand firm.

SAWÁÍ मदायी } *a.* More.  
SAWÁÍÁ मदायीआ }

SAWÁÍYÁ मदैयीजा } *s. m.* The  
SAWAYYÁ मदैजा } name of a  
verse in poetry. See *Suwayyá.*

SAWÁK मदाक *s. m.* See *Sawák.*

SÁWAL मादल *s. m.* See *Sicdlád.*



SAWAL मढल } *s. m.* A plant (*Po-*  
SAWĀL मढल } *tamogeton crispus*,

Nat. Ord. *Fulvialaceæ*) not uncommon in the Panjab plains. It is used in refining sugar here as elsewhere.

SAWĀLĪ मढली *s. m.* The same as *Rajāin, Jālā* which see.

SAWĀL मढल *s. m.* A question, a petition, a request.

SĀWALĀ माढला *a.* Of a dark complexion; *i. q.* *Sāulā*.

SAWĀLAN मढलल *s. f.* } A ques-  
SAWĀLĪ मढली *s. m.* } tion, a  
petitioner.

SAWALLĀ मढला *a.* Cheap; cheaper; (*M.*) straight, near.

SAWALLAN मढलल *v. n. (M.)* To confess:—*tai kunū nahin sawallā, main unū sawallēsān.* He won't confess for you; I will make him confess.—Prov.

SAWALLĀWAN मढलावन *v. n. (M.)* Causal of *Sawallān*, which see.

SAWALRĀ मढलरा *a.* Cheaper.

SĀWAN माढ *s. m.* The fifth month of the Hindus; the rainy season.

SĀWĀN माढा *a.* Worthy, respectable; equal, even;—*s. m.* The name of the Hindu festival which falls on every Sunday of the month *Sāwan*.

SAWĀNDRĪ मढांदरी *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sisā*. A neighbour.

SAWĀNGĪ मढांगी *s. m.* An actor, a mimic.

SĀWANĪ माढली *s. f.* The *Khartf*, or autumn harvest.

SAWĀNK मढांक *s. m.* The *Oplismenum frumentaceum*, and a wild variety *Panicum colonum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*. Wild rice used generally by Hindus on fast days especially on the *Ekādasi* the 11th day of the lunar increase and decrease.

SAWĀR मढार *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Aswār*. A rider, a mounted soldier;—*a.* Mounted, riding (on anything). See *Aswār*.

SAWĀRĪ मढारी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Aswārī*. Riding; a means of conveyance, as carriage, horse; the name of a musical mode, also of a certain song:—*sawārī lāunī, v. a.* To bring the *sawārī*.

SAWĀRNĀ मढारना *v. n.* To prepare, to adjust, to adorn.

SAWĀSAN मढामठ *s. f.* A woman devoted to her husband.

SAWATTAN मढाउन *s. f. (M.)* A disease of sheep. The symptoms are yellow eyes, suppression of urine, and constipation. It is a rare ailment and occurs about August and September. It is attributed to the use of new grass and hot water. Death commonly results. There is really no remedy, but goat's milk diluted with water, and sometimes butter are given; *i. q.* *Sawittal*.

SAWĀUNĀ मढाउना *v. a.* To aid an animal in bringing forth its young; to put to sleep; to cause to be sewed.

SAWAYYÁ मवैया *s. m.* The name of a measure in poetry; the name of a tone in music.

SAWEL मवेल } *s. f.* Morning,  
SAWELÁ मवेलá } dawn;—*a.* Ear-  
SAWER मवेर } ly; in good time.  
SAWERÁ मवेरá }

SAWELÁ मवेलá *a.* (*Pot.*) Good.

SAWELE मवेले } *ad.* Early in the  
SAWERE मवेरे } morning; soon.

SÁWÍ मादी *a.* Of a greyish colour; dim. of *Sáwá*;—*s. f.* An intoxicating drug (*bhang*.)

SÁWIL माविल *s. f.* (*M.*) Greenness, verdure, the first growth of the beard; (*Pot.*) a green scum that is formed on the surface of ponds and wells.

SAWITTAL मवितल *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Sawattal*.

SÁWRE मावरे *s. m. pl.* (*M.*) Jaundice; dim. of *Sáwá*.

SAWWAR मववर } *s. f.* (*M.*) A wadded  
SAWWIR मवविर } quilt.

SÁYÁ माया *s. m.* A shade, a shadow:—*sáyádár, a.* Shady.

SAYHAR मजहर *s. m.* A hare; *i. q.* *Sahíá*.

SAYYAD मयद *s. m.* A descendant of *Alí*, the son-in-law of Muhammad:—*sayyad ráhak te kalandar bhútar.* A

Sayyad the tenant and a *kalandar* the landlord.

SAYYÁN मयन *s. f.* Female friends or companions.

SAYYAR मयर *s. m.* (*M.*) A hare, a rabbit.

SAYYDÁNÍ मयदानी *s. f.* A female *Sayyad*.

SE मे *s. f.* A contribution levied by bards, *faqirs* and Brahmins;—*s. m.* An apple (*Pyrus Malus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) largely cultivated in Kashmir; (2) In the Salt Range the *Jand* or *Prosopis spici-gera*, *P. stephaniana*;—*v. n.* (*past plur.* of *Honá*) Were;—*pron.*—With, by, of (*sel-dom* used).

SEB मेब *s. m.* An apple: see *Se*.

SEBÁ मेबा } *s. m.* Witness; irri-  
SEBBÁ मेबा } gation by percolation,

moisture below the surface of the soil, the moisture in *baráñí* or torrent irrigated lands left after the surface has been dried. In the case of river lands the moisture occasioned by percolation from below; a rope of hemp by which the mouth of a hair cloth used for loading asses, oxen, mules, ponies is sewed.

SEBÁL मेवाल *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Shohál*. The name of an aquatic plant, the root of which is used as a bait for a fish.

SED मेद } *s. f.* Straightness;—*prep.*

SEDH मेय } Before, in front of:—  
*sedh bannhí, v. n.* To mark out a line:—*sedh dharí, rakkhí, v. n.* To keep in front:—*sedh dhar lainí, v. n.* To keep in front; to tell by guess:—*sedh kháná, s. m.* A privy.

SEH मेह *s. f.* A species of lizard; a porcupine; see also *Jand*, *Jandí*.

SEHRÁ मेहरा *a.* Feigned, ignorant, perverse.

SEHRÍ मेहरी *s. f.* A kind of bird.

SEÍ मेयी *pron.* That very; *i. q.* *Sol.*

SEIN मेष्ट *s. m. (M.)* A tree (*Pentaptera tomentosa*, Nat. Ord. *Combretaceæ*), it grows to a large size, and is found in the Siwalik tract, up to near the Rawi. Its wood is of fair quality, and is employed for ordinary purposes and for making charcoal;—(*M.*) A bean (*Tuba vulgaris*).

SEJ मेज } *f.* Corrupted from  
SEJRÍ मेजरी } the Sanskrit word  
*Shayá*. A bed, bedding; a bedstead:—  
*sejband*, *s. m.* A cord for fastening bedding to the bedstead:—*sej charhýá*, *v. n.* To go to bed.

SEK मेक *s. m.* Warming, toasting, fomentation;—(*M.*) See *Seh*.

SEKH मेख *s. m.* } See *Shekh*;  
SEKHNÍ मेखनी *s. f.* } (*M.*) See *Seh*;  
also *Sek*.

SEKHÍ मेखी *s. f.* See *Shekhí*.

SEKNÁ मेकना *v. a.* To warm, to toast, to foment.

SEL मेल *s. f.* A long spear.

SELÁ मेली *s. m.* A fine kind of muslin; a spear.

SELÁÍ मेलीयी *s. f. (M.)* A long iron needle for winding thread; *i. q.* *Sildí*.

SELÁN मेलान *s. f. pl.* Severe headache, severe pain in the temple of the head.

SELHÍ मेलुही } *s. f.* A thread or hair  
SELÍ मेली } necklace; a woollen rope  
used by *Suthrás* or *Bedís* or *faqírs*; (*M.*) the rope by which the rake is dragged; also a string fastening the drill to the *hal* and *janghí*.

SELKHARÍ मेलखरी *s. m.* A kind of medicine.

SELÚ मेलु *s. m.* A spearman; a spy.

SEM मेम *s. m.* A kind of bean (*Canavalia gladiata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) cultivated in gardens, for its unripe pod as well as its seed.

SEMBAL मेमबल *s. m.* See *Mochras*:—*sembal gōnd*, *músali sembal*, *s. m.* The same as *Sembal*.

SENDIL मेंडिल *s. m.* One whose nose runs:—*chholá dahmel*, *te laundá sendil*. Gram (grows well in) hard lumpy soil, and a boy (grows well), whose nose runs.—Prov.

SEMÍÁN मेमीआं *s. f. pl.* Vermicelli; *i. q.* *Sewián*.

SEN में *v. n.* (imper. 2nd pers. sing) Wast.

SEN मेन *s. f.* See *Maṭar*;—(*M.*) *Sailábá* lands irrigated by percolation from beneath; the fathers and mothers of a husband and wife are *sens* to one another.

SEND मेंद *s. m. (M.)* Ears found unthreshed at winnowing.

SENDHÁ मेंधा *s. m.* Rock salt.

SENDHÍ मेंधी *s. m.* Juice of wild date palm. (*Phoenix sylvestris*, Nat. Ord. *Palmae*.)

SENGÁ मेंगा *s. m.* } (*M.*) A com-  
SENGÍ मेंगी *s. f.* } panion, a con-  
temporary :—*bujh medá, bujhakká, tedá dp jedá, sengá.* Guess my riddle, your companion is as big as yourself.—Riddle. Answer : Shadow.

SENGHÁ मेंघा *s. m.* One who tells about buried treasures.

SENGRÁ मेंगरा *s. m.* See *Múli*; *i. q. Mungrá.*

SENÍ मेनी *s. f. (M.)* The relationship between two persons whose children are married to each other.

SENJÁ मेंजा *s. m.* Watering, irrigation.

SENJÍ मेंजी *s. f.* A plant (*Melilotus parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) extensively cultivated for fodder in parts of the Central Panjab, and said to be good for milk. It also occurs wild in the plains and hills:—*chitá senji, s. f. Melilotus Leucantha*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* occurs wild in several parts of the Panjab plains, it is said to produce swelling of the belly in cattle which eat it; the name of a weed which generally grows among wheat.

SENJNÁ मेंजना *s. m.* See *Sodnjá, Sohánjád.*

SENSAFÁÍ मेनसवाही *s. f.* See *Sabúí, Lashorí.*

SENSARPÁL मेंसरपाल *s. m.* See *Sitáwar, Chúhrí saroch.*

SENUK मेंउक } *s. f.* The white  
SENUK मेंउक } ant.

SENTHÁ मेंथा *s. m.* The same as *Sar*, which see.

SEO मेँ *s. f. (M.)* Land irrigated directly from a canal or river by lift; (*K.*) a bridge chiefly used by *Gaddis* or *Kanets*.

SEP मेप *s. f.* The service rendered by a *Sepís*.

SEPI मेपी *s. m. f.* One who renders the service called *sep*. The *ghair mulázim* or *Septí* are workmen found in every village who work for all, without being the servants (*mulázim*) of any one in particular, except in so far as they may be attached to a special *sep* or to a number. They do agricultural work. They are the *Kumhár*, potter, *Chúhrá* or *khákrob*, the scavenger, sweeper or field hand, the *Mochí* leather worker or cobbler. Besides specific payment for any work they do, they get certain payments and allowance in pice and in a share of the produce. Carpenters and blacksmiths being artizans get also a share of the produce for their labour :—*sepi dár, s. m.* The same as *Septí*.

SER मेर *s. m.* A seer weight; also see *Sher*;—*s. f. (M.)* A plot of ground without a well, irrigated by the rising of the *Indus*, and cultivated either by the owner or by a separate tenant or sets of tenants :—*serímaní, s. m. (Pot.)* In the Shahpur sandy tracts a privilege was enjoyed by certain persons or classes under the Sikhs. It is still realized in many villages, and has been recorded at Settlement as a proprietary due. The caste enjoying it were entered as proprietors, and all others as *Mauráí*.

SER मेर *s. m.* A grass, *Imperato ká-nigi*, Nat. Ord. *Graminæ*; *i. q. Sar*.

SERNÁ मेरना *v. n. (K.)* To wet, to moisten.

SERNÍ मेरनी *s. f.* See *Sherní*.

SERÚ मेरु } *s. m.* The head or  
SERÚÁ मेरुआ } foot piece of a bed-  
SERWÁ मेरवा } stead :—*Será báí, s. m.* A method of laying bricks length ways and then cross ways.

SESNÁG मेसनाग *s. m.* See *Sheshnág*.

SESYÁBÁKÍ मेसयाबाकी *s. m.* A compliment.

SET मेट *s. m.* Expressed sugarcane.

SETÁ मेडा *a.* White;—*s. m.* A kind of white grass.

SETÁ PAJJÁ मेडा पंजा *s. m.* The same as *Mamrál*, which see.

SETÁTRÍ मेडाउरी *a.* Twenty-seven.

SETBHET मेडडेड *s. m.* A secret, a mystery.

SETH मेठ *s. m.* A wholesale merchant, a banker; a division of *Khatris*; expressed sugarcane; a complimentary title generally to *Pársis*, *Márwáris* and others.

SETHAN मेठन } *s. f.* The wife of a  
SETHANÍ मेठनी } *Seth*, a female merchant.

SETÍ मेडी *prep. postposition.* With, simultaneously with;—*s. f.* White mustard seed from which oil is expressed:—*setí bhetí*, *s. m.* An intelligencer, a news-giver; one acquainted with mysteries:—*khetí sir setí*. Cultivation must be done with the head:—*khetí khasmán setí*. The crop depends on the master, i. e., it is the master's eye that makes the fat horse:—*dwar setí ráhí kún akhionhen*. On arriving they said to the traveller.—Story of the Four Fools.

SEU मेउ *s. m.* An apple, see *Se*.

SEÚ मेउ *prep.* That very; i. q. *Sot*:—*setí ber*, *s. m.* A variety of grafted *ber*.

SEUK मेउक } *s. m.* Corrupted  
SEUKNÍ मेउकनी } from the Sanskrit  
word *Sewak*. A servant, an attendant, a worshipper, a votary, a disciple:—*seuk-puná*, *s. m.* See *Seuki*.

SEUKÍ मेउकी *s. f.* Service, servitude.

SEUN मेउण *s. f.* The grafted *ber*:—*seun berí*, *ber*, *s. f.* See *Seun*.

SEUNK मेउंक *s. f.* The white ant. This insect though called an ant, is not a true ant, but a termite.

SEUNÍ मेउनी *s. f.* Vermicelli.

SEURÁ मेउड़ा *s. m.* A Hindu *faqir* of *Jain* caste.

SEUTÍ मेउती *s. f.* A white rose.

SEW मेव *s. m.* An apple; i. q. *Se*.

SEWÁ मेवा *s. f.* Service, worship:—*sewá dár*, *s. m.* A bard, a *faqir* or Brahman, who levies contributions on individuals, and ceases not to worry them till payment is made.

SEWAK मेवक *s. m.* } See *Seuk*,  
SEWAKNÍ मेवकनी *s. f.* } *Seukpuná*,  
*Sewakí*.

SEWAKÁÍ मेवकायी } *s. f.* Service,  
SEWAKÍ मेवकी } worship.

SEWATÍ मेवडी *s. m.* Toad colour, an artist's colour compounded of turmeric and Indigo.

SEWÍÁN मेवीआं *s. f. pl.* Vermicelli; i. q. *Sewiyán*.

SEWNÁ मेवना *v. a.* To serve, to worship; to moisten, to wet; *i. q.* *Seungá.*

SEWRÁ मेवरा *s. m.* A Jain mendicant; *i. q.* *Sarewará.*

SEWTÁ मेवता *s. m.* A white rose.

SEWTÍ मेवती *s. m.* See *Guláb.*

SHÁ सा *s. m.* See *Killar.*

SHAB सब *s. f.* Night:—*shab bá, s. f.* *Mathiola annua*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*, cultivated in gardens of Europeans in the Punjab:—*Shabráti, s. f.* A Muhammadan festival, held on the eve of the 14th of *Shábdán*, celebrated with prayers, feastings, illuminations, and fire works. Lamps are lighted and prayer offered up for the souls of the deceased. The night of record, on which men's lives and fortunes during the coming year are said to be registered in heaven:—*shab deg, s. f.* A dish of meat and turnips cooked all night:—*shab sahdát, s. m.* The night of the 10th Muharram, on which *Husain* was slain:—*shab kadar, s. m.* (*lit.* the night of power or dignity.) The night of the second of Ramzán on which Quran is said to have descended from heaven:—*shabráti, a.* Belonging to *Shabráti*, born in the month of *Shabráti* or *Shabán.*

SHÁBÁ साबा } *intj.* Bravo! Well  
SHÁBÁS साबाम } done!—*shábbá*  
SHÁBÁSH साबास } *shábbá, intj.*  
Well done! bravo!:—*shábbá shábbá karné, v. a.* To applaud.

SHABAL SHABAL सबल सबल *s. f.*  
The sound of water when a person walks

in it; the sound of the soup or gravy in meat which is cooking or when a large quantity of water is put in comparison with the quantity of meat.

SHÁBÁN साबान *s. m.* The 8th Muhammadan month. The 14th of this month is the festival of *Shabráti*.

SHABAR सबर *a. (M.)* Badly cooked:—*shabar báji te sukki máni! wah shádi dī khánin.* A fine wedding breakfast! ill-cooked greens and dry bread!—Prov.

SHABBO सबो *s. m.* Properly *Gulshabbo. Polyanthes tuberosa*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*, very commonly cultivated for its flower.

SHÁDÍ सादी *s. m.* A marriage, wedding, joy, rejoicing:—*shádi hóti, v. n.* To be married:—*shádi karné, v. a.* To marry, to rejoice.

SHÁDÍANÁ सादीआना *s. m.* Music and singing at marriages or on festive occasions:—*shádídáná bájdúgá, wájdúgá, v. n.* To play an air of triumph or rejoicing; to triumph or rejoice.

SHAFÁF साफ *a.* Clear, transparent, hard and transparent used of rubies and other precious stones.

SHAFÁIT साफाइट *s. f.* Intercession, meditation; *c. w. karné.*

SHÁFRÍ सादरी *s. f.* The same as *Rangchúl* which see under *Rang.*

SHAFTÁLÚ सदतालु *s. m.* A variety of peach or nectarine (*Amygdallus persica*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) rarely cultivated in the plains and frequently in Afghanistan. The fruit is said to have the property of killing the round worm *kanchurá* (*Ascaris lumbricoides*).

SHAG साग }  
SHÁG साग } *s. m.* See *Tagpá.*

SHAGAN ਸ਼ਾਗਨ *s. m.* An omen. See *Sagan*.

SHÁGALÍ ਸ਼ਾਗਲੀ *s. m.* See *Mattá*:—*bag shágali*, *s. m.* See *Nágdaug*.

SHAGHAR ਸ਼ਾਹਰ *s. m.* See *Gonglá*, *Shalgam*.

SHÁGIRD ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦ *s. m.*

SHAGIRD ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦ *s. w.*

SHÁGIRDANÍ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦਣੀ *s. f.*

SHAGIRDANÍ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦਣੀ *s. f.*

A disciple, a learner, a pupil, a scholar, an apprentice:—*shágird peshá*, *s. m.* House servants, menials; *c. w. karní*.

SHÁGIRDÍ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦੀ *s. f.* Pupil-

SHAGIRDÍ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦੀ *s. f.* age, apprenticeship; *c. w. karní*.

SHAGÚFÁ ਸ਼ਾਗੂਫਾ *s. m.* A bud, a blossom; *met.* fabrication, deceit:—*shagúfá phullná*, *nikalná*, *v. n.* To bud, to bloom; *met.* to expose trick or fabrication.

SHÁH ਸ਼ਾਹ *s. m.* A rich merchant, one who lends money on interest; a banker, a shop-keeper, a trader; a king; a title assumed by *faqirs*; the principal in relation with an agent, *Sháh*, *gumáshtá*; an affix to the names of Sayyads:—*sháhdará*, *s. m.* The name of a village on the bank of the Ravi near Lahore containing the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Jahangir:—*sháhráh*, *s. m.* A principal street, a public road:—*sháh maksadí*, *s. m.* A kind of marble from Yusufzai:—*sháh nashín*, *s. m.* A projecting platform erected on the roof of a house to sit on:—*sháhpasand*, *s. m.* A variety of a mango in Multan, with a thin skin and smooth velvety flat stone, the fruit of which in former times was kept for the reigning sovereigns:—*sháh pasand*, *s. m.* *Centaurea moscha*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, a bitter tonic and purgative also deemed aromatic and aphrodisiac:—*sháhtush*, *s. m.* See *Tush*:—*sháh biñ pat nahín*, *gurú*

*biñ gat nahín*. No honour (credit) without banker, no salvation without a Guru.—Prov:—*sháhtút* *s. m.* See *Shatút*:—*sháhtard*, *s. m.* A bitter plant (*Fumaria officinalis*, *F. parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Fumariaceæ*) abundant in fields in the Panjab plains in early spring, it also occurs Trans-Indus. The seeds and leaves are considered cooling, diaphoretic, diuretic, and laxative.

SHAHAD ਸ਼ਾਹਦ *s. m.* Honey.

SHÁHAD ਸ਼ਾਹਦ *s. m.* A witness.

SHAHÁDAT ਸ਼ਾਹਦਤ *s. f.* Testi-

SHÁHADÍ ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ *s. f.* mony, attesta-

SHÁHDÍ ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ *s. f.* tion, evidence.

SHAHÍD ਸ਼ਹੀਦ *s. m.* A martyr, any

Sikh or Muhammadan killed in battle is so called, one who is killed fighting with infidels (in case of Muhammadans), one who is killed in fighting with Muhammadans (a Sikh term); used also of one who is killed when bravely facing a foe even of his own religion. The word is connected with *shahádat*, witness, testimony. A *shahíd* is therefore a "witness." The analogy between the English martyr, Greek *marter* a witness is interesting:—*shahidganj*, *s. m.* The burial place of martyrs (a Sikh term):—*shahíd honá*, *v. n.* To become martyr, to be killed; to fall in love:—*shahíd karná*, *v. a.* To kill any Muhammadan or Sikh who is fighting for the sake of religion, to make a martyr of any one; to fascinate with love.

SHAHÍDÍ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ *s. f.* Martyrdom:—*shahidí páuní*, *v. a.* To obtain the degree of martyrdom.

SHAHÍNGAR ਸ਼ਹੀਂਗਰ *s. f.* A fish.

Its back is yellow with black stripes, hence its name.

SHAHIR ਸ਼ਹਿਰ *s. m.* A city:—*shahir*

SHAHR ਸ਼ਹਰ *s. m.* The city walls.

SHAHIT **ਸ਼ਹਿਤ** *s. f.* Honey, *i. q.*  
*Shahad.*

SHÁHŨÍ **ਸ਼ਾਹਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a  
*Sháh.*

SHAHIRÍ **ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ** *s. m.* } A citi-  
SHAHRI **ਸ਼ਹਰੀ** *s. m.* } zen, an  
SHAHIRAN **ਸ਼ਹਿਰਣ** *s. f.* } inhabi-  
SHAHKAN **ਸ਼ਹਰਣ** *s. f.* } tant of  
SHAHIRÚLÁ **ਸ਼ਹਿਰੁਲਾ** *s. m.* } a city.

SHAHTÚT **ਸ਼ਹਤੂਤ** *s. m.* Mulberry.  
*See Shatút, Tút.*

SHAHU **ਸ਼ਹੁ** *s. m.* A bridegroom, a  
husband; a lover:—*shahu rájī te Khudá*  
*rájī*. When the husband is pleased, God  
is pleased.—Prov.

SHAHÚR **ਸ਼ਹੂਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Shahr*. Good manners,  
sagacity, discernment, discretion:—*be-*  
*shahr, a.* Without discretion.

SHAI **ਸ਼ੈ** *s. m.* A thing; sweetmeat.

SHÁÍ **ਸ਼ਾਈ** }  
SHAK **ਸ਼ਾਕ** } *s. m.* See *Sharwad*.

SHAIH **ਸ਼ੈਹ** *s. f.* Protection, help.

SHÁIT **ਸ਼ਾਇਤ** *ad.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Sháyad*. Perhaps.

SHAJÁDÁ **ਸ਼ਜ਼ਾਦਾ** *s. m.* } See *Sajádá*,  
SHAJÁDÍ **ਸ਼ਜ਼ਾਦੀ** *s. f.* } *Sajádí*.

SHAK **ਸ਼ਕ** *s. f.* See *Kangut*.

SHAKÁKAL **ਸ਼ਕਾਕਲ** *s. m.* An Eryn-  
gium (*Eryngium planum*, *E. dichotomum*,  
Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) grows wild in  
Kashmir and the neighboring tracts, as  
well as in the Peshawar plain, and the  
Salt Range. It is considered tonic and  
aphrodisiac. In Kandahar the seeds are  
stated to be used medicinally:—*shakákal*  
*misrí, s. f.* The same as *Shakákal*.

SHAKAL **ਸ਼ਕਲ** *s. f.* Shape, form,  
image, appearance:—*shakal dár, wálá*,  
*a.* Well-shaped, beautiful.

SHAKANJÁ **ਸ਼ਕੰਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Sakanjá*.

SHAKANJBÍ **ਸ਼ਕੰਜਬੀ** *s. f.* See *Sa-*  
*kanjbí*.

SHAKÁR **ਸ਼ਕਾਰ** *s. m.* Hunting, game,  
shooting:—*shakár honá, v. n.* To be hunt-  
ed, to fall a victim:—*shakár karnd, mār-*  
*nd, v. a.* To hunt, to sport; to prey upon;  
to ensnare; to get into one's clutches;  
to obtain free of cost:—*shakár nās jāná*,  
*shakár jāná, v. n.* To go on hunting:—  
*shakár baṇḍ, s. m.* Cords for tying  
game.

SHAKAR **ਸ਼ਕਰ** *s. m.* See *Shakkar*,  
*Sakkar*:—*shakchíní, s. f. (M.)* A variety  
of rice:—*shakar dānd, s. m.* A large  
shrub (*Colebrookia oppositifolia*, Nat. Ord.  
*Labiatae*) which occurs in the Siwalik  
tract and in the Salt Range. Gunpow-  
der charcoal is made from it, and its  
leaves are applied to wounds and  
bruises:—*shakar kand, shakar kandi*,  
*s. f.* A sweet potato (*Batatas, edulis*,  
Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*) commonly cul-  
tivated in the cold weather. The root  
is largely eaten as a vegetable:—*shakar*  
*ul ashar, shakar ul tighál, s. m.* See  
*Akk*.

SHAKÁRAN **ਸ਼ਕਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A hun-  
SHAKÁRÍ **ਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } ter, a  
fowler; *met.* an adulterer.



SHAKEÍ **ਸਕੇਈ** *s. f.* See *Másho*;  
*Píncho*.

SHAKHAS **ਸਖਸ** *s. m.* } A per-

SHAKHS **ਸਖਸ** *s. m.* } son, an

SHAKHSANÍ **ਸਖਸਣੀ** *s. f.* } indivi-

SHAKHSANÍ **ਸਖਸਣੀ** *s. f.* } dual.

SHÁKHÍ **ਸ਼ਾਖੀ** *s. f.* The purest kind  
of Indian manna the product of *Fraxinus*  
*floribundus*.

SHÁKHCHINÁRÍ **ਸ਼ਾਖਚਿਨਾਰੀ** *s. m. (lit.*  
plane tree branch). A colour, yellow  
with a suspicion of black or blue.

SHAKKAR **ਸ਼ਕਰ** *s. f.* Sugar in a  
coarse, unpurified state:—*lál shakkar, s. f.*  
Red sugar, pale moist sugar molasses:  
—*shakkar khorá, khorí, s. m. f.* One who  
lives on dainties:—*shakkar tarai, s. f.*  
Moist sugar; *i. q. Kandí*:—*shakkar taghár,*  
*s. f.* Manna from the *Calotropis*:—*shakkar*  
*pítan, s. f.* The *Euphorbea Royleana,*  
Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* used as a pur-  
gative.

SHAKLO **ਸ਼ਕਲੋ** *s. f. (M.)* The manna  
of the *lei (Tamarix dioica)* and *ukáñh*  
(*Tamarix orientalis*); the honey of wasps.

SHAKTÁLÚ **ਸ਼ਕਤਾਲੂ** *s. m. (Pof.)* A  
peach.

SHAKTEKAS **ਸ਼ਕਤੇਕਸ** *s. m.* See  
*Murádh* or *Mandri*.

SHAKTÍ **ਸ਼ਕਤੀ** *s. f.* Power; ability,  
capacity; the divine power under its  
female representation. The divine crea-  
tive power at first thought of as the  
mere will of the Creator, became a sepa-  
rate deity and identified with the wives  
of the Hindu Triad, Saraswati being the  
*Shaktí* of Brahma, Lakshmi of Vishnu  
and Durga of Shiva. Sometimes eight  
*Shaktí* goddesses are reckoned, some-  
times nine. Others reckon fifty *Shaktis*  
of Vishnu beside Lakshmi and fifty of  
Shiva, beside Durga. The female na-  
ture of Shiva is said to have become two  
fold one half white *Asita*, the other half

black *Sita*, each of these became mani-  
fold, those of the white or mild nature  
being Saraswati, Lakshmi, &c., those of  
the black *Káli*, Durga, &c.:—*shakti máñ,*  
*a.* Powerful, able:—*surb shaktimáñ, a.*  
All powerful, omnipotent (a title of God.)

SHÁL **ਸ਼ਾਲ** *s. m.* A shawl:—*shál báñ,*  
*s. m.* A shawl weaver:—*shál báñí, s. f.*  
Shawl weaving.

SHÁLÁ **ਸ਼ਾਲਾ** *s. m.* An indigenous  
school, a school for teaching Sanskrit;  
or Gurmukhi or *Langá* characters;—(*M.*)  
*intj.* Corrupted from the Arabic word  
*Inshá Allah.* Would to God! please God!  
—*sháld khair náñ dúwín, main mangáñ*  
*dudín!* Please God! may you return  
safely, I pray!—*Allah de aman howín*  
*sháld!* May you be in the protection of  
God, please God!

SHALÁ **ਸ਼ਲਾ** *s. f.* See *Líchakhro*.

SHALAK **ਸ਼ਲਕ** } *s. f.* The firing

SHALLAK **ਸ਼ਲਕ** } of a gun; a round  
of musketry, a discharge, a volley or  
salute; *c. w. honí, karní.*

SHÁLÁPÁPRÁ **ਸ਼ਲਾਪਾਪਰਾ** *s. m.*  
The *Hibiscus mutabilis*, Nat. Ord. *Mal-*  
*vaceæ* used as a demulcent.

SHALANGLÚ **ਸ਼ਲੰਗਲੂ** *s. m.* See  
*Raulí, Múkrá.*

SHALANGRÍ **ਸ਼ਲੰਗਰੀ** *s. m.* See  
*Laghúne.*

SHALGAM **ਸ਼ਲਗਮ** *s. m.* See *Gonglú*:  
—*shalgam misrí, s. f.* See *Dangshelis*.

SHALMÁR **ਸ਼ਲਮਾਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Trou-  
sers made very full and boggy.

SHÁLPARNÍ **ਸ਼ਲਪਰਨੀ** *s. f.* The  
leaves of a shrub (*Desmodium tiliaefolium,*  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which are used  
medicinally.

SHÁLÚ **ਸ਼ਾਲੂ** *s. f.* See *Líchakro*; *Kanggú.*

SHALWÍ **ਸ਼ਲਵੀ** *s. m.* A plant  
*Hedychium spicatum*, Nat. Ord. *Zingi-*  
*beraceæ*) is not uncommon in parts of the

Panjab Himalaya up to near the Jhelum. Its large broad leaves are twisted and made into coarse mats for sleeping on. The tuberous roots have as "wild ginger," been tried by Europeans as a preserve but without success. They are considered tonic and stimulant.

**SHĀM** **ਸ਼ਮ** *s. f. m.* Evening; one of the name of Krishna;—*a.* Dark coloured, black:—*shām kalyāṇ, s. m.* An evening song:—*shām ved, bed, s. m.* The third of the Hindu Vedas. It is concerned with the Soma ritual or moon plant ceremonies, and is arranged for chanting on such occasions by the Udgatri priests. It is a mere reproduction of portions of the Rig Veda, transposed, disjointed and scattered about. It has only 78 verses untraceable to the present recension of the Rig Veda. It also contains verses from the Atharva and white Yajur Veda. The Shām Ved is in two parts, the *Archika* and *Staubhika*. Each portion has its own manual for chanting, the efficacy of the hymns depends largely on the proper utterance of each word according to the rules laid down. It has eight *Brahmanas*.

**SHAMĀ** **ਸਮਾ** *s. m.* A lamp, a candle:—*shamāddān, s. m.* A candlestick, a lamp stand.

**SHĀMAT** **ਸ਼ਮਤ** *s. f.* Mischance, ill-luck, evil days, adversity:—*shāmat āṇṇī, v. n.* The advent of evil fate, misfortune:—*shāmat dī mār, s. m.* Evil days, bad times.

**SHAMBĀLŪ** **ਸ਼ਮਬਾਲੂ** *s. m.* *Vitex trifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*, an astringent, bitter used in a variety of diseases.

**SHĀMĪ** **ਸ਼ਾਮੀ** *a.* (1) Dark complexioned; (2) the *Buzus nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*, a diaphoretic, said to be poisonous to camels:—*shāmīhok, s. m.* A division of the *Khatris*:—*shāmī dā wī, s. m.* The *Clitorea ternata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* used in a variety of diseases, said to be cooling and an antidote for poisons.

**SHAMLAH** **ਸ਼ਮਲਹ** *s. f.* Simla.

**SHĀMLĀT** **ਸ਼ਾਮਲਾਤ** *s. f.* Land held in common or in partnership by the whole proprietary body of a village:—*shāmlāt deh, s. m.* The same as *Shāmlāt*.

**SHAMOR** **ਸ਼ਮੋਰ** *s. m.* See *Kokanber*.

**SHAMLĪT** **ਸ਼ਮਲੀਤ** *s. f.* See *Methī*.

**SHAMSHĀD** **ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ਾਦ** *s. m.* See *Shāmlī*.

**SHĀN** **ਸ਼ਾਣ** *s. f.* Dignity, pomp, state, condition, lustre, radiance; glory of God:—*shāṇ Alāhī, Khudā, s. m.* The glorious works of God:—*shāṇ dār, a.* Splendid, grand; glorious, of rank and dignity:—*shāṇ gumān, s. m., a.* Thought, conception; elevated; notorious:—*shāṇ mārī jāṇī, v. n.* To be derogatory to one's honour, to detract from one's dignity:—*shāṇ nāl rahīṇā, v. n.* To live in great splendour:—*shāṇ pūrī, v. n.* To be in pomp and splendour:—*shāṇ wikhāṇī, v. a.* To show off, to make a display.

**SHAN** **ਸ਼ਣ** *s. f.* See *Saṇ*.

**SHĀNĀ** **ਸ਼ਾਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A wooden comb; (*Por.*) a leather buoy; *i. q.* *Sernā*.

**SHANĀKHT** **ਸ਼ਨਾਖਤ** *s. f.* Knowledge, understanding. See *Sandkht*.

**SHANĠ** **ਸ਼ੰਗ** } *s. f.* A small

**SHANĠAL** **ਸ਼ੰਗਲ** } tree (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) common in the arid tracts on the Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum. It also occurs on the eastern skirts of the Suleman Range. Its wood is hard, heavy, and strong, but being small, is mostly used for plough handles, and for fuel. The leaves are used as fodder.

**SHANĠALĀ** **ਸ਼ੰਗਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Dinsā, Darūṇḍā*.

**SHANĠAR** **ਸ਼ੰਗਰ** } *s. f.* The pod of  
**SHANĠRĪ** **ਸ਼ੰਗਰੀ** } the *Jand* tree.

**SHANĠĀR** **ਸ਼ੰਗਾਰ** *s. m.* Ornament, embellishment, decoration, dress:—*shanĠār kamrā, s. m.* A dressing room,

more usually *singár kamrú*:—*hár shangár*, *s. m.* A necklace and adorn:—*solán shangár*, *s. m.* Sixteen aids to self adornment. See in *Solán*.

SHANGÁRNÁ ਸੰਗਾਰਣਾ *v. a.* To ornament, to adorn, to embellish, to dress.

SHAPÁ SHAP ਸ਼ਪਾ ਸ਼ਪ *ad.* Hastily, quickly, fluently, without stopping;—*s. m. f.* Haste; *c. w. karní*.

SHÁPIANG ਸ਼ਾਪਿਅੰਗ *s. m.* A small shrub; see *Panír*.

SHAPROCHÍ ਸਪਰੋਚੀ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Pakhán bhed*.

SHARÁ ਸ਼ਰਾ *s. f.* The law, the Muhammadan law as described in the Quran:—*shará te challá*, *v. n.* To act according to Muhammadan law.—*shará Muhammadí*, *s. f.* The Muhammadan law.

SHARÁB ਸ਼ਰਾਬ *s. f.* Wine, spirit:—*sharáb kháná*, *s. m.* A public house:—*sharáb píná*, *v. a.* To drink alcoholic liquors.

SHARÁBAN ਸ਼ਰਾਬਣ *s. m.* } *a.* In-

SHARÁBÍ ਸ਼ਰਾਬੀ *s. f.* } toxicated; a drunkard, a person addicted to strong drink.

SHARÁÍ ਸ਼ਰਾਈ *a.* According to Muhammedan law;—*sharáí dárhí*, *s. f.* A short beard as prescribed in the *Shará*:—*sharáí pájámá*, *s. m.* Trousers reaching down to the ankles worn by strict Muhammadans.

SHÁRAK ਸ਼ਾਰਕ } *s. f.* A kind of

SHÁRKÁ ਸ਼ਾਰਕਾ } bird *Graculus religiosa*, *Turdus salica*;—(*M.*) The sixteenth part of a seer; *i. q.* *Chhitánk*:—*shárák láí*, *s. m.* A *láh* weighing a *Chhitánk*.

SHARÁRAT ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤ *s. f.* Mischievousness, wickedness.

SHARÁRTAN ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤਣ *s. f.* } A

SHARÁRTÍ ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤੀ *s. m.* } wicked person.

SHARÁWÁNÍ ਸ਼ਰਾਵਾਨੀ *s. f.* The *Flacourtia sepiaria* (Dera Ismail Khan), common in the salt Range, makes good fences.

SHARBAT ਸ਼ਰਬਤ *s. m.* A Sherbet, eau sucrée; *c. w. p áuná*, *píná*.

SHARBATÍ ਸ਼ਰਬਤੀ *a.* Of the colour of sherbet; juicy; fit for sherbet "wine coloured" a yellow or red husked rice.

SHARF ਸ਼ਰਫ *s. f.* Precedence; favour, dignity:—*sharf adálat*, *s. m.* A Persian officer in the District Court or Tehsil.

SHARGAR ਸ਼ਰਗਰ *s. f.* See *Simrúg*.

SHÁRÍ ਸ਼ਾਰੀ *s. m.* See *Mandátá*.

SHARÍAT ਸ਼ਰੀਅਤ *s. f.* See *Shará*.

SHARÍF ਸ਼ਰੀਫ *m.* } *a.* Of high

SHARÍFÁNÍ ਸ਼ਰੀਫਣੀ *f.* } rank and dignity, noble, high born, well born; a gentleman or lady, a nobleman:—*sharif kháná*, *s. m.* Of high birth, of a good family or stock.

SHARÍFÁ ਸ਼ਰੀਫਾ *s. m.* The custard apple *Anona seuamosa*, Nat. Ord. *Anonaceae*. The seeds are considered a vermicide and are applied to the hair. Also given in depression of spirits and spinal diseases.

SHARKHIST ਸ਼ਰਖਿਸਤ *s. m.* See *Shaklo*.

SHARÍK ਸ਼ਰੀਕ *s. m.* } A com-

SHARÍKNÍ ਸ਼ਰੀਕਣੀ *s. f.* } panion, a partner, a participant; a fellow (in the sense "Shakespeare hath no fellow"); *c. w. hoyá*, *karná*.

SHARÍKÁ ਸ਼ਰੀਕਾ *s. m.* } Compan-

SHARÍKAT ਸ਼ਰੀਕਤ *s. f.* } ionship, fellowship.

SHARM ਸ਼ਰਮ *s. f.* Shame, modesty, bashfulness:—*basharm*, *a.* Shameless:—*sharm kusharmí*, *s. f.* (*lit.* with and without shame.) Whether or no, volens volens.

SHARMÁÚ ਸ਼ਰਮਾਊ *a.* A shamed, shameful, bashful.

SHARMĀUNĀ ਸਰਮਾਉਣਾ v. n. To be ashamed ; to cause to be ashamed.

SHARMINDĀ ਸਰਮਿੰਦਾ a. Corrupted from the Persian word *Sharminḍah*. Ashamed, abashed :—*sharminḍah karnā*, v. a. To put one to shame.

SHARMINDGĪ ਸਰਮਿੰਦਗੀ s. f. Shame.

SHARMO KUSHARMĪ ਸਰਮੋਕੁਸਰਮੀ s. f. See *sharm kusharmi* in *Sharm*.

SHAROĪ ਸਰੋਈ } s. m. See *Thaṅgold*.  
SHAROLĪ ਸਰੋਲੀ }

SHAROL ਸਰੋਲ s. m. See *Rajāin*.

SHAROLO ਸਰੋਲੋ s. m. *Sedum rhodiola*, Nat. Ord. *Portulacæ*.

SHART ਸਰਤ s. f. Condition, an agreement, a stipulation, a wager :—*shart bannhūī*, *karnī*, *lānūī*, v. a. To bet, to make a condition, to stipulate.

SHARTĪ ਸਰਤੀ a. Conditional, promissory, taken on approval, provisional ;—*ad*. Certainly, undoubtedly.

SHARŪK ਸਰੂਕ s. m. See *Jau*.

SHARŪL ਸਰੂਲ s. m. A tall plant (*Iris* sp., Nat. Ord. *Iridæ*) with fine purplish lilac flowers found on the Bias. Its leaves are used as bedding for cattle, and for thatch.

SHARWĀ ਸਰਵਾ s. f. *Brassica* sp., Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*, it is used as a potherb.

SHASDAR ਸਸਦਰ a. Surprised, astonished.

SHASTAR ਸਸਤ੍ਰ s. m. A sword or other weapon used in the hand :—*shastar bannhūī*, v. n. To gird on arm, to arm oneself :—*shastar bastar*, s. m. Arms and accoutrements :—*shastar dhāri*, a. Armed, accoutred.

SHĀSTAR ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ } s. m. The sacred  
SHĀSTR ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ } books of the Hindus,  
the Hindu scriptures, any sacred book of divine or standard authority, fourteen to

eighteen kinds are enumerated, a treatise, code :—*shāstar anwār*, s. m. According to the *Shāstarās* :—*Dharam shāstar*, s. m. The Hindu civil and ecclesiastical code :—*khaf shāstar*, s. m. The six *Shāstarās* or schools of philosophy, i. e., *Niyāe*, *Viśeshak*, *Mimāṃsā*, *Vedānt*, *Shāṅkhyā*, *Patanjālī*.

SHĀSTARĪ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ s. f. m. The *Devnāgrī* characters, the Sanskrit language ; one versed in the *Shāstarās* ; a standard examination of the Panjab University in Sanskrit ; one who has passed that examination.

SHATĀBĀ ਸਤਾਬਾ a. n. One who is hasty in his business or work.

SHATĀBĪ ਸਤਾਬੀ s. f. Haste, celerity, speed ;—*ad*. Quickly, hastily.

SHATĀN ਸਤਾਨ s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shaitān*. Satan ;—*Shaitān dā lashkar*, s. m. The devil's army ; *met.* boys :—*shatān puṇā*, s. m. Devilishness :—*shatān tufān*, s. m. Calumny.

SHATĀNANTUFĀNAN ਸਤਾਨਣ ਤੁਫਾਨਣ s. f. A calumniator, a backbiter.

SHATĀNĪ ਸਤਾਣੀ a. Devilish, diabolical.

SHATĀWAR ਸਤਾਵਰ s. m. The *Asparagus recemosus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliacæ* considered a moist cool remedy :—*shatāwār dā patar*, s. m. The same as *Shatāwār*.

SHATŪT ਸਤੂਤ s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Shahūt*. Mulberry, (*Morus alba*, *M. Cashmeriana*, *M. Indica*, *M. laevigata*, *M. Tatarica*, *M. serrata*), Nat. Ord. *Moracæ*) abundantly cultivated in the Panjab plains. The wood of old trees is strong and useful, and is much employed for all purposes in parts where the tree is common. The tree is chiefly grown for its leaves in agriculture and for its fruit, which is very palatable. In the Central Panjab by *Shatūt* is understood a grafted mulberry, the non-grafted tree being called *Tūt*. The wood of the latter alone is valued. Also see *Tūklū*.

SHAUK ਸ਼ੌਕ } s. m. Corrupted from  
SHAUNK ਸ਼ੌਂਕ } the Arabic word  
*Shauq*. Interest, pleasure ; desire, in-

clination, love, longing :—*shauk náli*,  
ad. With pleasure, with all one's heart.

SHAUKÍN ਸ਼ੌਕੀਣ *a.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Shauqín*. Fond of, de-  
voted to.

SHAUR ਸ਼ੌਰ *s. m.* (*M.*, *Pot.*) Corruption  
of the Persian word *Shohí*. See *Abdádí*.

SHÁWÁ ਸ਼ਾਵਾ *s. m.* See *Dúdfas*.

SHAWÁRÍ ਸ਼ਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* See *Sambálí*.

SHAWAN ਸ਼ਵਨ } *s. f.* See *Kdí*.  
SHAWAWAN ਸ਼ਵਵਨ }

SHAWWÁL ਸ਼ਵਾਲ *s. m.* The 10th  
month of the Muhammadan year, the  
first day of which, following *Ramán*, is  
held as the great *Id* festival.

SHEGAL ਸ਼ੇਗਲ } *s. m.* A moderate  
SHEGÚL ਸ਼ੇਗੂਲ } sized tree (*Pyrus*  
*variolosa*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) occasionally  
reaching 6 feet in girth, and found in  
most parts of the Panjab Himalaya up  
to the Indus. The timber is tolerably  
strong, and is used for implements and  
walking sticks. The fruit is harsh and  
bitter until half rotten, like a medlar,  
when it is eatable.

SHEKH ਸ਼ੇਖ *s. m.* } Corrupted  
SHEKHNI ਸ਼ੇਖਣੀ *s. f.* } from Arabic

word *Shaikh*. A Muhammadan chief re-  
ligious or lay, a convert to Muhammadan-  
ism ; a title given to *Bharáís* or drum  
beaters :—*shekh Chilli*, *s. m.* A jester  
renowned in story ; *met.* a fool, a madman.

SHEKHÍ ਸ਼ੇਖੀ *s. f.* Boasting, boast :—  
—*shekhí báj*, *s. m.* A boaster :—*shekhí*  
*kudhí*, *v. n.* To humble any one's  
pride.

SHENÍ ਸ਼ੇਨੀ *s. m.* See *Majíth*.

SHER ਸ਼ੇਰ *s. m.* A lion, a tiger ; *met.*  
a brave man ; (*Pot.*) also see *Sc*, *Seu* ;—*a.*

Brave ; overpowering, superior, stronger :—  
*sher gill*, *s. m.* A clan of *Játs* :—*sher*  
*houá*, *v. n.* To get the upper hand, to be  
bold, to overcome :—*sher kal*, *s. m.* (*M.*)  
A clan of *Játs* :—*sher mard*, *s. m.* A  
brave man :—*sher mardí*, *s. f.* Valour,  
bravery.

SHERE ਸ਼ੇਰੇ *s. m.* See *Láchakhro*.

SHESHNÁG ਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਨਾਗ *s. m.* A celebrat-  
ed thousand headed serpent famous in  
mythology, an emblem of eternity, king  
of the Nagas inhabiting *Patál*. He  
forms the couch and canopy of Vishnu as  
he sleeps during the intervals of creation.  
He is said to bear the whole world on his  
hood, and when it is shifted from the  
hood of one head to another an earth-  
quake results, and he is sometimes said  
to support the seven *Patáls*. According  
to some accounts he became incarnate  
in Balram.

SHERNÍ ਸ਼ੇਰਣੀ *s. f.* A lioness, a  
tigress.

SHEU ਸ਼ੇਉ *s. m.* See *Mámte*.

SHEWÁ ਸ਼ੇਵਾ }  
SHÍÁ ਸ਼ੀਆ } *s. f.* (*Pot.*) See *Táhlí*.

SHÍÁ ਸ਼ੀਆ *s. m.* A sect of Muham-  
madans, who follow *Alí* and reject the  
first three Caliphs, Abu Bakr, Omar,  
Usman.

SHIB ਸ਼ਿਬ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word, *Shiva*. The third god  
of the Hindu triad. He is the destroyer  
but is identified also with the principles  
of creation and reproduction and therefore  
is generally worshipped under the form  
of *phallus*. His eight principle manifes-  
tations are Rudra, Bhava, Sarva, Isana,  
Pashupata, Bhima, Ugra, Mahadeo,  
which are visibly represented by the  
following 8 material forms (Tanus),  
Sun, Water, Earth, Air, Fire, Ether,  
the officiating Brahman and the moon,  
by these he upholds the universe. He  
shares the office of judge with Yama

and Varuna; as destroyer of the world he is *Kāl* or Time; as *Adhnāri* he is half male half female to symbolize the unity of the generative principle. He has three eyes which denote past, present and future, while a crescent above the central eye denotes measure of time by months, the serpent round his neck by years, the necklace of skulls and other serpents shews the unending revolution of ages. On his head he bears the Ganges which he caught thus that it might not crush the earth as it fell. His throat is dark blue from the effect of the poison produced at the churning of the Ocean, which would have destroyed the world, had he not drunk it. At the end of every *kalp* he destroys not only all created beings, but all the gods including Brahma and Vishnu. He is said to have burnt them up by a flash of his central eye and rubbed the ashes on his body, hence ashes are considered of great importance in his worship. His devotees smear themselves with ashes, mat their hair as his is matted, and sit on a tiger skin (when they can get one) as he is supposed to do. He has strictly no incarnations. He is especially worshipped at Benares, and has one thousand and eight names. He is usually represented as intoxicated with *Bhang*. His heaven is called *Kailāś*:—*shibrātrī*, *s. f. lit.* Shiva's night. A celebrated and very popular festival in honour of Shiva kept on the 14th of the dark half of the month *Phagga*, when a rigorous fast and various ceremonies are observed during the day and night:—*shib jī*, *s. m.* The same as *Shib*:—*shib lingī*, the *Desmodium sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, leaves used medicinally:—*shib purī*, *s. m.* The name of Benares:—*shib shib karnā*, *v. a.* To repeat the name of Shiva.

SHIBLĀCH शिबलच *s. m.* See *Pakhāṇ bhed*.

SHĪGHAR शीघर *ad.* Quickly.

SHĪHAN शीहण *s. f.* }  
SHĪHANĪ शीहणी *s. f.* } See *Shernī*.

SHIJRĀ शिजरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shajrah*. A field map; a genealogical tree.

SHIKAM शिकम *s. m.* The belly, the womb;—*shikam honā*, *karnā*, *v. n.* To be with child, to be pregnant.

SHIKLĪ शिकली *s. m.* See *Siklī*:—*s. f. (M.)* Soil which is ground below, but is covered with a coating of mud. It cracks up as it dries, ordinarily it cannot be sown, and if sown, it is sown broadcast:—*shiklī gar*, *s. m.* See *siklī gar* in *Siklī*:—*shikligarī*, *s. f.* See *sikligarī* in *Sāiklī*.

SHIKRĀ शिकरा *s. m.* A kind of bird.

SHIKRĪ शिकरी *s. f.* See *Chhikrī*.

SHIL शिल *s. m. (M.)* Contrivance for dividing a stream of *kālā pāṇī* into shares:—*shilhanā*, *s. m.* The man who manages the *Shil*.

SHĪLĪ शीली *s. m.* A magnificent plant (*Eremurus specatilis*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) which grows 5 or 6 feet high, with close spikes of white flowers to half that length, is common at places on the Upper Chenab and in the Jhelam basin. The leaves, when young are much eaten, both fresh and dry or cooked as a vegetable.

SHILLĪ शिल्ली *s. f.* See *Shang*.

SHĪMAK शीमक *s. m. (M.)* A disease of camels and horses. The whole body becomes dry and shrivelled, and lameness ensues. The remedies used are doses of garlic and honey, and branding with a needle across the limbs.

SHĪN शीन *s. f.* See *Tāhlī*.

SHINĀJ शनाज *s. m.* See *Shirnā*.

SHINDAR शिंदर *s. m.* See *Mārā*, *Mājā*.

SHING शिंग *s. m.* See *Sinnā*.

SHÍNGÁRÍ मींगारी *s. f.* See *Támbl.*

SHINGRAF मिंगरद *s. m.* Vermilion, red sulphide of mercury, cinnabar.

SHINGRAFÍ मिंगरदी *a.* Having the colour of *Shingraf*, vermilion ground fine, scarlet.

SHÍNH मींह *s. m.* A tiger, a lion.

SHINWALÁ सिनदला *s. m.* See *Sim-rung.*

SHÍR मीर *s. m.* Milk, mother's milk; see also *Mákrá*:—*shír khisht*, *s. f.* A tree (*Frazinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) which grows on the mountains to the north of Kabal. It yields the *shír khisht* (manna) which is medicinally used. It is imported into the Panjab from Afghanistan, and is used as a laxative:—*shír thohar*, *s. m.* The *Euphorbia tiraculli*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* used as a vesicatory and as a warm remedy in various diseases.

SHÍRÁ मीरा *s. m.* Molasses, syrup, treacle used for distilling spirit; *i. q.* *Sírd.*

SHIRÍNH मरींह *s. m.* See *Siríngh.*

SHIRÍNÍ मीरीटी *s. f.* Sweetmeats. See *Siríní.*

SHIRNÁ मिरना *s. m.* The inflated buffalo or bullock skins used in the hills for crossing streams; they consist of the entire hide with the apertures tied up; *i. q.* *Sarná, Darain.*

SHÍSHÁ मीशा *s. m.* Glass, spectacles, a window pane, a looking glass:—*shíshá láh*, *s. m.* Crystal salt.

SHÍSHAM मीशम *s. m.* Shisham wood (*Dalbergia sissoo*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). See *Táihí, Táhlí.*

SHÍSH MAHIL मीश महिल *s. m.* A palace, a palace studded with mirrors.

SHIR SHÁHÍ सिर शाही *s. f.* (M.) See *Sarsáht.*

SHÍSHÁ मीशा *s. m.* See *Sísá.*

SHÍSHÍ मीशी *s. f.* See *Síst.*

SHIST सिमउ *s. f.* See *Síst.*

SHITÁKÍ सिटाकी *s. m.* (M.) Running fast.

SHITRÁJ सिउरान *s. m.* The *Plumbago Europea*, Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ* used medicinally as a blister, has not the disadvantage of *Cantharides*, considered dry and irritant; *i. q.* *Chittrá.*

SHODÁ शोदा *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Hindi word *Shuhdah*. A poor fellow, a pauper.

SHOGHÁ शोधा *s. m.* A variety of rice in the Peshawar valley.

SHOKH शोख *a.* See *Sokh.*

SHOKHÍ शोधी *s. f.* See *Sokhí.*

SHOLAR शोलर *s. m.* A plant (*Scopolia prœalta*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) common in waste ground in parts of the Chenab basin, also found sparingly Trans-Indus in the plains. In the hills the leaves are applied to boils, are also said to be poisonous, the mouth swells from their touch, and the head and throat are affected when they are eaten.

SHOLRÍ शोलरी *s. m.* A plant (*Salvia lanata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiataæ*). See *Laphrd.*

SHONFOL शोनदोल *s. f.* See *Phámphlí.*

SHOR शोर *s. m.* Cry, outcry, clamour; a saline substance (*kallar*);—*a.* Salt, brackish:—*shor jamin*, *s. f.* Land impregnated with *kallar* which consists mainly of sulphate and Carbonate of Soda, saline soil:—*shor lagghá*, *v. n.* To become saline; *c. w.* *karná.*

SHORÁ ਸ਼ੋਰਾ *s. m.* Saltpetre; soup, broth:—*kalmí Shorá, s. m.* Saltpetre refined and crystallized in long prisms.

SHORÍ ਸ਼ੋਰੀ *a.* Noisy, clamorous.

SHORLÍ ਸ਼ੋਰਲੀ *s. f.* See *Laphrā*.

SHORÚÁ ਸ਼ੋਰੂਆ *s. m.* Broth.

SHOTAL ਸ਼ੋਤਲ *s. m.* Common clover trefoil. (Hazara).

SHOTÍ ਸ਼ੋਤੀ *s. f.* A broadish-leaved plant (*Iris Nepaleensis*, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceae*) occurring at various places throughout the Panjab Himalaya. In Kashmir and other parts of the Jhelum basin it is commonly planted in grave yards.

SHUHDÁ ਸ਼ੁਹਦਾ *s. m.* A profligate, a bad or loose character.

SHUKAL ਸ਼ੁਕਲ *s. m.* (lit. white) The fortnight from the new moon to the full. See *Pakkh*.

SHÚKAN ਸ਼ੁਕਣ } *v. n.* To hiss, to  
SHÚKANÁ ਸ਼ੁਕਣਾ } snort;—*shák*  
*ketáp chaphrā, v. n.* To suffer from a severe kind of fever.

SHUKAR ਸ਼ੁਕਰ *s. m.* Thanks, gratitude; *c. w.* *karnā*:—*shukar gujár, s. m.* Thankful, grateful:—*shukar gujárí, s. f.* Gratitude, gratefulness.

SHUKÁRAN ਸ਼ੁਕਾਰਨ *v. a.* (M.) To blow, to breathe prayers, spells, invocations:—*mídn khalle máre, te bíbt parh darúd shukáre!* The husband shoebeats her, the wife breathes blessings on him! —Prov.

SHUKHALÁ ਸ਼ੁਖਲਾ *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Shukal*.

SHUKRÁNÁ ਸ਼ੁਕਰਾਨਾ *s. m. lit.* A thanks giving; (M.) this word had a special meaning under the revenue administration of Diwan Sawan Mal. The *mahsúl*, or Government share of the produce, was returned to the cultivators, who were compelled to pay for it in cash, at the average market price during the month of *Waisákh*, *Jeth* and *Hárh* for the spring crop, and during *Kátik*, *Magghar* and *Poh* for the autumn crop. If after the average price had been fixed, prices rose much, Diwan Sawan Mal levied a cess called *shukráná*, supposed to be a thanks-giving to the Government, for adhering to the price fixed when prices were lower, at the rate of one rupee per *path* of the cultivator's share.

SHÚKSÁR ਸ਼ੁਕਸਾਰ *s. f.* A pretty little species of mistletoe (*Arceuthobium Oxycedri*, Nat. Ord. *Loranthaceae*). It frequently kills the tree which it attacks. It flowers generally in winter.

SHÚM ਸ਼ੁਮ *s. m.* A miser; *i. q.* *Éám*; —*sakhi kanán* (or *kolón*) *shúm bhalá jo turt dewe jawádb.* A miser is better than a liberal man, for he gives an answer quickly.—Prov.

SHUMÁJ ਸ਼ੁਮਾਜ *s. f.* See *Chikrī*.

SHUMSÁD ਸ਼ੁਮਸਾਦ *s. m.* See *Mendrá*, *Chikrī*.

SHUN ਸ਼ੁਣ *s. m.* A plant (*Salix sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*) found in the Panjab Himalaya; the leaves are used as fodder. In Spiti baskets appear to be made from the twigs.

SHUNNÚ ਸ਼ੁਨਨੂ *s. m.* See *Simiá*.

SHÚR ਸ਼ੁਰ *s. m.* See *Lewar*, *Deodár*: —*langshúr, s. m.* See *Dhúp*.

SHÚRLÍ ਸ਼ੁਰਲੀ *s. f.* See *Sharoli*.

SHUTAR ਸ਼ੁਤਰ *s. m.* A camel; *shutrí* camel colour, obtained from Catechu in certain proportions.



SI MÍ v. n. (indic. past fem. of Hân)  
Was;—s. f. (M.) Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Shit*. Cold, chill:—*śigá*, def.  
Was:—*ś karní*, v. n. To express sud-  
den regret, dissatisfaction or pain, by a  
hissing inspiration of the breath.

SIÁ मिआ s. m. A stranger, foreigner;—  
a. Strange, foreign.

SIÁBÁ मिआबा } intj. Corruption  
SIÁBASE मिआबसे } of the Persian  
SIÁBASÍ मिआबसी } word *Shábásí*.

Bravo! Well done!

SIÁH मिआह a. Black, dark; c. w.  
*karná*:—*siáh bhor*, Colour of the black  
bumble bee, dissolved indigo, *naspál* tur-  
meric and alum:—*siáh jírá*, s. m. See  
*Jirá*:—*máslé siáh*, s. f. See *Máslé*.

SIÁHÁ मिआहा s. m. Accounts, a re-  
cord, a loose account, a memorandum of  
accounts, a merchant's waste book; a  
drum.

SIÁHÍ मिआही s. f. Blackness, ink,  
blackening; lamp black:—*siáhí*, *safaidí*  
*karní*, v. a. (lit. to make black white.) To  
do whatever one likes; to have power  
to do what one likes.

SIÁL मिआल s. m. The name of a part  
of country in the Punjab; the name of a  
caste of *Játs* (Muhammadans); winter;  
the cold season.

SIÁLÁ मिआला s. m. The cold season;  
(M.) the *Kharif* instalment of land re-  
venue, so called because it is paid in the  
cold season.

SIÁLÍ मिआली } s. f. A climbing plant  
SIÁLÍ मीआली } (Pueraria tuberosa,

Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) common in some  
parts of the Siwalik tract up to near the  
Indus. The very large tuberous yam-like  
roots are eaten, and are said to be sweet,  
they are exported to the plains,  
where they are used as a cooling  
medicine, and for poultices; i. q.

*Bidári kand*;—A climber (*Dæmia exten-  
sa*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceae*) occasionally  
found in the Salt Range. It is eaten by  
goats.

SIÁLKANTÁ मिआलकंटा s. m. The  
*Argemone mexicana*, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceae*  
a native of Mexico, the plant is now  
abundant in Asia and Africa. It is the  
“ficodel inferno” of Spaniards, who  
deem it more narcotic than opium. The  
infusion is diuretic, the oil purgative,  
and the juice is said to be a substitute  
for ipecacuanha. The seeds are very  
narcotic.

SIÁLIÂN मिआलीआं s. m. See *Nágar  
motthá*.

SIÁLU मिआलु a. Wintry, pertain-  
ing to winter, appropriate to the cold  
season;—s. m. A kind of red cloth;—  
(Pot.) A handsome small tree (*Morlea  
begonifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Alangiaceae*) with  
maple-like leaves, found up to near the  
Indus. Its leaves are eaten by sheep.

SIÁM मिआम s. m. Krishna so named  
on account of his dark colour; the  
name of a country near Burmah; even-  
ing (properly *Shám*); c. w. *paigí*;—*siám  
múrat*, s. m. A name of Krishna.

SIÁMÍ मिआमी s. m. The name of a  
class of *fagirs* called *Bairágs*; a husband,  
a master, lord; a name of Krishna.

SIÂN मिआन s. f. Knowledge, know-  
ing, recognition:—*siân puná*, *siân pat*,  
s. f. m. See *Siânáp*.

SIÂNÁ मिआना } a. Corrupted  
SIÂNÂN मिआनां } from the Sanskrit

word *Saján*. Knowing, discreet, of ma-  
ture age; clever, sharp, wise, sagacious;  
intelligent; cunning, artful:—*siáná kán  
hameshán gúñh te áigge*. The cunning  
crow always sits on dung, i. e., he is so  
sharp that he cuts himself, or it is so  
clever that it overreaches itself:—*sau  
siánán ikko matt, márah ápo áptí*. A  
hundred wise men have the same opinion,

but fools have every one his own.—Prov :  
—*jihde ghar wichch dāne, uhde kamle wi siānen*. If a man has grain in the house, even his fools are reckoned wise.—Prov.

SIÂNAP सिआणप *s. f.* Prudence, cleverness, discretion; the age of discretion; economy, closeness.

SIĀNNĀ सिआण्णा *v. a.* To know, to recognize.

SIĀNŪ सिआणू *a.* Recognizing, knowing, acquainted; recognized, known.

SIĀPĀ सिआपा } *s. m.* The cere-  
SIĀPPĀ सिआपा } mony of weeping

and making lamentations for the dead, performed by women:—*siāppe di naiṇ*, *s. f.* The barber's wife who directs a company of mourners, *met.* one who foment quarrel or disunion:—*siāppā karnā, v. a.* To mourn for the dead:—*rann gāṇ, siāppe, duhk rove āpo āpne*. When women go to a mourning, each weeps for her own trouble.—Prov.

SIĀR सिआर *s. m.* A furrow:—*siār kaḍḍhā, v. a.* To plough.

SIĀRŪ सिआरू *s. m.* A shrub (*Nussiensya hypoleuca*, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*) common in the low hills, Cis and Trans-Indus, it occurs in the Salt Range; *i. q.* *Pīncho*.

SIB सिब *s. m.* See *Shib*:—*sib sib karnā, v. a.* To be saturated with water (ground.)

SIBĀLĀ सिबाला *s. m.* See *Sabāḷā, Sarbāḷā*.

SIBAR सिबर *s. m.* *Alæ Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Liliacæ*: Aloes.

SIBSIBĀṬ सिबसिबाट *s. m.* Moisture in the ground rendering it soft.

SÍCHŪ सीचू *s. m.* See *Lūṅī*.

SÍDĀATSŪ सीदाअत्तु *s. m.* See

*Darinkharī, Egilbīr*.

SIDDĀ सिद्धा *s. m.* Firmness, resolution, obstinacy, persistence, perseverance (especially in something bad):—*siddā bāj, s. m.* A man of resolution, a headstrong, obstinate person:—*siddā karnā, v. a.* To be firm, to be resolute and perverse, to insist upon:—*siddā pu-gāṇā, v. a.* To accomplish a purpose, to carry out a resolution.

SIDDH सिद्ध *s. f.* Straightness, a straight course; a *fakīr* of great attainments, a wonder worker, a saint:—*a.* Ready, completed; valid, proved; holy:—*siddh honā, v. n.* To be accomplished; to be perfect:—*siddh karnā, v. a.* To accomplish, to prepare, to make ready, to perfect, to straighten; to bring under subjection by magic:—*siddh paddhrī, a.* Sincere, true, free from guile, simple, artless; level, smooth, plane; unornamented with figures or paintings, of an easy style (writing):—*siddh sabhān, s. m. a.* Upright, of a right and holy temper:—*ad.* In a simple easy unsophisticated manner, without design or contrivance.

SIDDHĀ सिद्धा *a.* Straight, upright; artless, simple, stupid:—*siddhā banāṇā, karnā, ho jāṇā, v. n.* To straighten.

SIDDHE सिद्धे *a.* Straight, in a direct line:—*siddhe honā, v. n.* To be straightened, to become upright; to be opposite, to confront.

SIDDHĪ सिद्धी *a.* Dim. of *Siddh*:—*s. f.* The power of working miracles supposed to be gained by asceticism.

SIDDHŪNĪ सिद्धणी *s. f.* A female saint or *fakīr*.

SIDDHŪ सिद्धू *s. m.* A division of *Jāṭ* to which the *Phulkīān* house belongs.

SIDH सिध *s. f.* Setting out, starting, departure:—*sidh karnā, v. a.* To depart.

SIDHĀRAN सिधारण *a.* Plain,

straightforward, upright, unsophisticated, artless;—*ad.* Without design or contrivance.

SIDHÁRNÁ **सिधारना** *v. a.* To go, to depart, to set off, to start, to march.

SIDHAUT **सिधौट** *s. f.* Straightness, uprightness, sincerity.

SIDHERÁ **सिधेरा** *s. m.* See *rangchál* in *Rang*.

SIDÍWANÁ **सिदीवना** *v. a.* To cause to call.

SIDK **सिदक** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Sidq*. Righteousness, sincerity :—*sidk mand*, *a.* Righteous, true, sincere :—*sidk náí*, *ad.* Cordially, sincerely :—*sidk páíqá*, *rakkhád*, *v. a.* To practise righteousness, to behave in an upright manner.

SIFAT **सिदड** } *s. f.* Virtue, quality,  
SIFT **सिदड** } praise ; praise of God.

SÍG **सीग** } *s. f.* Society, associating,  
SÍGÁ **सीगा** } accompanying ; excitement.

SÍGHAR **सीघर** *ad.* See *Shighar*.

SIH **सिह** *s. m.* A porcupine.

SÍHAN **सीहन** *s. m.* A lion.

SÍHÁN **सीहां** *a.* Lion-like, tawny;—*a.* Dog.

SÍHANÍ **सीहनी** *s. f.* A lioness, a tigress.

SIHAR **सिहर** *s. m.* Enchantment, magic.

SIHÁRÚ **सिहारु** *s. f.* The *Nussiessya* *Opuleuca*, *Behmeria salcifolia*, a shrub yielding a fibrous bark used for net ropes as it is not easily rotted by wet.

SIHERNÁ **सिहेरना** *v. a.* To purchase. See *Suherná*.

SÍHON **सीहों** *s. f.* The name of a tree ; *i. q.* *Sison*.

SÍHRÁ **सीहरा** *a.* Perverse.

SIHRÁ **सिहरा** *s. m.* A chaplet of flowers, or a piece of gold or silver fringe worn on the head by a bridegroom at the time of marriage.

SIHR BATŦŦÍ **सिहर बट्टी** *v. n.* To be perverse and obstinate ; to keep silent.

SIHRÍ **सिहरी** *s. f.* A kind of bird.

SIJAL **सिजल** *a.* Good, refined, correct, polished.

SIJÁUNÁ **सिजाउना** *v. a.* To wet.

SIJDÁ **सिजदा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sijdah*. Kneeling and touching the ground with the nose and forehead, the eyes being directed towards the tip of the nose ; a prostration in Muhammadan prayer.

SIJGÁI **सिजगाई** *s. f.* See *Mole*.

SIJH **सिज** *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shary*. The sun :—*sijh ubhár*, *s. m.* Sunrise ; the east :—*sijh lāh*, *s. m.* Sunset, the west :—*sijh chaphiá te giá andhárá*. The sun rose and darkness fled.—Prov.

SIJHAN **सिजन** *v. n.* (M.) To come to an end, to be settled, to be paid (a debt), to sink into its place (the masonry of a well).

SIJHÁUNÁ मिञ्हाउना } v. a. To  
 SIJHÁ DENÁ मिञ्हादेना } cause re-  
 tribution to be administered, to pay;  
 to bring to an understanding.

SIJHÁWAN मिञ्हावन v. a. (M.) To  
 bring to an end, to settle, to pay a debt:  
 —*ajj denh tori, unhan lokan dá karj sijhen-  
 dá piá han.* To this day I am paying  
 the debts due to those people.—Story of  
 the Three Fools.

SIJJA; मिँना a. (K.) Wet, damp.

SIJJHNA मिँञ्हा v. a. To be avenged, to  
 take revenge, to have a settlement, to  
 come to an understanding.

SIJJNA मिँनना v. n. To be wet, to be  
 soaked, to be saturated:—*sijj pariij jánd,*  
 v. n. To be wet.

SIK मिख s. f. The side, a longitudinal  
 section; desire, wish:—*mainán dáqhi sik  
 raihsá hai.* I have great desire.

SÍK मीख s. f. A splint around which  
 raw cotton is wrapped for a lamp wick;  
 excitement.

SIKÁÍ मिखायी s. f. Warming; wages  
 for warming.

SIKAL मिखल s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Siqal*. Polishing, clean-  
 ing, polish, brilliancy:—*sikal cháhará,*  
*karná, v. a.* To polish:—*sikal jánd, v. n.*  
 To go off:—*sikal jharáund, v. a.* To  
 polish; to decorate.

SIKAM मिखम s. m. See *Shikam*.

SIKAN मिखन v. n. (M.) To be desirous:  
 —*tore pawin kishale sikdá talab ná chhore.*  
 Though troubles come, one who desires,  
 abandons not his object.—*Sassi* and  
*Punnáq.*

SIKANÁ मिखँडा s. m. See *Manyar*.

SIKANJÁ मिखँजा s. m. See *Sakanjá*.

SIKANJBÍ मिखँनबी s. f. See *Sakanjbí*.

SIKAR मखिर s. m. See *Sikhar*.

SIKÁUNÁ मिखाउना v. a. To cause  
 to be parched or warmed.

SIKDÁRÍ मिखदारी s. f. Chieftainship.

SIKH मिख s. m. See *Sikkh*;—s. f. An  
 iron rod, a spit, a spike; excitement;  
 (Pot.) a white ant.

SIKHÁLNÁ मिखालना } v. a. To  
 SIKHÁLNÁ मिखालना } teach, to in-  
 SIKHÁUNÁ मिखाउना } struct; to  
 admonish, to chastise.

SIKHAR मिखर s. f. The highest  
 point, the summit of anything, top,  
 pinnacle.

SIKHAÚ मिखउ s. m. Like a *Sikkh*;  
 —s. m. The being a *Sikkh*.

SIKHAUTÍ मिखँटी } s. f. Teaching,  
 SIKHAUTÍ मिखँटी } instruction.

SÍKHÍ मीधी s. f. The *Euonymus fimbri-  
 ata, E. Hamiltonii*, a hard, useful beauti-  
 fully smooth and white substance.

SIKHLAUNÁ सिखलाउना *v. a.* To teach, to instruct, to admonish, to chastise.

SIKHLAUT सिखलाउट } *s. f.* Teach-  
SIKHLAWAT सिखलावट } ing, in-  
struction.

SÍKHNA मीषना *v. a.* To adjust the wick of a lamp; to execute.

SIKHRA सिखरा *s. m.* A Sikh (used in contempt), a young Sikh.

SIKKÁ सिक्का *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Sikkah*. A stamp, an impression on a coin; lead; sterling, current coin; a caste of *Khattris*:—*sikkā baiṭhā*, *v. a.* (*lit.* to establish one's currency.) No king was looked on as enthroned until he struck his own coin; hence to establish one's authority.

SIKKARÍ सिक्करी } *s. f.* Dandruff;  
SIKKARÍ सिक्करी } dried mud:—*sikkarī*  
*jammāṭ, lagguṭ, v. n.* To be dried, as mud.

SIKKH सिੱਖ *s. m.* A disciple; a follower of Guru Nanak and the other nine Gurus, one who takes the *Pāhul*;—*s. f.* Instruction:—*sikkh matt, s. f.* Advice, instruction, teaching (according to the tenets of the Sikh religion):—*sikkh puṣṭ, s. m.* The being a Sikh.

SIKKHIÁ सिੱਖਿਆ } *s. f.* Teaching,  
SIKKHYÁ सिੱਖਿਆ } instruction, doctrine.

SIKKHNA सिੱਖना *v. a.* To learn.

SIKLÍ सिक्कली *a.* Polished (metals, swords, weapons):—*sikligar, sikligarṭ,*

*s. m. f.* One who polishes swords and other metallic articles:—*sikligarī, s. f.* The art of polishing metals, the business of polishing.

SIKNA सिक्कना *v. n.* To be parched, or dried, to be toasted, to be warmed.

SÍKNA मीकना *v. a.* To adjust the wick of a lamp; to excite; *i. q.* *Sikhṇā*.

SIKRÁ सिक्करा *s. m.* }  
SIKRÍ सिक्करी *s. f.* } A kind of hawk.  
SIKRÍ सिक्करी *s. f.* }

SIKRÁ सिक्करा *s. f.* A kind of hawk; a wanderer.

SIKWÁÍ सिक्कवायी *s. f.* Warming, parching; the price of parching.

SIKWÁUNÁ सिक्कवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be warmed or parched.

SIL मिल *s. f.* A flat stone on which spices are ground or knives sharpened; (*M.*) a brick; a proprietary right, because the man to whom the bricks of a well belong, generally owns the land in which the well stands:—*sil waṭṭā, s. m. f.* The stone on which spices are ground, together with the muller; *met.* a man who has nothing to say.

SÍL मील *s. f.* Habit, disposition, benevolence, humanity, generosity; cold, coolness, shame, modesty; a small kind of grain the *Celosia argentea*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ* used medicinally;—*s. m.* A plant (*Amaranthus, anardana, A. Gangeticus*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*) cultivated in the Punjab Himalaya, where both red and green species are common. A *Gangeticus* appears to be wild also in the plains. The leaves are eaten as a pot-herb, but it is

grown chiefly for the seed, used as a food grain after parching. It is considered heating. *A. Gangeticus* also cultivated in the plains to be used as a pot-herb. The seeds of one of them appears to be considered astringent, and aphrodisiac. Also see *Str.* :—*śīl sabhā*, *śīl sabhān*, *a.* Having a gentle disposition :—*śīl safed*, *s. f.* A species of Amaranth having a fine white seed :—*śīl siyāh*, *s. f.* The glossy black very small grain the seed of *Celosia cristata* :—*śīl supārī*, *s. f.* The acorn of *Quercus incana*, *Nat. Ord. Amentaceae* used in indigestion, asthma and diarrhoea; the acorns are first buried in the ground to destroy their bitterness :—*śīl wāg*, *śīl wānt*, *a.* Of a good amiable disposition, well-behaved :—*śīl wāntī*, *s. f.* A woman of a good disposition, good behaviour.

**SILĀ मिला** *s. f.* A flat stone on which spices are ground; the gleanings of harvest :—*śīlā chugāḍ*, *v. a.* To glean.

**SĪLĀ मीला** *s. m.* Dampness; moisture; cold.

**SILĀĪ मिलायी** *s. f.* Stitching, sewing; the price of sewing.

**SILĀJĪT मिलान्नीत** *s. f.* Storax.

**SILĀUNĀ मिलाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be sewed.

**SILEHĀJ मिलेहान** *s. f.* (*Pop.*) A wife's brother's wife; *i. q.* *Sālehār*.

**SILEHĀR मिलेहार** *s. m.* A gleaner.

**SILH मल्लु** *s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shila*. A brick; a proprietary right, because a man owns the bricks of the well :—*śilh dār*, *s. m.* See *Chakhdār* :—*śilh bāḍ*, *s. m.* A brick maker.

**SILHĀB मिलुब** *s. f.* Dampness, moisture :—*śilhāb chaphṇī*, *s. m.* To become damp.

**SILHĀBĪ मिलहाबी** *a.* Damp.

**SĪL मल्ल** *s. f.* Pulmonary consumption, hectic fever.

**SILLĀ मिला** *s. f.* (*K.*) Ear of corn, gleanings.

**SILLH मल्लु** *s. f.* Dampness;—*śilh chaphṇī*, *v. n.* To become damp.

**SILLHĀ मल्लहा** *a.* Damp, moist.

**SILNĀ मल्लना** *v. a.* To spy out during the day what one intends to steal at night.

**SILWĀĪ मिलवायी** *s. f.* The price of sewing.

**SILWĀUNĀ मल्लवाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be sewed.

**SĪM मीम** *s. m.* See *Pāṭīg*, *Māṭī*.

**SĪMĀ मीमा** *s. m.* Boundary.

**SIMĀĪ मिमायी** *s. f.* Uniting, sewing.

**SĪMĀK मीमाक** *s. m.* See *Khareṇī*.

**SIMARNĀ मिमरना** *v. a.* To remember, to mention (especially the name of God);—*s. m.* A large rosary.

**SIMRANĪ मिमरनी** *s. f.* Remembering the name of God; a small rosary.

SIMÁUNÁ सिमाउना v. a. To unite, to mix; to cause to be sewed.

SIMBAL सिमबल } s. m. The name  
SIMMAL सिमल } of a tree (*Bombax*

*heptaphyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Bombacæ*) which grows to a very large size, and, about March, is a striking object with its immense buttressed trunks, and its large showy red flowers, six inches in breadth clustered on the leafless branches. The latter generally leave the trunk in sixes or sevens radiating from about one level. The tree occurs wild in the Siwalik tract. It furnishes a whitish, coarse-grained, weak, brittle wood, which is very subject to the attacks of white ants. It is thus for the most part used only for planks, doors, boxes, and is said not even to be good fuel. Like some other woods of similar texture, moisture seems to render it more durable, and it is a favourite for well curbs, water conduits, triangles and bridges. It is also made into scabbards in Kangra and Yusafzai. In some places near Kangra, the leaves and twigs of the tree are severely lopped for fodder. The flower buds are eaten as a pot-herb, and the cotton of the pods is occasionally used to stuff pillows; it is too short-stapled and smooth to be useful for textile purposes. The gum, which exudes from the bark is often given with Bael for dysentery and diarrhoea. The root furnishes one of the kinds of *Mūsali*, and is considered cooling, astringent, and an aphrodisiac, and is given in gonorrhoea.

SIMMNÁ सिमना v. n. To leak slightly, to ooze (as water from a vessel or blood from a wound.)

SIMNA सीमना v. a. To sew; i. q. *Siṇḍá*.

SIMOK सीमोक s. f. (M.) A disease of camels. It is a swelling in the knee, back, shoulder. It occurs in every season, and is attributed to unwholesome food. The animal raises the

affected limb and can neither walk nor eat. Bleeding and branding are the remedies.

SIMRAN सिमरन s. f. Memory, remembering, repetition (especially of the name of God); a small rosary worn on the wrist.

SIMRATÍ सिमरती } s. f. Corrupt-  
SIMRITÍ सिमरिती } ed from the  
Sanskrit *Simritt*. Memory; the *Dharm Shástar*. See *Dharm shástar* in *Dharam*; or *Shástar*.

SIMRUṄG सिमरुंग s. f. The Alpine *Rhododendron* (*Rhododendron campanulatum*, Nat. Ord. *Ericacæ*) which is rather rare in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The whitish or lilac flowers appear from May to July, and the seed ripens in October. The leaves are sometimes poisonous to goats. Bees are very fond of the buff-coloured under-surface of the leaf, so that a few of the latter are put into or near hives. The leaves are exported to the plains, where they are medicinally used; they are considered errhine and are ground to be mixed with tobacco to form a medicinal snuff used in hemicrania. The smoke of this plant when used as fuel, is most acrid and irritant.

SIMṬ सिमट s. f. Shrinking, shrivelling, condensing.

SIMṬÁU सिमटाउ s. m. Shrinking, condensing.

SIMṬÁUNÁ सिमटाउना v. a. To cause to shrink, to condense.

SIMṬÍ सिमटी s. f. A kind of cloth.

SIMṬNÁ सिमटना v. n. To be concentrated, to shrink, to be collected together, to be condensed.

**SIMTÚ** **सिमटु** *a.* Susceptible of shrinking.

**SÍMUKH** **मीमुख** *s. m.* A species of Amaranth growing wild on the banks of the Indus, the grain is used as food. (Dera Ghazi Khan).

**SÍMURG** **मीमुरग** *s. m.* A fabulous bird often mentioned in eastern romance. *Símurg* literally means the size of thirty birds; a griffin.

**SIN** **मिन** *s. m.* See *Panír*.

**SÍN** **मीं** *s. f.* A border, a boundary; a ploughing:—*sín sín karná*, *v. a.* To shake with the cold, to shiver, to have ague.

**SÍN** **मीन** *s. m.* The 17th letter *س* of the Persian character; (*M.*) a ploughing.

**SIN** **मिन** *s. m.* (*K.*) A boundary; train; the point where the boundaries meet of three villages.

**SÍNÁ** **मीना** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sināh*. The breast, the bosom; the same as *Sínud*:—*sine band*, *s. m.* A kind of stays, bodice; the front strings of a coat; martingales.

**SINAP** **मिनप** *s. m.* Wisdom.

<b>SÍN</b>	<b>मीं</b>	} <i>ad</i> Gratuitously: — <i>sínd mīnd</i> , <i>sándí mīndí</i> , <i>ad</i> . The same as <i>Sínd</i> .
<b>SÍNDAK</b>	<b>मींदक</b>	
<b>SÍNDAKÁN</b>	<b>मींदकान</b>	
<b>SÍNDAKÍ</b>	<b>मींदकी</b>	
<b>SÍNDAKÍN</b>	<b>मींदकीं</b>	
<b>SÍNÍ</b>	<b>मींदी</b>	

**SIND** **मिंद** *s. f.* See *Laghúne*.

**SIND** **मिंद** *s. m.* (*M.*) The tract lying between the Indus and the old bank of the river.

**SÍN****DH** **मींय** *s. m.* (*lit.* ocean.) The river Indus; the province of Sindh; the tract of land lying on both banks of the Indus;—*s. f.* The name of a song, sung between 3 p. m. and sunset:—*daryá Síndh kanjri wángá hai*. The river Indus is like a prostitute, i. e., fickle.—Prov.

**SÍN****DH** **मींय** *s. f.* (*M.*) The parting of a woman's hair:—*yár wí telí te síndh wí mailí*. If you have an oilman for a lover your parting will be dirty.—Prov.

**SÍN****DHÁ** **मींया** *s. m.* Rock salt; i. q. *Sendhá*.

**SÍN****DHAL** **मींदल** } *s. m.* One whose  
**SÍN****DAL** **मींदल** } nose runs.

**SÍN****DHÍ** **मिंयी** *s. m.* An inhabitant of the Sindh.

**SÍN****DHÚ** **मिंयु** *s. m.* A caste of *Játs*.

**SÍN****DROL** **मिंदरोल** *s. f.* See *Mamrál*.

**SINGÁRÁ** **मिंगारा** *s. m.* (*M.*) A cat fish common in the rivers and *ghāṇḍ*. (*Macrones aor*). It is good eating; the water calthrop (*Trapa bispinosa* or *bicornis*).

**SING****BHAN** **मिंभन** *s. f.* (*M.*) A final division of land:—*singbhan wāḍen te jherá bhanen*. Make a final division that you may break off the quarrel.—Prov.

**SINGG** **मिंग** } *s. m.* A horn.  
**SINGG** **मिंघ** }

**SINGGÁ** **मिंगा** } *s. m.* A musical  
**SINGGÁ** **मिंघा** } horn, a trumpet.



SINGGÁR **ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** *s. m.* Dress, ornament:—*singár kamrá, s. m.* A dressing room; *i. q.* *Shangár.*

SINGGÁRNÁ **ਸਿੰਗਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To dress, to adorn, to ornament, to decorate; *i. q.* *Shangárá.*

SINGGAUT **ਸਿੰਗੋਟ** } *s. f.* A horn.  
SINGGAUTÍ **ਸਿੰਗੋਟੀ** }

SINGGH **ਸਿੰਘ** } *s. m. lit.* A lion; a  
SINGH **ਸਿੰਘ** } a man who is a follower of the Sikh Gurus, and is initiated by receiving the *Pauhal* according to the precepts of Guru Gobind Singh. The word is suffix to the name of all Sikhs and to the names of Rajputs and some other classes:—*singgh gat, s. f.* The evil omen days when the marriages of Hindus do not take place:—*singgh-purá, s. m.* The state of being a Sikh.

SINGGHÁRÁ **ਸਿੰਘਾਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Sangghárá.*

SINGGHÁSÁN **ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ** *s. m.* A throne; a cushion:—*singghásan te baithá, v. n.* To be enthroned, to sit on the throne.

SINGGAHÚ **ਸਿੰਘਉ** *s. m.* *Singhship.*

SINGGHNÍ **ਸਿੰਘਣੀ** *s. f.* A lioness; a female *Singgh.*

SINGGHU **ਸਿੰਘੁ** *s. m.* See *Singgh.*

SINGGÍ **ਸਿੰਗੀ** } *s. m.* A horn used for  
SINGGÍ **ਸਿੰਗੀ** } cupping; a *Jogí's* musical horn:—*Kikkar singgí, s. f.* See *Kikkar Singí.*

SINGGRÁ **ਸਿੰਗਰਾ** *s. m.* A powder-horn, or flask.

SINGGRAF **ਸਿੰਗਰਫ** *s. m.* Vermilion; *i. q.* *Shingrif.*

SINGGRAFÍ **ਸਿੰਗਰਫੀ** *a.* Having the colour of vermillion.

SINGHAN **ਸਿੰਘਨ** *v. n.* To smell.

SINGHÁRÁ **ਸਿੰਘਾਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Sangghárá.*

SINGO **ਸਿੰਗੋ** *s. m.* A slender tall plant (*Dubia umbelliferae*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) which grows in Chamba. The tuber is eaten both raw and cooked.

SINGYÁ **ਸਿੰਗਯਾ** *s. m.* *Aconitum ferox, A. luridum, A. napellus, A. palmatum,* Aconite:—*singyá jar, singyá khár, s. m.* Aconite.

SINH **ਸਿੰਹ** *s. m.* A lion.

SINHÁUNÁ **ਸਿੰਘਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To wet; to cause to take sight.

SINHÍN **ਸਿੰਘੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) grown as a summer crop for its fibre which is used in rope making.

SINHÚN **ਸਿੰਘੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A pad for the head to support a water-jar, or for a bullock's neck.

SINJÁÍ **ਸਿੰਜਾਈ** *s. f.* Soaking, moistening, spreading, penetrating; wages for moistening.

SINJARNÁ **ਸਿੰਜਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To soak, to saturate, to moisten, to spread, to penetrate.

SINJÁUNÁ **ਸਿੰਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be irrigated, to cause to be saturated.

SINJNÁ **ਸਿੰਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To irrigate land.

SINJHI मिञ्जी *s. f. (M.)* A species of trefoil or lucerne (*Medicago*) cultivated as a winter crop for fodder, it also grows wild; *i. q. Senji.*

SINJLI मीनली *s. f.* See *Ber, Beri*:  
—*sūr sinjlī, s. f.* See *Rāmnia* or *Phindāk*, or *Putākhen.*

SINJÚ BĀRÁ मिनु बारा *s. m.* See *sangkukrá* in *San.*

SINK मींख *s. m.* See *Pannhi.*

SINKĀUNĀ मिठकाउटा *v. a.* To cause to blow the nose.

SINKNĀ मिठकटा *v. a.* To blow the nose.

SINNĀ मींठा *s. m.* See *Sind.*

SINNĀN मिंठा *a. (M.)* Wet.

SINNH मिंठु *s. f.* The name of a plant; a witness; the species of a snake.

SINNHĀ मिंठु *a.* Wet; (*M.*) unseasoned wood.

SINNHNĀ मिंठुटा } *v. n.* To be wet;—  
SINNHNĀ मिंठुना } *v. a.* To take sight, to take aim.

SINNÚ मिंठु *s. m.* A handsome tree (*Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceae*) with deeply furrowed bark. It is found sparingly wild. The wood is excellent,

possessing most of the qualities of the European ash. It is valued for *Jāmpā* poles, ploughs, platters, spinning wheels, and in Kashmir is reckoned by far the best wood for oars.

SĪONĀK मीउनाख *s. m.* See *Malin.*

SINSĀR मिठमार *s. m. (M.)* The long-snouted crocodile (*Gavialis Gangeticus*); *i. q. Sansār.*

SIP मिथ *s. m.* } (*M.*) (*lit. a shell*). The  
SIPĪ मिथी *s. f.* } spathe of the date palm from which the flowers issue. See also *Chhajlī.*

SIPĀH मिथाह *s. f.* Soldiers, an army:  
—*sipāh garī, sipāhpunā, s. f. m.* The profession of a soldier; *i. q. Sapāh.*

SIPĀHĪ मिथारी *s. m.* A soldier.

SIPARSALĀR मथरमलार } *s. m.*  
SIPĀSLĀR मिथामलार } Cor-  
rupted from the Persian word *Sipahsālār*. A captain, the commander of a military force, a commander-in-chief, a general.

SIPAT मिपठ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sift*. Quality, attribute, praise.

SĪPĪL मीपील *s. m.* See *Jirā.*

SIPNĀ मिपना *s. m.* A Rajput tribe.

SIPP मिप *s. m.* A shell.

SIPPĪ मिपी *s. f.* A conch, a shell, a pearl.

**SIR मिर** *s. m.* The head; a point of time; the top, crown, pinnacle;—*prep.* On, at, in, concerning;—*a.* Exact, proper:—*sir áuṇḍá, v. n.* To be impenitent:—*sir bechṇḍá, wechṇḍá, v. n.* To risk or sell one's life:—*sir bhárá hoṇḍá, v. n.* To have a headache, to be giddy:—*sir chapḥṇḍá, v. a.* To spoil (a child); to raise an inferior so that he presumes:—*sir chapḥṇḍá, sir te chapḥṇḍá, v. n.* To be spoiled by indulgence; to insult:—*sir chapḥ ke marná, v. n.* To lay the guilt of one's blood at the door of another:—*sir chittá hoṇḍá, v. n.* To become grey and old:—*sirdawál, sir dawáli, s. m. f.* The headstall of a bridle:—*sir deṇḍá, v. a.* To pledge one's head; to give one's life for:—*sir dhoná, v. a.* To wash one's hair:—*sir girdáí, s. m.* Head downwards, headstrong:—*sirgast, s. m.* See *Sargast*:—*sir ghumná, phirṇá, chakkar áuṇḍá, v. n.* To have one's head turned; to be giddy:—*sir guṇḍá, v. a.* To plait, braid or do one's hair:—*sirhoṇḍá, s. m.* The head piece of a headstead; a pillow:—*sir hoṇḍá, v. n.* To pursue, to hunt; to insist on, to persist:—*sir karná, v. a.* See *sir guṇḍá*:—*sir khāṇḍá, v. a. lit.* To devour one's brains; to make a dreadful noise; to vex, to annoy, to bother:—*sir khapáí, s. f.* Causing distraction to any one by idle loquacity:—*sir khápáṇḍá, v. a.* To make one's headache by idle loquacity:—*sir khapṇḍá, n. v.* To suffer pain from the loquacity of one, to be distracted by another's idle prating:—*sir kob, s. m.* An overseer, a superintendent, a headman, a superior in any art; a powerful adversary:—*sir lagṇḍá, v. n.* To be accused or charged with:—*sir lál karná, rangṇḍá, v. a.* To make one's head bleed; to break one's head:—*sir marná, hiláṇḍá, v. a.* To shake one's head, to nod; to deny:—*sir mundṇḍá, v. a.* To cause to be shaved (head); to disgrace; to adopt a mendicant's life; *met.* to be deceived:—*sir munḍá, v. a.* To shave another's head, *i. e.*, to disgrace; to cheat; to blunder:—*sir náí marná, v. a.* To give or return reluctantly:—*sir ná pair, a.* Without head or tail; groundless:—*sir níwāṇ karná, níwāṇḍá, v. a.* To bend the head:—*sir náṇ áuṇḍá, v. a.* To turn on one, to attack:—*sir paṇḍá, v. n.*

To fall to, or devolve on one:—*sir par hoṇḍá, v. n. (M.)* An animal kept by another than its owner on condition that the keeper gets half its value when grown up, in other parts of the Panjab called *Adhiárá*:—*sir parne, ad.* Head downward, on one's head:—*sir pafakṇḍá, v. a. (lit.* to beat the head on the ground.) To try hard, to be in earnest:—*sir phar ke bah jāṇḍá, baiṭḥḍá, v. n.* To be bent down with grief:—*sir pharṇḍá, v. a.* To console or comfort:—*sir piṭṭṇá, v. a.* To beat the head:—*sir sihrá hoṇḍá, áuṇḍá, v. n.* To have the badge of honour or distinction:—*sir sing hoṇḍá, v. n. (lit.* to have horns on head.) To have a mark on one's head:—*sir suḍḥ páuṇḍá, v. a. lit.* To throw dust or ashes on the head; to lament:—*sir suḍḥ paṇḍá, v. a.* To be distracted, to be notorious, to be accused:—*sir sukáṇḍá, v. n.* To dry one's hair:—*sir sukḥṇḍá, v. n.* To dry (hair of the head):—*sir te, ad.* On one's head; at hand, near:—*sir talwáí, a.* Perpendicular, steep, inclined, having the head downwards or bent forward, headlong:—*sir te rakḥḥṇḍá, v. a.* To put on one's head; to reverse, to reverence:—*sir te hatth dharṇḍá, v. a.* To take under one's own protection or care; to patronize:—*sir te hatth pherṇḍá, sir te piár deṇḍá, v. a.* To stroke one's head:—*sir te laiṇḍá, v. n.* To take on one's shoulders; to risk one's life for another:—*sir te sahṇḍá, v. n.* To bear or suffer meekly:—*sir te paṇḍá, paṇḍá, v. n.* To fall to one's lot; to come on one:—*sir wárṇḍá, v. a.* To consecrate or give some money by making circles with it round the head of the bride and bridegroom at a marriage:—*sir wichḥ suḍḥ páuṇḍá, v. a.* To throw dust on one's head; to lament.

**SÍR मीर** *s. m.* A fountain, a view; the land that a man retains for his own individual cultivation; (corrupted from the Persian word *Shír* milk, partnership, share; (*M.*) a plot of land in the *sailáḥ* cultivated by a separate tenant or set of tenants; (*K.*) a small running spring; in distributing canal water, the word is used to express a measure of water about four inches square; a silky headed small grass

(*Imperata Koenigii*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*) abundant at low spots in many parts of the Punjab plains. Its leaves are coarse and it is not eaten by cattle where any other forage is to be had:—*sir chunghā́*, v. a. To suck milk:—*sir piṇḍá*, v. a. To drink milk:—*sir nikalṇí*, *phutṭṭṇí*, v. n. To spring up (a fountain.)

**SÍR मीर** *s. f.* Silence; the clenching of the teeth; the falling of rain or hail with strong wind:—*sir baṭṭṇí*, *waṭṭṇí*, v. n. To be doggedly silent, to be obstinately resolute in the pursuit of an object without saying anything; to clench the teeth.

**SÍRÁ मीरा** *s. m.* Syrup, juice of fruit; a kind of sweetmeat in which there is little or no *ghí*; (*M.*) coarsely ground wheat boiled and mixed with *gur*; a tree, see *Rabán*;—*s. m.* End, extremity.

**SIRÁNDÍ मिरांदी** *s. f. (M.)* The head of a bed:—*manjho nangá te manjhlá sirándí*! Naked loins, and his loin cloth for a pillow!—Prov. of a shameless fellow; i. q. *Sarhándí*.

**SÍRAR मीरर** *s. m.* Madness, obstinacy.

**SIRARÁ मिररा** *s. m.* } Mad, ob-  
**SIRARAN मिररर** *s. f.* } stinate,  
**SIRARÍ मिररी** *s. m.* } stubborn.

**SIRÁÚ मिराऊ** } *s. m.* The head or  
**SIRÁWÁ मिरावा** } foot piece of a  
 bedstead.

**SIRBÁLÁ मिरबाला** *s. m.* See *Sarbálá*.

**SIRGÁ मिरगा** *s. m.* A cream colour (used of horses); a kind of head dress for women.

**SÍRH मीरु** } *s. m. (M.)* A plot of ground  
**SIRH मिरु** } without a well, irrigat-  
 ed by the rising of the Indus; that part of a river where the stream is rapid.

**SÍRHÍ मिरी** *s. f.* A bier, shaped like a ladder, used by Hindus.

**SÍRHÍ मीरी** *s. f.* A ladder.

**SIRÍ मीरी** *s. f. (properly Shirí.)* A head; the head of an animal cut for eating; a title of honour prefixed to proper names; a name of *Lachhmí*; prosperity, beauty; an auspicious or honorific term prefixed to the names of persons and divinities, places and at the beginning of manuscripts, letter and documents;—*s. m. (M.)* A bird (the Indian snake-bird *Plotus melanogaster*):—*sirí dhar*, *s. m.* An epithet of God; a title of Krishnā:—*sirí sáhab*, *s. f.* A sword (a name given to it by Sikhs):—*sirí sáí*, *s. m.* A kind of cloth:—*sirí rág*, *s. m.* The name of a musical mode appropriated to the afternoon in winter.

**SIRÍHAN मीरीहन** *s. m. (M.)* A fish of the carp family (*Labeo sutchius*).

**SIRÍ मीरी** *s. m.* See *Siríḥ*, *Lasre*.

**SIRÍNH मीरींह** } *s. m.* A tree (*Acacia*  
**SIRIS मीरिम** } *speciosa*, *A. sirissa*,

*A. stipulata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) common in most parts of the plains. The seeds ripen in the cold weather. The heart wood of an old tree is dark-coloured, hard, heavy, and strong, and, if properly seasoned is not subject to warp or crack, but it is said to be less lasting than that of the *Dalbergia*. It is used for ordinary constructive purposes (the Hindus in Kangra, however, consider it unlucky), and for mortars for mills, well curbs, parts of boats, and the heart-wood makes good charcoal. The leaves and twigs are gathered as fodder for camels and other animals. The bark is applied to injuries of the eye, and the seed is used medicinally, forming part of an *añjan* for

ophthalmic disease :—*chiffí siríngh*, *s. m.*  
A tree (*Cendrela toona serrata*, Nat.  
Ord. *Cedrelaceæ*) found in most of the  
valleys up to north of the Indus. The  
wood is often very red, it has a strong  
fætid smell when fresh, it is used for  
mortars, and for oil-mills. It seems to  
be pretty tough, as in some places the  
loops of sieves are made from it :—*káli  
sirí*, *s. f.* The same as *Siríngh*.

SIRÍNGRÍ मीरींगरी *s. m.* See *Itt siff*.

SIRISHṬ मिरिषट *s. f.* Creation.

SIRJANHÁR मिरजनहार *s. m.* The  
Creator.

SIRJṆÁ मिरजना *v. a.* To make, to  
create, to produce.

SIRKÁ मिरका *s. m.* Vinegar.

SIRKÍ मिरकी *s. f.* A reed (*Saccharum  
saru*) of which winnowing baskets are  
made, reed grass, a sort of mat made of  
*sirkí*, to keep off rain, thatch made of the  
tapering flower top of the *munje* grass :  
—*sirkí bás*, *s. m.* A class of vagrants  
who lives in *sirkí* huts :— *sirkí básí*, *s. f.*  
Dwellers in *sirkí* huts.

SÍRNÍ मीरनी *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Sheríní*. Sweetmeats,  
sweetmeats offered to saints.

SIROD मिरोट *s. m.* See *Sarod*.

SIRSÁHÍ मिरसाही *s. f.* The eighth  
part of a *chhilámk*, a square measure of  
land each side of which is a *karam* which  
equals 5½ feet in length (9 *sirsáhi* makes  
one *marlá*, 20 *marlá*s, one *kanál*, 4 *kanál*s  
one *wigah*).

SIRSÁM मिरसाम *s. m.* See *Sarsám*.

SIRSÁPI मिरसापी *s. f.* See *Sirsáhi*.

SÍS मीस }  
SÍSÁ मीसा } *s. m.* The head.

SÍSÁ मीसा *s. m.* Lead; a mirror; a glass;  
a bottle :—*sísá láṭṭ*, *s. m.* A transparent  
lump of salt.

SÍSÁLIÚS मीसालिउस *s. m.* See *Mal-  
dodá*.

SÍSÁM मीसम *s. m.* See *Shisham*.

SÍSÍ मीमी *s. m.* A small glass, a  
phial.

SISKANÁ मिसकना *v. n.* To breathe  
with difficulty, to gasp for breath.

SISKIÁRÁ मिसकिआरा *s. m.* See  
*Mushkiárd*.

SISSÁÍ मिँसाਈ *s. m.* See *Meini*.

SISSÚ मिँसु *s. m.* See *Shisham*, *Táhlí*.

SIST मिसत *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Shisht*. Sight, looking  
steadily, the sight of a gun :—*sist bannh-  
ṭí*, *láṭṭí*, *v. n.* To look steadily, to take  
a sight.

SÍT मीत *s. m.* Cold ;—*a.* Cool :—*sí  
kál*, *s. m.* The cold season, winter.

SÍTÁ मीठा *s. f.* The name of the wife  
of Ramchandara :—*sítá phal*, *s. m.* The  
custard apple, the sweet pumpkin  
(*Anona squamosa*).

**SÍTAL मीउल** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shital*. Cool; the *Nyctanthes arbortristis*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminaceae*, used as a dye and perfume, supposed to unite broken bones, hence called *had jora*. It is very aromatic, and is used in a variety of diseases:—*sital pati*, *s. f.* A kind of fine cool mat.

**SITÁR मिउर** *s. f.* See *Satár*.

**SITÁRÁ मिउर** *s. m.* A star. See *Satárá*.

**SITÁUNÁ मिउर** *a.* To cause to cast.

**SITÁWAR मिउर** *s. m.* A plant (*Asparagus filicinus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) common in the Panjab Himalaya. The root is exported from Kanawar to the plains. It is considered tonic and astringent. In Kanawar a sprig of this is put in the hand of small-pox patients as a curative measure;—The *Asparagus racemosus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae* which is furnished with small spines, common in parts of the Salt Range, Siwalik tract and other hills. Its root is used medicinally for man and beast:—*sitáwar patti*, *s. f.* A plant (*Asparagus Punjabensis*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) which has slender acicular leaves, common in parts of the plains of the Panjab, east of the Sutlej, as well as in the Salt Range, and on the Sutlej. In the Salt Range the twigs are used for scrubbing metallic vessels, and on the Sutlej sprigs of it are put in the beds of small-pox patients. The leaves are used medicinally

**SÍTHÁ मीठा** *a.* Insipid, tasteless, unfit; pale, sickly.

**SÍTÍ मीटी** *s. f.* Whistling:—*sítí báj*, *s. m.* A whistler:—*sítí bajáuní*, *wajáuní*, *máuní*, *wajjáuní*, *v. n.* To whistle.

**SÍTLÁ मीउल** *s. f.* The small-pox, the goddess of small-pox.

**SITRÁWAL मिउर** *s. m.* See *Lashorí*.

**SITṬ मिट** *s. f.* The act of throwing down or putting off:—*sitṭ sitṭí*, *v. a.* To procrastinate, to prevaricate, to evade, to use subterfuges:—*sitṭ pusitṭ*, *s. f.* Prevarication, alternation, evasion: a state of confusion; an imperative of *v. a.* *Sitṭanā*:—*sitṭ deṇā*, *pāṇā*, *v. n.* To cast away.

**SITT मिउ** *s. f.* *Pudenda mulieris*:—*sitt naulí*, *puṇṇí*, *v. a.* To use abusive language:—*sitt pasitṭá*, *ad.* Aside.

**SITTÁ मिउ** *s. m.* Sticks of sweetmeat made with *máunā* and covered with sugar and poppy seeds.

**SITṬÁ मिटा** *s. m.* An ear of grain of any kind, especially such as grow on the top of the stalk, like wheat:—*sitṭá áṇā*, *nikalṇā*, *lagṇā*, *v. n.* To ear:—*sitṭá láṇā*, *lagṇā*, *nikalṇā*, *v. a.* To produce ears of corn:—*sitṭe búr paṇṇā*, *v. n.* To blossom, to ear; to arrive at the age of puberty.

**SITṬH मिठ** *s. f.* Obscene composition:—*sitṭh jorí*, *v. a.* To compose in an abusive style, to lampoon.

**SITṬHNA मिठ** *v. a.* To write in an obscene style.

**SITṬHNA मिठ** *s. f.* Obscene or abusive songs sung by women at weddings; *c. w. deṇí*.

**SITṬÍ मटी** *s. f.* A small ear of corn (wheat, barley.)

**SITṬNÁ मिट** *v. a.* To cast, to throw down.

**SITTÚ मिउ** *s. m.* See *Pippá*.

**SITUN मिउ** *s. m.* See *Pippá*.

**SITUN मिट** *s. f. (M.)* A plant (*Boucernia edulis*) which after summer rains springs up at the roots of the *jál* and

*jad* trees. The shoots are like *asparagus* but of an acid taste. It is eaten with salt and also cooked as a vegetable.

SIU मीउ *s. m. (M.)* Inundation from a river either by flood or by a canal.

SIUL मिउल *s. m.* See *Sardir*.

SIUN मीउट *s. f.* A seam; the perineal raphé.

SIW मिद *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shiva*. See *Shib*.

SIWA मिदा *prep.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sivde*. Except, in addition to, besides, save;—*a.* More, better, over and above.

SIWA मिदा *s. m.* A funeral pile, a burnt corpse; *c, w. balad, jad.*

SIWAL मिदाल *s. m. (M.)* Mould, rust.

SIWALA मिदाला *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Shirdla*. A temple of Shiva.

SIWALRU मिदालरु *s. m.* See *Sardir*.

SIWAN मीद *s. m.* A boundary.

SIWAUNA मिदाउटा *v. a.* To cause to be sewen.

SIWEN मीदे *ad.* Near.

SIWI मिदी *s. f. (M.)* A white ant:—*sukh ke káthe thí gid, te gius siwi khá.* He

dried up and turned into wood and the white ants ate him.

SIWIN मीदी *s. f. (M.)* A ploughing.

SIYABA मिजाबा }  
SIYABASI मिजाबसी } *intj. See*  
SIYABASE मिजाबसे } *Sidá.*

SIYAH मिजाह *s. m.* See *Sidh*.

SIYAHA मिजाहा *s. m.* See *Sidh*.

SIYAHÍ मिजाही *s. f.* See *Sidh*.

SIYAL मिजाल }  
SIYALA मिजाला } *s. f. Winter; i. g.*  
*Sidl.*

SIYALU मिजालु *a.* Wintry, what pertains to the winter season.

SIYAM मिजाम *s. f.* See *Sidm*.

SIYAMI मिजामी *a.* See *Sidmi*.

SIYAN मिजाट *s. f.* Recognizing, recognition, acquaintance:—*siyápat, siyáputá, s. m. f.* See *Sidnap*.

SIYAN मीजा *pl. (M.)* Ploughing:—*siyá dená, v. a.* To plough, when speaking of the number of times a field is ploughed.

SIYANA मिजाटा *a.* Prudent, wise, discreet; cunning; of mature understanding, grown up:—*siyána biyána, a.* The same as *Siyána*.

SIYÁNNÁ ਸਿਆਣਾ *v. a.* To recognize, to know; *i. g.* *Siáṇá*.

SIYÁNAP ਸਿਆਨਪ *s. f.* Knowledge, wisdom, discretion, age of discretion; cunning, art; *i. g.* *Sidnóp*.

SIYÁNU ਸਿਆਣੂ *a.* Recognizing, knowing, being acquainted.

SIYÁPA ਸਿਆਪਾ *s. m.* See *Sidpá*.

SIYÁR ਸਿਆੜ *s. m.* A furrow :—*siyár kaddhṇá*, *v. a.* To plough.

SIYUL ਸਿਯੁਲ *s. m.* A plant. See *Síl*.

SO ਸੋ *prep.* He, she, it, that ;—*ad.* So ;—*s. f.* (*M.*) Sorrow, mourning :—*ahkhíṇ kajlá te sauhre dí so!* Painted eyes, and mourning for a father-in-law !—Prov.

SOÁ ਸੋਆ *s. m.* See *Soe* :—*soá pálak*, *s. m.* See *Soid pálak* in *Soid* :—*soágandál*, *s. f.* See *sitáwar pattí*, in *Sitáwar*.

SOAK ਸੋਅਕ *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of millet (*Panicum*.)

SOÁNJNÁ ਸੁਆਂਜਣਾ *s. m.* See *Sohánjnd*.

SOBHÁ ਸੋਭਾ *s. f.* Beauty, elegance, splendour, exhibition, show; fame, reputation, a good name.

SOBÍ ਸੋਬੀ *a.* Impure silver.

SOCH ਸੋਚ *s. f.* Meditation, consideration, reflection, thought, grief, sorrow ;—*sochmáṇ*, *sochwáld*, *a.* Thoughtful, considerate :—*soch wichár*, *s. f.* Consideration, discretion, caution.

SOCHÍ ਸੋਚੀ *s. m.* A reflecting, thoughtful, considerate person.

SOCHNÁ ਸੋਚਣਾ *v. n.* To consider, to meditate.

SODHBANS ਸੋਢਬਨਸ *s. m.* One belonging to the *Sodhi* class; every Sikh at the time of taking the *pauhal* is directed to leave the caste to which he belonged before initiation, and to consider himself as belonging to that of Guru Gobind Singh.

SODHÍ ਸੋਢੀ *s. m.* A division of the *Khatris* to which Guru Gobind Singh belonged; a title of the Guru, and of his descendants. The *Sodhis* are held in great esteem by the Sikhs, especially those of Anandpur, and Kartarpur.

SODHNÁ ਸੋਢਣਾ *v. a.* To correct, to collate, to correct a book by collation, to refine metals by fusion; to determine what is auspicious; to calculate; to search, to scrutinize.

SOE ਸੋਏ *s. m.* A plant (*Anethum sord.* Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) cultivated in the plains and used as a vegetable. The seeds are considered emmenagogue :—*soe pálak*, *s. f.* The same as *Soe*.

SOFÍ ਸੋਫੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Súfi*. A Muhammadan mystic. See *Súfi*.

SOFTÁ ਸੋਫਤਾ *s. m.* Leisure, disengagement, relief.

SOG ਸੋਗ *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning, grief :—*sogmáṇ*, *a.* Grieved, sorrowful, sad.



SOGAN **ਸੋਗਣ** *s. f.* }  
 SOGÍ **ਸੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } A mourner.

SOGGHÁ **ਸੋੱਘਾ** *a., s. m.* Prudent, wise, knowing, cautious; care, caution.

SOGGHÍ **ਸੋੱਘੀ** *s. f.* Prudence, care, caution.

SOGÍ **ਸੋਗੀ** *s. m. (K.)* A companion.

SOHAJ **ਸੋਹਜ** *s. f.* Understanding; sight; show, ostentation.

SOHAL **ਸੋਹਲ** *a.* Slender, delicate; a class of *Játs* and carpenters:—*sohal peris*, *s. f.* A large kind of pelican.

SOHAN **ਸੋਹਣ** *s. m.* A tool, used by artificers in metals; a kind of sweetmeat; *a.*—Pleasing.

SOHANÁ **ਸੋਹਣਾ** *a.* Becoming, excellent, beautiful;—*v. n.* To be fit, to become.

SOHANDÁ **ਸੋਹੰਦਾ** } *a.* Pleasing,  
 SOHANDRÁ **ਸੋਹੰਦਰਾ** } beautiful.

SOHANÍ **ਸੋਹਣੀ** *a.* Dim. of *Sohaná*;—*s. f.* A sweetheart; the name of a famous woman who is said to have born at Gujrat loved by *Mahmúd*; the name of a musical mode.

SOHÁNJNÁ **ਸੋਹਾਂਜਣਾ** *s. m.* A tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*, Nat. Ord. *Moringaceæ*) which grows wild in the Siwalik region in the Eastern Panjab, and is seen commonly planted throughout the Province. It is very easily raised from seed. The wood is excessively soft and quite useless and said to be not even fit for fuel.

In some parts the twigs and leaves are largely lopped for fodder. The roots have the flavour of horse-radish, and are occasionally used as a seasoning. The flowers, which are rather handsome, come out about February, preceding the leaves. The long pod-like fruit ripens about April, and is eaten by the people, cooked as a pot-herb, or in curry, or is made into a pickle. The fruit is used medicinally. Where the tree is plentiful, incisions are made in the trunk, from which in a day or two, a gum exudes. This is used in rheumatism or is given as *kamarkass* (kino).

SOHANPATAR **ਸੋਹਨਪਤਰ** *s. m.* A variety of rice.

SOHÁWÁ **ਸੋਹਵਾ** *a.* Beautiful;—*s. m.* (*M.*) A camel which has long lips, medium sized head, thick skin, and is of brown colour.

SOHÁWARÁ **ਸੋਹਵਾਰਾ** *a.* Beautiful.

SOHJALÁ **ਸੋਹਜਲਾ** } *s. m.* The dawn,  
 SOHJARÁ **ਸੋਹਜਰਾ** } the break of day  
 (little used); *i. q.* *Sáhjará*.

SOHJÍ **ਸੋਹਜੀ** *s. f.* Understanding, sight; *i. q.* *Sáhj*.

SOHLÁ **ਸੋਹਲਾ** } *a.* A shoe equal in  
 SOHULÁ **ਸੋਹਲਾ** } length to 16 fingers  
 breadth;—*s. m.* The year 16; singing practised by exorcists in praise of the person exorcised:—*sohle sundunge*, *v. a.* To reproach, to abuse.

SOHNÁ **ਸੋਹਣਾ** *a.* See *Sohaná*.

SOHNÍN **ਸੋਹਨੀਂ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Sonhín*.

SOHUL **ਸੋਹਲ** *a.* See *Sohal*.

SOR ਸੋਰ *s. m.* See *Shor*.

SORÁ ਸੋਰਾ *s. m.* See *Shorá*.

SORAN ਸੋਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To ask aid of a saint or spiritual adviser; to add fuel to a fire:—*loli lamme te torán, sárá dīhárá baiṭhī pírdā kún során*. Let me send my mistress to the south, but we all day sit and entreat the saints:—*káṭhī sor dē*. Put wood on the fire.

SORÍ ਸੋਰੀ *s. m.* See *Shorí*; also see *Mulín*.

SORMÁ ਸੋਰਮਾ *s. f.* A herb. (*Lepidium sativum* Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) commonly cultivated in the plains, the leaves and seeds are pungent, and medicinally used. The seeds are given and applied as a lactagogue, and administered after being boiled with milk to cause abortion.

SORNÁ ਸੋਰਨਾ *v. a. (M.)* To cause to remove; *i. q.* *Sarkáund*.

SORTH ਸੋਰਠ *v. n.* The name of a musical mode.

SORTHÁ ਸੋਰਠਾ *s. m.* The name of a metre.

SORÚÁ ਸੋਰੂਆ *s. m.* See *Shorúá*.

SOS ਸੋਸ *a.* Dry:—*sos hoṇḍ, v. n.* To become dry, to be dried up, to be absorbed:—*sos karná, v. a.* To dry up.

SOSAN ਸੋਸਨ *s. m.* A lily.

SOSANÍ ਸੋਸਨੀ *a.* Lilac, colour of Iris or lily; made of *kasumbhá* and dissolved indigo.

SOT ਸੋਤ *s. f.* Sleeping; sleeping gear.

SOTÁ ਸੋਤਾ *a.* Sleepy:—*sotáweld, s. m.* Bed-time, when all the stars have come out.

SOTAR ਸੋਤਰ *s. m.* A sleeper, a sleepy headed person.

SOTAR ਸੋਤ੍ਰ *s. m. (M.)* A cousin.

SOTHÁ ਸੋਠਾ *s. m.*  
SOTHÍ ਸੋਠੀ *s. f.*  
SOTṬÁ ਸੋਟਾ *s. m.*  
SOTṬÍ ਸੋਟੀ *s. f.* } A cane, a walking stick

SOWANÁ ਸੋਵਾਨਾ *s. m. (K.)* A grazing ground for buffaloes.

SOWARÚ ਸੋਵਾਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* A small plot of land in front of a house.

SOYÁ ਸੋਯਾ *s. m.* See *Soe*.

SÚÁ ਸੂਆ *s. m.* A large needle; an eye or canine tooth, the canine tooth of a dog; a turner's spindle; a sprout, a shoot, a blade of grass; brought forth in the sense of an animal born; the young of an animal; a parrot; (*M.*) a spit used in fishing:—*súe deṇḍ, v. a.* To bring forth young calve.

SUÁD ਸੁਆਦ *s. m.* Taste, relish, flavour; *i. q.* *Sowáḍ*.

SUÁDAN ਸੁਆਦਣ *s. f.*  
SUÁDÍ ਸੁਆਦੀ *s. m.*  
SUÁDIN ਸੁਆਦਿਣ *s. f.* } An epicure.

SUÁDÍK ਸੁਆਦੀਕ *s. m.* Having a relish, delicious.

SUÁH ਸੁਆਹ *s. f.* Ashes :—*sudh karṇí*,  
v. a. To turn to ashes, to consume :—*sir*  
*sudh páurí*, v. a. See in *Sir*.

SUÁÍ ਸੁਆਈ *s. f.* Assisting an ani-  
mal in parturition; wages for the  
same.

SUÁL ਸੁਆਲ *s. m.* A question; a sum;  
a petition, a representation, begging; a  
problem :—*sudl deyd*, v. a. To present  
a petition, to make an application; to set  
a problem or questions for solution; c. w.  
*karnd*.

SUÁLAN ਸੁਆਲਣ *s. f.* A female peti-  
tioner, or questioner.

SUALANÁ ਸੁਆਲਣਾ } v. a. To cause  
SUÁLNÁ ਸੁਆਲਣਾ } to sleep.

SUÁLÍ ਸੁਆਲੀ *s. m.* See *Dádfras*.

SUÁLÍ ਸੁਆਲੀ } *s. m.* A petition-  
SUÁLÍÁ ਸੁਆਲੀਆ } er, a questioner.

SUÁMÍ ਸੁਆਮੀ *s. m.* A master, hus-  
band; God; an affix to the name of  
*Sanyásís*; a spiritual preceptor, head of  
a religious order.

SUÁNG ਸੁਆਂਗ *s. m.* Mimicry, imi-  
tation; i. q. *Sáng*.

SUÁNÍ ਸੁਆਣੀ *s. f.* An intelligent  
clever woman; among Rajputs a woman  
of noble family generally.

SUÁNJNÁ ਸੁਆਂਜਣਾ *s. m.* See *So-*  
*hánjnd*.

SUÁNK ਸੁਆਂਕ *s. m.* Wild rice.

SUÁR ਸੁਆਰ *s. f.* Corruption of *Sanwár*.  
Performance, adjustment;—a. Corrupt-  
ed from *Aswár*. Mounted;—s. m. A  
rider, a horseman; i. q. *Aswár*.

SUAR ਸੁਅਰ *s. f.* A tune.

SUÁRÍ ਸੁਆਰੀ *s. f.* Riding; anything on  
which one rides, as a horse, carriage,  
cart; riders on a *yakkd*, carriage, horse;  
a kind of red sugar; i. q. *Aswárí*.

SUÁRNÁ ਸੁਆਰਣਾ v. a. To adjust, to  
prepare, to adorn, to decorate, to amend,  
to improve.

SUÁRTH ਸੁਆਰਥ *s. m.* Good desire,  
aim, or object :—*sudrth karnd*, v. a. To  
bring into use; to marry :—*sudrath lag-*  
*gd*, v. a. To be spent usefully.

SUÁRTHAN ਸੁਆਰਥਣ *s. f.* } One  
SUÁRTHÍ ਸੁਆਰਥੀ *s. m.* } who  
performs any work, one who turns any-  
thing to use.

SUÁS ਸੁਆਸ *s. m.* See *Sás*.

SUÁUNÁ ਸੁਆਉਣਾ v. a. To assist  
an animal in parturition, to cause  
a child to sleep.

SUB ਸੁਬ *s. m.* (M.) The band on a  
sheaf of corn, a withe; met. peace, con-  
cord :—*unhdn wichch sub he*. There is  
peace between them.

SÚBÁ ਸੂਬਾ *s. m.* A province; the govern-  
or of a province :—*súbedár*, s. m. The  
chief of a province; a native military offi-

cer of infantry whose rank corresponds with that of *Risáldár* in the Cavalry:—*súbdári*, *s. f.* The wife of a *Súbedár*:—*súbdári*, *s. f.* The office and rank of a *Súbedár*.

SUBAK **मुषक** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Subk*. Thin, spare, delicate, light.

SUBÁLÁ **मुषाला** *s. m.* See *Sarbáld*.

SUBB **मुष** *s. m.* A twist of tobacco; a withe; the band on a sheaf of corn; a uniting bond; a swab with which a gun is cleaned.

SUBBÁ **मुषा** } *s. m.* A withe, a band  
SUBBAR **मुषन** } of twisted straw or grass.

SUBBÁ **मुषा** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) The small-pox; *i. q.* *Khasrá*.

SUBBAR **मुषर** *s. m.* A swab for cleaning a gun, a mop.

SUBBHAR **मुषर** } *a.* Flat, fleshy,  
SUBBHUR **मुषर** } coarse, (as cloth);  
—*s. m.* A kind of coarse cloth dyed with *Majith*.

SUBBÍ **मुषी** *s. f.* A small map, a small twist of tobacco leaves, or of *munj*.

SUBH **मुष** *a.* Good, pleasant, agreeable, happy, fortunate, auspicious;—*s. f.* Welfare, good health:—*subh ghari*, *s. f.* An auspicious moment.

SUBHÁ **मुषा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shubah*. Doubt, suspicion, uncertainty; *c. w.* *hongá, karná*;—Corruption of the Arabic word *Subah*. Morning, dawn; *c. w.* *hongá*.

SUBHÁN **मुषान** *intj.* Heaven be praised! Good gracious! Bravo!

SUBHÁ **मुषा** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
SUBHÁU **मुषा** } the Sanskrit word  
SUBHÁW **मुषा** } *Subháu*. Temperament, disposition, nature, habit; general properties of matter.

SUBHÁUK **मुषा** } *a.* Natural,  
SUBHÁWAK **मुषा** } without design.

SUBIHÁR **मुषिगर** *a.* Very, exceedingly, excessively, extremely; *i. q.* *Sabihár*.

SUBIHTÁ **मुषिगता** *s. m.* Disengagement, leisure, rest, convalescence; profit, advantage; welfare, good health;—*a.* Better, well; good disposition.

SUBK **मुषक** *a.* See *Subak*.

SUBKÁÍ **मुषकायी** } *s. f.* Lightness,  
SUBKÍ **मुषकी** } levity; spareness, delicacy; meanness.

SUBKAÚ **मुषक** } *s. m.* Lightness  
(either in weight or character), unsteadiness.

SÚCH **मुष** *a.* Pure; good, also see *Suchál, Suchará*.

SUCHAL ਸੁਚਲ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) See *Kásarí*.

SUCHÁL ਸੁਚਾਲ } *a.* Well-behaved,  
SUCHÁLÁ ਸੁਚਾਲਾ } having a good  
gait.

SUCHÁRÁ ਸੁਚਾਰਾ *a.* Pure, good, true, excellent.

SUCHCH ਸੁੱਚ *s. f.* Purity, goodness :—  
*suchh pawittar, a.* Pure and clean, undefiled, not contaminated by untruth, virtuous.

SUCHCHÁ ਸੁੱਚਾ *a.* Pure, good, clean, undefiled, upright; real.

SUCHCHAM ਸੁੱਚਮ *a.* Pure, good :—  
*suchcham táí, s. f.* Purity, goodness.

SUCHET ਸੁਚੇਤ *a.* Attentive, thoughtful, careful, cautious;—*s. m.* Attending to a call of nature, easing oneself; *c. w.* *hoqá*.

SUCHETÁ ਸੁਚੇਤਾ *s. m.* Washing, cleaning and dressing; attending to a call of nature, easing oneself; ordure :—*suchete jáqá, v. n.* To go to the privy :—*suchete hoqá, v. a.* To ease oneself.

SÚCHÍ ਸੁਚੀ *s. m.* A plant (*Atropa Belladonna*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) wild in Kanawar. There it is stated to be burned in order to kill fleas.

SUCHIÁRÁ ਸੁਚਿਆਰਾ } Pure, good,  
SUCHIÁRÍ ਸੁਚਿਆਰੀ } true, excellent.

SUCHKNÁ ਸੁਚਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be abashed, to be ashamed, to blush, to be bashful, to shrink.

SUD ਸੁਦ *s. m.* Any joyful occasion :—  
*sud súdrath, s. m.* Any joyful occasion or one of good business.

SÚD ਸੁਦ *s. m.* Profit, interest; a class of Hindus; also the same as *Súdar*.

SUDÁ ਸੁਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Saudá*. Madness, insanity :—*sudá puqá, s. m.* Madness :—*sudá hoqá, v. n.* To become mad.

SUDÁB ਸੁਦਾਬ *s. m.* A plant (*Ruta angustifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*) is not cultivated in the Panjab as in some parts of India for the seeds, which are used medicinally for colic; also see *Ríchní*.

SUDÁGAR ਸੁਦਾਗਰ *s. m.* }  
SUDÁGARNÍ ਸੁਦਾਗਰਨੀ *s. f.* }

Corruption of the Persian word *Saudágar*. A merchant, a trader :—*saudágar bachá, s. m.* A young merchant.

SUDÁGARÍ ਸੁਦਾਗਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Saudágarí*. Merchandise, trade, commerce; *c. w.* *karní*.

SUDÁÍ ਸੁਦਾਈ *s. m.* } A mad or  
SUDÁIN ਸੁਦਾਇਣ *s. f.* } foolish person;—*a.* Mad.

SUDÁU ਸੁਦਾਉ *s. m.* See *Sudá*.

SUDPAUL ਸੁਡੌਲ *a.* Well-shaped, handsome, well-formed.

SÚDAR ਸੁਦਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shúdrá*. The name of the lowest of the four great Hindu castes.

SÚDARNÍ सुंदरनी *s. f.* A woman of the *Súdar* caste.

SUDARSHAN सुंदरमण्ड *s. m.* A flower, *Hedychium Coccineum*, called "Indian shot," black seeds used for necklaces.

SUDDÁ सुद्धा *s. m.* Hard impacted fæces.

SUDDH सुद्ध *s. f.* Pure, accurate, correct, straight:—*suddhātī*, *s. f.* Correctness, purity:—*suddh man*, *a.* Pure in heart, good:—*suddh śraṅg*, *s. m.* The name of a tune sung between 3 or 4 P. M.; also see *Sud*.

SUDDHÁ सुद्धा *a.* Pure, simple, unmixed, unalloyed;—*prep.* Together with.

SUDH सुध *s. f.* Memory, consciousness, sensation; notice, care, regard:—*be sudh*, *a.* Senseless:—*sudh budh*, *s. f.* Sense, perception, sensation; consciousness, presence of mind; care:—*sudhrakkhṣā*, *v. a.* To regard, to look after.

SÚDH सुध *s. f.* Straightness, rectitude;—*a.* Just, true, proper, straight; simple, artless.

SÚDHÁ सुधा *ad.* Surely; only;—*a.* Single.

SUDHÁÍ सुधायी *s. f.* The price paid for correcting.

SUDHÁL सुधाल *a.* Having a good slope, of a good form.

SUDHARNÁ सुधरना *v. a.* To correct, to mend, to rectify.

SUDHĀUNĀ सुधाउना *v. a.* Caus. of *Sodhṇā*. To cause to be corrected or refined; to cause to be determined what is auspicious.

SÚF सुफी *s. f.* The light half of the lunar month, *i. e.*, from the new to the full moon.

SÚFÍ सुफी *a.* At interest.

SÚDNĀ सुदना *s. m.* A kind of cloth used by wrestlers.

SÚDNÍ सुदनी *s. f.* A kind of cloth worn round the loins by little girls.

SÚDNÍ सुदनी *s. f.* A wife of a *Súd*.

SÚF सुफ *s. m.* Wool; the fibres in the pulp of some mangoes; a piece of cloth or cotton put into an inkpot used in vernacular writing; (*M.*) an apple; a kind of cotton cloth used for the trousers of women:—*súfdār*, *a.* Fibrous, used of mangoes.

SUFAID सुदैद } *a.* White. See *Chiffā*:

SUFED सुदैद } —*sufed siris*, *s. m.*

See in *Siris* or *Sirtāh*:—*sufaid mūsli*, *s. f.*  
See in *Mūsli*:—*sufaid jirā*, *s. m.* See in *Jirā*:—*sufaid dhāwī*, *s. f.* See *Chikrī*.

SÚFAN सुफन *s. f.* A woman of the *Súfī* class.

SUFAIDĀ सुदैदा } *s. m.* See *Saperavan*,  
SUFEDĀ सुदैदा } also see *Makkal*,  
*Pakhshábūt*.

SUFEDAR सुदैदर *s. m.* See *Makkal*, *Pakhshá-būt*.

SÚFÍ सुफी *s. m.* A class of Muhammadans free-thinkers, mystics or pantheists, a person of that class; one who uses nothing intoxicating.

SUFNÁ सुफना } *s. m.* A dream.  
SUFAN सुफन }

SÚG सुग *s. f.* Disgust; shame, bashfulness :—*súg karní, v. n.* To be disgusted; to have the stomach turned.

SUGAND सुगीट *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Saugand* :—*sugand kháṅṅí, v. a.* To take on oath.

SUGANDH सुगीय } *s. m.* A  
SUGANDHTÁ सुगीयता } good smell,  
fragrance, perfume :—*sugandítí, s. f.*  
The same as *Sugandh*.

SUGANDHÍ सुगीयी *a.* Fragrant.

SUGÁT सुगाट *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Sungát*. A present, a rarity.

SUGGH सुँय *s. f.* News, information, report.

SUGHAR सुयार } *a.* Elegant, 'accom-  
SUGHAR सुयार } plished, tasteful,  
virtuous, clever :—*sughar bibí, s. f. lit.* An elegant woman; the name of a book written by Mrs. Steel and translated into Hindi, Gurmukhi and Urdú for the use of native women :—*sughartí, s. f.* Elegance, accomplishment, virtue, cleverness.

SUGHARÁ सुयारा *a.* Elegant, accomplished, virtuous, clever.

SUGHARÁÍ सुयारायी } *s. f.* See *Su-*  
SUGHARAÚ सुयारौ } *ghartí* in  
*Sughar*.

SUGL सुगल } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
SUGUL सुगुल } the Persian word  
*Shugal*. Employment, occupation.

SÚGNÁ सुगना *v. n.* To be disgusted, to have the stomach turned.

SUGURÁ सुगरा *a.* Obedient to one's spiritual teacher.

SÚH सुह *s. f.* Intelligence, news, information.

SÚHÁ सुहा *a.* Red, crimson;—*s. m.*  
One who is well informed, an informant, a guide; the name of a musical mode.

SUHÁG सुहाग *s. m.* Such ornaments as are worn by women while their husbands are alive; a husband; a caress; a wedding :—*suhág gáurá, v. a.* To sing a wedding song :—*suhág purá, s. m.* A paper folded like a sugar loaf, containing scents, paints, and fruits for the bride :—*suhág piṭárá, s. m.* A basket containing cosmetics, perfumes, combs, bangles, and other ornaments and decorations sent by the bridegroom to the bride.

SUHÁGÁ सुहागा *s. m.* Borax; a wooden drag used to smooth the surface of a ploughed field; a clod crusher :—*suhágá pherá, v. a.* To harrow, to crush clods :—*suhágá phirá, v. a.* To be harrowed, to be ruined.

SUHÁGAN सुहागत *s. f.* A woman whose husband is alive.

SUHÁN सुहान *s. m.* A tool used by artificers in metals.

SÚHÁN सुहान् *s. m. (M.)* An acquaintance; a reed or stick fixed in the bottom of water to mark a ford.

SUHÁNJNÁ सुहान्जना *s. m.* The name of a tree, the fruit of which is used for pickles.

SUHÁUNÁ सुहाउना *a.* Pleasing, delightful;—*v. n.* To fit, to be adjusted, to be pleasant and agreeable.

SUHBAT सुहबत *s. f.* Society, companionship; sexual intercourse.

SUHBATÍ सुहबती *s. f.* One of a society or company. a companion, one who is fit to be in society.

SUHDÁ सुहदा *a.* See *Shuhdá*.

SUHELÁ सुहेला *a.* Easy.

SÚHÍ सुही *s. m.* The name of a musical mode:—*súhí balaul, s. m.* The name of a musical mode called *Kánhará*:—*súhí gāndal, s. f.* See *Pippú*.

SUHNAP सुहनप *s. m. (M.)* Beauty.

SUHRÁ सुहरा *s. m. (K.)* A spring of water.

SÚHTÁ सुहता *s. m.* A spring of water.

SUHUBÁ सुहुषा *s. f.* Reputation; show, beauty, elegance. See *Sobhá*.

SUHUI सुहुइ } *s. f.* Care, caution,  
SUHUIJ सुहुजी } fitness, propriety,  
elegance:—*suhují wáld, a.* Careful,  
cautious, discriminating; *i. q.* *Sejhi*.

SUHUKNÁ सुहुकना *v. m.* To fear.

SUHUL सुहुल *a.* Soft, tender; *i. q.* *Sohal*.

SUHUN सुहुन *s. m.* An instrument used by artificers in metals; *i. q.* *Sohāṇ*.

SUHUNÁ सुहुना *a.* Becoming, beautiful, excellent; *i. q.* *Sohāṇá*.

SÚHUR सुहुइ *s. m.* A kind of stitch, sewing.

SÚHURÁ सुहुइरा *s. m.* The hull or bran of wheat.

SÚHURÍ सुहुइरी *s. f.* The hull or bran of pulse.

SUHURAT सुहुरत *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Shuhrat*. Fame, notoriety. *c. w.* *honṛ, denṛ, karni*.

SÚÍ सुइ *s. f.* A needle.

SÚJ सुज *s. f.* Swelling, inflammation.

SUJÁG सुजाग } *a.* Rising early,  
SUJÁGÁ सुजागा } awake:—*meṛí sass-*  
*sujág thí ke uṭhí baiṭhí.* My mother-in-law becoming awake, sat up:—*dil meṛá undá, sujágá thíwan ná sah sagíá.* My heart could not bear their being awakened.—Story of the Four Fools.

SUJÁK सुजाक *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sozák*. Gonorrhoea.

SUJÁKHÁ सुजाखा *a.* Seeing, having power to see.



SUJÁN सुजान *a.* Knowing, wise, discreet.

SÚJAN सुजन *s. m.* The same as *Súj* (but used only in poetry.)

SUJÁUNÁ सुजाउना } *v. a.* To cause  
SUJÁLANÁ सुजालना } to swell:  
—*múñh sujduñd*, *v. n. met.* To be angry.

SÚJH सुज *s. f.* Sight; understanding, discretion, information:—*sújhudñ*, *a.* Having sight, perceiving, to be able to perceive, to be intelligent.

SUJHÁUNÁ सुजाउना *a.* To make visible, to cause to be seen; to cause to be understood.

SÚJÍ सुजी *s. f.* A granulated form of wheat flour, of which the best bread is made.

SUJJH सुज *s. f.* Sight, perception:—*sujjh paññ*, *v. a.* To be seen, to be perceived.

SUJJHIAUNÁ सुजिआउना *v. n.* To be visible. to be seen to be perceived.

SUJJHNA सुजना *v. n.* To be visible; to be seen; to be understood; to be perceived.

SUJJ JÁNÁ सुजना } *v. n.* To  
SUJJNÁ सुजना } swell, to rise  
up, to be inflamed:—*múñh suj jññd*, *sujjñd*, *v. n. lit.* To have swelling of the face; *met.* to be angry.

SÚJNÍ सुजनी *s. f.* A richly worked cloth used to sit or sleep on; a cloth worn around the loins by small girls; *c. v.* *Súdaní*.

SÚK सुक *s. f.* The whistling of the wind; a wheezing noise made in breathing; the hissing of a snake; abomination; the planet Venus.

SUKÁÍ सुकायी *s. f.* The act of making dry; wages for the same.

SUKÁL सुकाल *s. m.* A season of plenty, opposite of *kál*, famine.

SUKAR सुकर *s. m.* See *Shukar*.

SUKAR सुकर *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Shúkar*. A hog, a boar.

SÚKARNÁ सुकरना *v. n.* See *Súkñd*.

SUKARJÁNÁ सुकरजना } *v. n.* To  
SUKARNÁ सुकरना } contract, to shrink; *i. q.* *Sungarñd*.

SUKÁRATH सुकारथ } *a.* Of a  
SUKÁRATHÁ सुकारथा } proper use.

SÚKÁ TÁP सुकाताप *s. m.* A high fever; fever and ague.

SUKÁUNÁ सुकाउना *v. a.* To dry, to cause to dry, to exasperate.

SUKACHNÁ सुकरना *v. n.* To shrink, to be drawn in, to be awed, to be abashed.

SUKELÁ सुकेला *a.* Of a mixed nature (as good and bad iron mixed together): belonging to the relation of *saut*; *i. q.* *Matid*;—*s. m.* A kind of sword:—*sukelá bhái*, *s. m.* A half-brother:—*sukelá putt*, *puttar*, *s. m.* A step son.

**SUKH सुख** *s. m.* Ease, tranquillity, easy circumstances, contentment, happiness :—*sukhchaiṅ*, *s. m.* A handsome tree (*Pongamia glabra*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) occurring in the Siwalik tract up to near the Ravi, and not uncommon planted out in the plains, but not growing to a large size in the Panjab. Its leaves and pods are used medicinally :—*sukhdái*, *sukh dái*, *sukhdáin*, *s. m.* A giver of ease or comfort :—*sukh dáik*, *a.* Giving ease or comfort :—*sukhdás*, *s. m.* A variety of rice :—*sukhdarsan*, *s. m.* A herb (*Amaryllis grandiflora* Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) cultivated for its flower. The strained juice of two drams, reduced to a pulp with water is a good emetic, one drop put into the ear will generally cure ear-ache :—*sukh jīurd*, *s. m.* A man in easy, prosperous circumstances :—*sukh páurd*, *v. n.* To get ease, comfort.

**SUKHÁL सुखाल** *s. m.* Ease, facility ; a season of plenty ; *i. q.* *Sukál*.

**SUKHÁLÁ सुखाला** *a.* Easy.

**SÚKHAM सुखम** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Súksham*. Fine, slender, exact :—*súkham táí*, *s. f.* Fineness, exactness.

**SUKHAN सुखन** *s. m.* A word, a vow, a promise :—*sukhan dá púrd*, *a.* Faithful to one's word :—*sukhan párd*, *v. n.* To be faithful to one's word :—*howen sukhan dá kúrd*, *chhdá mor ghidhoi*. You were false to your vow, you took back your ring.—Song.

**SUKHÁNAND सुखानन्द** *s. m.* A variety of rice.

**SUKHÁUNÁ सुखाउना** *v. a.* To dry, to evaporate ; to be pleasant and agreeable.

**SUKHÍ सुखी** } *a.* Being at ease,  
**SUKHÍA सुखीआ** } tranquil and contented, happy :—*sukhí jīurd*, *s. m.* See *sukh jīurd* in *Sukh* :—*sukhí ban*, *s. f.* See *Patís*, *Atís*.

**SUKHMANÁ सुखमना** *v. n.* The supposed channel in joy between the *Ird* and *Pinglá*, leading to the middle front of the head.

**SUKHMANÍ सुखमटी** *s. f.* (*lit.* joy to the heart.) Hymns compiled by Gurn Arjan which form a portion of the *Adí Granth* and are recited every day at morning worship by Sikhs.

**SUKKÁ सुक्का** *a.* Dry, very dry :—*sukká pukká*, *a.* Dry, perfectly dry ; only ; without extra expense ;—*s. m.* Dry, and uncooked provisions :—*sukká sunakkí* *a.* Very dry.

**SUKKAR सुक्कर** *a.* Lean, emaciated.

**SUKKAR सुक्कर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shukar*. The planet Venus :—*sukkar wár*, *s. m.* Friday.

**SUKKH सुक्ख** } *ad.* Well, very well,  
**SUKKHÍ सुक्खी** } no matter, no consequence :—*sukkh sánd*, *s. f.* Ease and comfort, welfare :—*sukkh murád*, *s. f.* The happiness which one desires :—*sukkhí sándin*, *ad.* With ease and comfort.

**SUKKHÁ सुक्खा** *s. m. lit.* pleasurable. A form of *Cannibis Indica* used as an intoxicant. See *Bhang*.

**SUKKHNÁ सुक्खना** } *v. a.* To vow, to  
**SUKKHNÁN सुक्खनां** } dedicate anything ;—*s. f.* A vow, dedication.

**SUKKNÁ सुक्कना** *v. n.* To dry, to become dry, to wither, to evaporate.

**SUKLÁB सुक्लाब** } *s. f.* The name  
**SUKLÁT सुक्लाउ** } of an aquatic

plant which brings forth no seed:—*suklāt de bīḍṇ nūṇ puṇchāṇḍā*, *v. a.* To annihilate, to send to perdition.

**SUKLÁT सुकलात** *s. f.* A coarse thick kind of woollen cloth; *i. q.* *Suklāb.*

**SUKLĀÍ सुकलायी** *s. f.* A kind of weed that grows in the water, which is used in sugar refining called also *Jālā*.

**SÚKNÁ सुकना** *v. n.* To breathe with a wheezing noise; to hiss as a snake; to overflow; to be prosperous; *i. q.* *Súṇknāṇ.*

**SUKRANG सुक्रंग** *s. f.* The bone of the leg.

**SUKRÚ सुक्रु** *a.* Lean, emaciated.

**SÚKUR सुक्रु** *s. f.* The whistling sound of wind; the noise of a torrent, or of pelting rain.

**SÚKARNÁ सुकरना** *v. n.* To hiss as a snake; to whistle as wind among trees; to be proud.

**SUKUTR सुकुत्र** *s. m.* A son by a former wife is *sukutr* to his father's second wife; (*M.*) the son by a former husband is *sukutr* to his mother's second husband; *i. q.* *Pichhlagg.*

**SÚL सुल** *s. m.* Situation, condition, state; way, manner; the point of a spear; trident or spike, a thorn; colic, pain in the stomach; compassion, tenderness; (*M.*) a disease of camels (colic); grief.

**SULACHCHHNÁ सुलच्छना** *a.* Fortunate, happy.

**SULAGG सुलग** *a.* Having a good disposition, blameless; pure (as gold or silver.)

**SULÁK सुलाक** *s. m.* A hole, a perforation.

**SULÁKÁN सुलाकान** *s. f.* Spits, spikes.

**SULAKKHNA सुलक्खना** *a.* Fortunate, happy.

**SULÁKNÁ सुलाकना** *v. n.* To bore, to perforate; to examine, to try.

**SULÁMBRÁ सुलाम्बरा** *s. m.* See *Pichká, Ládrá.*

**SULÁR सुलार** *s. m. (K.)* Leather trousers commonly worn by *Rájpúts.*

**SULÁUNÁ सुलाउना** *v. a.* To put to sleep.

**SULEMÁN सुलेमान** *s. m.* Solomon, the Hebrew prophet and king.

**SULEMÁNÍ सुलेमानी** *a.* Belonging to Solomon;—*sang sulemání, s. m.* See *Sang.*

**SULFÁ सुलहा** *s. m.* A pipeful tobacco or of *charas.*

**SULG सुलग** *s. f.* Burning, inflammation.

**SULGANÁ सुलगना** *v. a.* To be kindled, to smoulder.

**SULHA सुलहा** *s. f.* Peace, kind treatment, attention:—*sulhá hoṇí, v. n.*

To be reconciled:—*sulhá karnt*, *v. n.* To be reconciled, to make peace, to come to terms, to sign a treaty:—*sulhá karwduqt*, *v. a.* To make peace, to reconcile:—*sulhá safál*, *s. f.* Reconciliation, mutual explanations and adjustment.

**SULHARÁ सुलहारा** *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sahl*. Easy going, soft, good-tempered.

**SÚLÍ सुली** *s. f.* A stake on which people were impaled, a gibbet, gallows; a plant, see *Tordandá*.

**SULJHANÁ सुलझना** *v. a.* To be disentangled.

**SULJHÁUNÁ सुलझाउना** *v. a.* To disentangle.

**SULLHÁ सुल्ला** *a.* Lazy, indolent, heedless.

**SULTÁN सुलतान** *s. m.* A king, an emperor; the name of a celebrated Muhammadan *pír* who founded a sect.

**SULTÁNAN सुलतानन** *s. f.* } A  
**SULTÁNÍ सुलतानी** *s. m.* } fol-  
**SULTÁNÍA सुलतानीया** *s. m.* } lower  
of Sultan.

**SULTÁNÍ सुलतानी** *s. m.* A fine kind of broad cloth.

**SUM सुम** *s. f.* See *Mochras*.

**SÚM सुम** *s. m.* A miser, a stingy fellow; a tree, the large ash *Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*, the same as *Sinná*, *Pánná*, which see.

**SÚMÁK सुमाक** *s. m.* The Sumach nut *Rhus coriaria*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ* used in cholera and indigestion. The leaves are exported for tanning.

**SÚMÁLÍ सुमाली** *s. f.* A shrub (*Calli-carpa incana*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*.) In Hazara the leaves are heated and applied to rheumatic joints.

**SUMÁR सुमार** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shumár*. Number.

**SUMARNÁ सुमरना** *v. n.* To remember, to recite (especially the name of God); *i. q.* *Simarqd*.

**SUMATT सुमत्त** *s. f.* Good nature, a good disposition, benevolence, a good mind.

**SUMB सुम्ब** *s. m.* A horse's hoof; a spring of water.

**SUMBÁ सुम्बा** *s. m.* A sponge staff, a ramrod; a strong tall person.

**SUMBÁIT सुमबाइट** } *s. f.* A hoof (of  
**SUMBAIT सुम्बैट** } a horse, ass),  
an undivided hoof.

**SUMEL सुमेल** *a.* Suitable, well-matched, agreeing;—*s. m.* Agreement, fitness.

**SUMER सुमेर** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Samerá*. A sacred mountain said to be composed of gold and gems, the residence of Hindu gods; the top of a mountain.

**SUMHÁLAN सुमहालन** *v. a. (M.)* To put to sleep.

**SUMHAN सुमहन** *v. n.* To sleep. See *Samhan*.

**SÚMLÚ सुमल्लु** *s. m.* See *Rasaunt*, *Dárhald*.

**SUMM सुम्म** *s. m.* An undivided hoof.

SUMMÁ ਸੁਮਾ }  
SUMME ਸੁਮੇ } s. f. See *Pádal*.

SÚMŃÍ ਸੁਮਨੀ s. f. A miser.

SUMOSÁ ਸੁਮੋਸਾ s. m. A handkerchief folded diagonally; a kind of sweetmeat; i. q. *Samosá*.

SÚMRÁ ਸੁਮਰਾ s. m. A miser; the wild *Sizygium Jambolanum* (Hoshiarpur).

SÚMRÁ ਸੁਮਰਾ s. m. (M.) A tribe of Muhammadan *Játs*, who were originally *Rájpáts*. In A. D. 750 they expelled the first Arab invaders from Sindh and Multan, and furnished the country with a dynasty which reigned till the end of the twelfth century, when it was expelled by the *Sammás*, another Rajput tribe.

SUMRAN ਸੁਮਰਨ s. f. Remembrance, repetition (especially of the name of God); a small rosary.

SUNÁHÁ ਸੁਨਾਹਾ s. m. Message, report, news; i. q. *Sunehá*.

SUNAHIRÁ ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ a. Golden, gilded;—  
s. m. An earthen vessel in which drugs are bruised with water to be used as a drink.

SUNÁÍ ਸੁਨਾਈ s. f. Hearing.

SUNAKKHÁ ਸੁਣਖਾ a. Having handsome eyes.

SUNÁRÁ ਸੁਨਾਰਾ s. m. (M.) A goldsmith; i. q. *Suniárá*.

SUNÁUNÁ ਸੁਨਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to hear; to inform, to tell.

SUNÁUNÍ ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ s. f. The news or report of one's death; c. w. *duṛṭ*, *ghallṭ*.

SUNBAHIRÍ ਸੁਨਬਹਿਰੀ s. f. A kind of disease in which the flesh loses its sensibility.

SUNḌ ਸੁੰਡ }  
SÚNḌ ਸੁੰਡ } s. m. An elephant's trunk.

SÚNDÁ ਸੁੰਦਾ s. m. The white scavenger, vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

SUNḌAR ਸੁੰਦਰ a. Beautiful, handsome, good, virtuous, praiseworthy:—  
*sundar tál*, s. f. Beauty.

SÚNḌAR ਸੁੰਦਰ s. m. A plant (*Blitum virgatum*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceæ*) common wild at several places in the Jhelum and Chenab and Ravi basins. The extremely insipid fruit is sometimes mistaken by Europeans for a kind of strawberry, which it much resembles.

SUNḌARAS ਸੁੰਦਰਸ s. m. A composition of which rosaries are made, Copal, the product of *Vateria Indica*.

SUNḌARÍ ਸੁੰਦਰੀ s. f. A woman, beauty, comeliness; brass wires stretched across the stock of a *sitar* under the strings, by which the music is modulated.

SUNḌARTÁ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ s. f. Beauty.

SUNḌH ਸੁੰਢ s. f. Ginger in a dried state.

SUNḌHÁ ਸੁੰਢਾ s. m. A *Bubo*; (i. q.

*Sandhā*); (M.) a stump of *javár* left in the ground after the stalk has been cut.

SUNḌHGÁH ਸੁੰਢਗਾਹ *s. m.* (M.)  
A second treading out of corn after winnowing.

SUNḌHKAṆÁ ਸੁੰਧਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled.

SUNḌHKAUNÁ ਸੁੰਧਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle.

SUNḌHOLÁ ਸੁੰਢੋਲਾ *s. m.* Ginger, *gur* and *ghí* mixed together.

SUNḌÍ ਮੁੰਡੀ *s. f.* A worm, a green caterpillar, a kind of weevil.

SUNEHÁ ਸੁਨੇਹਾ *s. m.* Message, report, news.

SUNEHRÍ ਸੁਨੇਹਰੀ *s. m.* Gold colour made from *tun* or *kusumbá* flowers.

SUNGAR ਸੁੰਗਰ *s. m.* A dry plant of poppy, cotton, *tíl*, &c.

SUNGGAR ਸੁੰਗਰ } *s. m.* A hog.  
SUNGGARÍ ਸੁੰਗਰੀ }

SUNGGARNA ਸੁੰਗੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be bent, to be worked, to be contracted.

SUNGGHANÁ ਸੁੰਘਣਾ *v. a.* To smell.

SUNGGHÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਘਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to smell.

SUNGGHÁUT ਸੁੰਘਾਉਟ *s. f.* Smelling.

SUNGGHWAÍYÁ ਸੁੰਘਵੈਈਯਾ *s. m.* One who smells.

SUNGGHAWÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਘਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be smelled.

SUNGGURÁU ਸੁੰਗੁੜਾਉ *s. m.* Contraction of a limb.

SUNGGURÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਗੁੜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
SUNGGORNÁ ਸੁੰਗੋੜਣਾ } contract,  
to draw up the arms, legs.

SUNGGURNÁ ਸੁੰਗੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* See *Sunggarud*.

SUNGGRÁ ਸੁੰਗਰਾ *s. m.* See *Sungar*.

SUNKARNÁ ਸੁੰਕਰਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
SUNKNÁ ਸੁੰਕਣਾ } breathe with  
a wheezing noise, to puff and blow, to bluster; to hiss as a snake; to whistle as the wind; to overflow as a river; to be prosperous; *i. q.* *Sákud*.

SUNK ਸੁੰਕ } *s. f.* The hissing  
SUNKAR ਸੁੰਕਰ } of a snake; a  
wheezing noise made in breathing, the whistling of the wind.

SUNHAPP ਸੁਨਹੱਪ *s. f.* Beauty.

SUNIÁR ਸੁਨਿਆਰ *s. m.* A goldsmith; cunning, craftiness:—*suniárpud*, *s. m.* The business of a goldsmith.

SUNIÁRÁ ਸੁਨਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* A goldsmith; cunning.

SUNIÁRAN ਸੁਨਿਆਰਣ } *s. f.* A gold-  
SUNIÁRÍ ਸੁਨਿਆਰੀ } smith's wife.

SUNIÁRÍ सुनिआरी *a.* Pertaining to a goldsmith.

SUNJ सैन } *a.* Waste, empty, desert:  
SUNJ सुन } —*tān ithān sunj wichch*  
*kiun fikden?*—Why do you stop here in the desert?—Story of the Four Fools.

SUNJĀN सैनजाँ *a.* (M.) Poverty-stricken; worthless, wretch; also see *Sunj*:—*sunjān dya ādhī rāt, dīh sarānī, wāṭe wāt!* The wretch came at midnight, like a lump of clay for a pillow, and a clod in one's mouth!—Prov. On inopportune arrivals.

SUNJĀNAN सैनजानन *v. a.* (M.) To recognize.

SUNJĀPAN सैनजापन *v. a.* (M.) To be recognized:—*bāl sunjāpde wichch pin-gāre lūṭīd.* The character of a child is recognized while yet rocking in its cradle.—Prov.

SUNJĪ सैनी *a.* Fem. of *Sunjān*.

SUNKNĀ सैकना *v. a.* To blow the nose.

SUNN सन्न } *a.* Without sensation, pal-  
SUNN सन्न } sied; silent, void, empty;  
—*s. m.* The trunk of an elephant; sensory paralasys:—*sunnsān, a.* Dreary, waste, void, still, quiet:—*sunmmasān, sunn masunn, a.* Silent, dreary, waste.

SUNNĀ सैना } *a.* Empty, alone.  
SUNNĪ सैनी }

SUNNAT सन्नत *s. f.* Circumcision.

SUNNĪ सैनी *s. m.* A sect of Muhammadans who accept the first three Caliphs of Islam.

SUNNŪ सन्नू *s. m.* See *Sinnā*.

SUNR सूर } *s. m.*  
SUNRĪ सैरी } *s. f.* } A hog.

SUNT सन्नत *s. f.* See *Sunnat*.

SUNWĀR सुवार *s. m.* (M.) Monday;  
*i. q. Somwār.*

SUNYĀR सुनजार *s. m.* See *Suniār*.

SUPĀRĪ सुपारी *s. f.* Betel nut; *glans penis*.

SUPĀRŪ सुपारू *s. f.* *Glans penis*.

SUPATTĀ सुपत्ता *a., s. m.* Honourable, respectable; peace-loving; a gentleman.

SUPHAL सुफल *s. m.* Good fruit, a happy result, a fortunate return:—*a.* Good, profitable, of advantage, useful, productive.

SUPN सपन } *s. m.* A dream.  
SUPNĀ सपना }

SUPŪT सुपुत } *s. m.* A dutiful  
SUPUTT सुपुत } son.

SUPUTTĀ सुपुत्ता *a.* Having a dutiful son.

SUR सुर *s. m. pl. surān.* Tone, melody; accent, song, note; sounding, agreement; breathing through the nostrils; a devotee, a god:—*be sur, ad.* Out of tune:—*be surā, a.* Discordant:—*sur kaṇṇē,*

*v. a.* To sound, to regulate the voice in singing, to tune a musical instrument:—*sur lāuṇī*, or *surān lāuṇī*, *v. a.* To sing vulgar songs such as of *Mirzā*:—*sur milāuṇī*, *v. a.* To tune an instrument in harmony with another:—*nīchī sur*, *s. m.* The bass in music; the minor key:—*uchchī sur*, *s. f.* *Soprano*, or *alto*; the major key.

**SŪR** **सूर** *s. m.* A hog; a hero:—*sūr bīr*, *s. m.* A hero:—*sūr dās*, *s. m.* The name of a Hindu blind bard who was a follower of Krishna; a blind Sikh singer of the sacred hymns; a Hindu or Sikh blind man:—*sūr karnā*, *v. n. (M.)* To clear away jungle, used generally away from rivers:—*sūrtāī*, *s. f.* Bravery, heroism.

**SŪRĀ** **सुरा** *s. m.* A hero.

**SURĀHĪ** **सुराही** *s. f.* An earthen water vessel with a long narrow neck.

**SŪRAJ** **सूरज** *s. m.* The sun:—*sūraj grahṇ*, *s. m.* A solar eclipse:—*sūraj mukhī*, *s. m.* The sun flower; (*Helianthus annuus*); a kind of fan; a kind of fire-work:—*sūraj bapsī*, *s. m.* The solar dynasty or line of kings, the line of Rām, who was descended from Ikshvaku son of Vaivasta Manu, son of the Sun. Many Rajput tribes still claim to be of the solar race, the other great line of kings is the *Chāṇḍar bapsī* or lunar line.

**SURĀKĀ** **सुराका** *s. m.* A snuffling noise; a gulp.

**SURĀLĀ** **सुराला** *s. m.* The name of a prickly grass; the *Pueraria tuberosa* which grows in Kangra and Kulu, the tubers are edible and are imported to the plains.

**SŪRAMGAT** **सूरमगत** } *s. f.* Hero-  
**SŪRAMGATĪ** **सूरमगती** } ism, bra-  
**SŪRAMTĀĪ** **सूरमतायी** } very.

**SŪRAT** **सूरत** *s. f.* Form, face, appearance; manner, condition.

**SURG** **सुरग** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Svarg*. Heaven, paradise:—*surg bās*, *bāsi*, *s. m.* A resident in Heaven:—*surg bās honā*, *v. n.* To be a dweller in heaven; to die:—*surg bāsi*, *s. m.* An inhabitant of Heaven; one deceased.

**SURGAN** **सुरगट** *s. f.* } An inhabitant  
**SURGĪ** **सुरगी** *s. m.* } of heaven.

**SURGUN** **सुरगुण** *a.* Possessing all good qualities (God.)

**SŪRH** **सुरू** *s. m.* See *Sūrht*; a shop keeper's day book.

**SURH** **सुरू** *s. m. (M.)* Excavation of a canal from end to end when all the workmen work together throughout. When each village or individual excavates a fixed length of the canal, the work is said to be done by *dak*; a shop-keeper's day-book.

**SŪRHĀ** **सुरूहा** *s. m. (M.)* A hole in the ground dug for water when no well is near, or when the well-water is undrinkable.

**SURHĀ** **सुरहा** } *s. f.* Thibetan  
**SURHĀN** **सुरहान** } cow, which is distinguished by a thick bushy tail; a cow which never ceases to milk.

**SURHĀUNĀ** **सुरूहाना** *a.* To cause to rumble (the bowels from hunger.)

**SŪRHĪ** **सुरूही** *s. f.* The hull or bran of pulse.

**SURHKĀ** **सुरूका** *s. m.* A medicinal liquid mixture used medicinally.



SURHKANÁ **ਸੁਰੁਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To swallow by gulps.

SURHKÍ **ਸੁਰੁਕੀ** *s. f.* Swallowing down by gulps.

SURHNÁ **ਸੁਰੁਣਾ** *v. n.* To rumble (the bowels for want of food.)

SURH SURH KARNÁ **ਸੁਰੁ ਸੁਰੁ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To make a noise like the broiling of meat, to rumble (the bowels.)

SURÍ **ਸੁਰੀ** *s. m.* A heroine; a sow; a caste among *Khattris*; (*Po.*) dried cowdung.

SURÍT **ਸੁਰੀਤ** *s. f.* A good custom; a mistress, a concubine.

SURJAN **ਸੁਰਜਣ** *s. f.* A person of respectability; a sweetheart, a mistress, a friend.

SURJANÁ **ਸੁਰਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To create, to produce, to form.

SURKÁR **ਸੁਰਕਾਰ** *s. m.* (M.) Itching, burning.

SURKH **ਸੁਰਖ** *a.* Red, the indigenous is made of *kusumbá* brightened with *kishtá*; — *s. m.* The name of a small red bird often kept in cages, called also *Lál*: — *surkhbádá*, *s. m.* The name of a disease, erysipelas: — *surkhro*, *surkhurú*, *a.* Unabashed, because conscious of rectitude; reputable, honourable; successful; *c. w. honá*: — *surkhroí*, *s. f.* Honour, character, a good conscience.

SURKHÁ **ਸੁਰਖਾ** *s. m.* A colour in horses, white or light iron grey.

SURKHÁB **ਸੁਰਖਾਬ** *s. m.* The ruddy sheldrake, the Brahmini goose: — *surkháb dá par*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the feather of a *surkháb*.) A curiosity: — *surkháb dá par sir te honá*, *sir te laggná*, *v. n.* To be proud.

SURKHÍ **ਸੁਰਖੀ** *s. f.* Redness, pounded brick or pottery, used when finely ground to mix with building mortar; red ink,

red paint with which women colour their lips; a term in printing, to lead out matter or throw certain portions into relief.

SURK MURK **ਸੁਰਕਮੁਰਕ** *s. f.* Moving from side to side.

SURKNÁ **ਸੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To move, to crawl or creep. See *Surakgná*.

SURKNÁ **ਸੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To snuffle; to draw breath violently through the nose; to gulp.

SURLAUNÁ **ਸੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To crawl or creep (as an insect on the body); to be lazy, to be negligent, to be heedless.

SURLÍÁHOIÁ **ਸੁਰਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ** *part. def.* Lazy, negligent, heedless.

SURMÁ **ਸੁਰਮਾ** *s. m.* Black ter sulphide of antimony, used to beautify the eyes, supposed to strengthen the nerves of the eye and preserve sight. It is often confounded with Sulphide of Lead. It occurs abundantly in India, but most of that used is imported from Kabul and Bukhara. Some also comes from Beyla in Lus. Moslems think the best comes from mount Sinai. The story is that Moses on the Mount desired to see the glory of the Almighty. He was told that no mortal eye could behold that glory, but through a chink of a rock one ray was allowed to fall on him; and the rock was blasted into Black Antimony, to console the rock the Lord ordained it should adorn the eyes of men: — *surmá Isfahání*, *s. m.* An oxide of iron forming glistening hæmatite ore: — *surmá Kandhári*; *s. m.* Sulphide of Lead: — *surmá pahári*, *s. m.* Antimony from the hills in the Punjab: — *surmá safaid*, *s. m.* Iceland spar, a carbonate of Lime. It is also used for the eyes. The *surmá safaid* of Dera Ghazi Khan is lime sulphate.

SÚRMÁ **ਸੁਰਮਾ** *s. m.* A hero, a brave fellow: — *súrmá-pungá*, *s. m.* Bravery, heroism.

SURMACHÚ **ਸੁਰਮਚੂ** *s. m.* A long thin metal bodkin by which antimony is applied to the eyes.

**SURMAÍ** **सुरमैयी** *a.* Of the colour of *Surmaí*, deep blue black indigo colour.

**SÚRMALHÁR** **सुरमलहार** *s. f.* The name of a musical mode sung in the rainy season.

**SURMEDÁÑÍ** **सुरमेदायी** *s. m.* A metallic wooden, or ivory box for collyrium.

**SURMÍ** **सुरमी** *s. f.* An inferior ore of antimony, also zinc sulphide.

**SURMUCHCHÚ** **सुरमुच्चु** *s. m. (M.)* A young snake.

**SURNÁ** **सुरना** *v. a. (M.)* To remove, to get out of the way.

**SÚRNÁ** **सुर्नना** *v. a.* To eat; to beat.

**SURNAH** **सुरनाह** } *s. f.* A leather  
**SURNÁHÍ** **सुरनाही** } *buoy; i. q. Sarnáh.*

**SURNÁÍ** **सुरनायी** *s. f.* A kind of flute, a clarion.

**SURNÁICHÍ** **सुरनायिची** *s. f.* One who blows on the *Surnáí*.

**SURSÁD** **सुरसाद** *s. f. (M.)* Supplies for an army or camp.

**SURSURÁT** **सुरसुराट** *s. m.* The noise caused by the creeping of a snake or insect or by a trailed rope.

**SURSURÁUNÁ** **सुरसुराउना** *v. n.* To creep, to crawl, as a snake or insect, to make a noise as that of a snake or insect in creeping; also the same as *Surh surh karná*.

**SURT** **सुरत** *s. f.* Consideration, prudence, caution, attention; memory, heart, mind;—*surt karná*, *v. n.* To be conscious, as in *oh surt nahín karná*, he is unconscious :—*surt sambhályá*, *v. n.* To be sane, to have a well-balanced mind, to have a mature understanding; to come to years of discretion.

**SURTÁ** **सुरता** } *a.* Mindful,  
**SURTAILÁ** **सुरतेला** } *considerate,*  
**SURTÍLÁ** **सुरतीला** } *attentive,*  
*prudent, cautious, intelligent, accurate.*

**SURT** **सुरती** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shurtí*. A verse of the Veda, the Vedas.

**SURÚ** **सुरु** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shurú*. Beginning.

**SURUNGG** **सुरुंग** *s. f.* A blasting mine, a subterraneous passage.

**SÚSÍ** **सुसी** *s. f.* A kind of cotton cloth used for the trousers of women.

**SUSSARÍ** **सुसरी** *s. f.* A weevil that eats rice, wheat; a sun dried brick; (M.) a caterpillar.

**SUST** **सुसत** *a.* Lazy, languid, unwell; impotent, weak, lacking virile power; sad.

**SUSTÍ** **सुसती** *s. f.* Laziness, languor, impotence, weakness; sadness.

**SUT** **सुत** *s. m.* A son.

**SÚT** **सुत** *s. m.* Cotton thread, yarn; a carpenter's line; straightness; peace:—*sútlar*, *s. m.* A stick or beam which slants in the side of a well and keeps the *málh* work in its place.

**SÚT** **सुत** *s. f.* (Corruption of *Chhát*.) Silence; rushing :—*sút wátáí*, *v. n.* To be doggedly silent, to be obstinately resolute without saying anything; to rush upon; to go in a straight line with great speed.

**SÚTÁ** **सुता** *s. m.* Anything used for rubbing and smoothing with.

**SÚTÁ** **सुता** *s. m.* Smoking with a strong inspiration of breath; smoking violently; *c. w. márná*.

SÚTAK ਸੁਤਕ *s. m.* Ceremonial uncleanness from child birth lasting 13 or 40 days, and extending to everything in the house; small gain.

SÚTAR ਸੂਤਰ *s. m.* Thread, yarn; a carpenter's line :—*sútarlaṛ*, *s. m.* See *súllaṛ* in *Sút*.

SUTAR ਸੁਤਰ *s. m.* A camel; *i. q.* *Shutar*.

SUTARÍ ਸੁਤਰੀ *s. f.* A sort of drum mounted on camel;—*a.* Of the colour of a camel; made of camel's hair; *i. q.* *Shutrí*.

SUTE ਸੁਤੇ *a.* Spontaneous, natural :—*sute siudh*, *a.* Obtaining a thing without any effort.

SUTELÁ ਸੁਤੇਲਾ *a.* Belonging to *saut*, having the same father, but different mothers. See *Saukaṇ*.

SUTHNÁ ਸੁਥਣਾ } *s. m.* Loose trousers.

SUTHNÁ ਸੁਥਨਾ }

SUTHNÍ ਸੁਥਣੀ } *s. f.* Loose trousers

SUTHNÍ ਸੁਥਨੀ } worn by women.

SUTHRÁ ਸੁਥਰਾ *s. m.* A Hindu *fakír*, by whom the class of *Suthrá* fakirs was founded, a fakir of the *Suthrá* class; *met.* a man of bad character who has squandered his whole property;—*a.* Good, well, excellent, elegant, clean, pure :—*suthreshdhi*, *s. m.* A class of Hindu *fakirs*; a follower of *Suthrá*.

SUTHRÁÍ ਸੁਥਰਾਈ *s. f.* Goodness, excellence, beauty, elegance.

SÚTÍ ਸੁਤੀ *s. f.* Rods passed through the warp, to keep the threads from being

tangled in sizing it;—*a.* Made of cotton thread.

SÚTKE ਸੁਤਕੇ *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

SÚTLÍ ਸੁਤਲੀ *s. f.* See *Sútrí*.

SÚTNÁ ਸੁਤਣਾ *v. a.* To rub, to stroke, to smooth (as a new rope or thread) to draw, to unsheathe.

SÚTNÍ ਸੁਤਣੀ *s. f.* See *Sádhi*.

SUTRANJÍ ਸੁਤਰੰਜੀ *s. f. (M.)* See *Satranjī*, *Shatranjī*.

SÚTRÍ ਸੁਤਰੀ } *s. f.* Twine, cord.

SÚTRÍ ਸੁਤਰੀ }

SUTTÁ ਸੁੱਤਾ *v. n.* (Past tense of *Soná*.) Slept :—*sutte rahiṇá*, *v. n.* To continue sleeping.

SUTTHAN ਸੁਥੱਣ } *s. f.* Loose

SUTTHUN ਸੁਥੱਣ } trousers worn by

women :—*sutthan te náld bíbi de kapre áe*. The bride's clothes have come-trousers and trouser-string!—Prov. Used of brides with scanty wardrobes.

SUWACAHN ਸੁਵਚਨ *s. m.* A good word, speaking good.

SUWALLÁ ਸੁਵੱਲਾ *a.* Cheaper.

SUWARN ਸੁਵਰਨ *s. m.* Gold.

SUWÁUNÁ ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To put to sleep; to cause to be swept; to cause to be sewed; also see *Jamádudá*.

## T.—( ट, ठ, ड, ध )

**TĀ ṬA** *s. m.* Heat of the sun or fire ; warmth ; power ; a sheet of paper ; speed, haste, pursuit, urging ; beating down the price of a thing ;—*ad.* Indeed, truly :—*tābhā, a.* Very little :—*tā de ke dekhā, wekhā, v. a.* To try, to prove, to test, to examine, to assay :—*tā pānā, v. a.* To press, to urge, to be importunate, to be hot in pursuit.

**TĀB ṬAḥ** *s. f.* Bearing, endurance, patience ; heat, light, splendour ; a stout and healthy state of the body, a fresh appearance :—*tāb lui jāgā, laiṅi, v. n.* To be able to bear.

**TABĀH ṬAḥ** *a.* See *Barbād*.

**TABĀF ṬAḥ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tabāhī*. Destruction, ruin, consternation.

**TABAK ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A cover, a plate, a leaf, a dish ; a story of a house.

**TABĀKH ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A large plate.  
**TABĀKHARĀ ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A large plate.  
**TABĀKHARĀ ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A large plate.

**TABĀKHĪĀ ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A Muhammadan cook or confectioner.

**TABĀKHĪR ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A mineral medicinal substance not to be confounded with *Tabāshīr*.

**TABAR ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A broad axe.

**TABĀRĪKH ṬAḥ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tawārīkh*. History, annals.

**TABĀSHĪR ṬAḥ** *s. f.* The silicious concretion found in the joints of some kinds of bamboo (*Bambusa stricta, B. arundinacea*,

Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*), though quite inert, is used medicinally, being considered cooling, tonic, and astringent.

**TABĀSHĪRĪ ṬAḥ** *a.* Pale yellow with a tone of blue, made of *asbarg* and a little indigo *kachchā*.

**TABB ṬAḥ** *s. m. (M.)* A girdle.

**TABBAR ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A family, a household ; a husband, a wife ; children :—*ṭabbardūr, s. m. f.* A man who has a wife and children, the mother of children, a person who has a family :—*ṭabbardārī, s. f.* The married state, the condition of having a family :—*ṭabbar wālā, wālī, s. m. f.* One who has a family :—*ṭabbar ṭohar, ṭihar, s. m.* The same as *Ṭabbar* :—*ṭabbar bhukh mare te baṅrā sailān kare.* The family died of hunger while the bridegroom was loafing about.—Prov.

**TABBARĪ ṬAḥ** *s. f.* A wife.

**TABELĀ ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A stable for horses or mules.

**TABHAKNĀ ṬAḥ** *v. n.* To be alarmed.

**TABHKĀUNĀ ṬAḥ** *v. a.* To alarm.

**TĀBIĀ ṬAḥ** *s. m.* A servant, a subordinate, a follower, a dependent ; sitting by the *Grāth* ; *c. w. baithā* ;—*a.* Subject, subordinate ; :—*tābiāddārī, s. f.* Submission, dependence.

**TABĪAT ṬAḥ** *s. f.* Disposition, temperament, state of health.

**TABĪJ ṬAḥ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tawīz*. An amulet worn by Hindus and Muhammadans, a charm :—*jādū tawīj, s. m.* A magic square.

**TABĪT ṬAḥ** *s. f.* The same as *Tabiat* ; an amulet.

TABÍFÁ ਤਬੀਫੀਆ *s. m.* One who writes amulets.

TABÍYAT ਤਬੀਯਤ *s. f.* See *Tabiat*.

TABKÁ ਤਬਕਾ *s. m.* The lid of a book; strata.

TABLÁ ਤਬਲਾ *s. m.* A small tambourine.

TACHCHHANÁ ਤੱਛਣਾ *v. a.* To hew.

TACHHWAUNÁ ਤਛਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (Caus. of *Tachchhaná*). To cause to be hewn.

TAD ਤਦ *ad.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Tadā*. Then, at that time; afterwards, after this or that:—*tadhí*, *ad.* Immediately, consequently, therefore:—*tad tík*, *tad tikkar*, *ad.* Till then, until, up to:—*tad ton*, *ad.* Then, at that time.

TÁD ਟਾਡ } *s. f.* The name  
TÁDÁN ਟਾਡਾਂ *pl.* } of an ornament worn by women above the elbow; (M.) an amulet in the form of a ring.

TADÁHÍN ਤਦਾਹੀਂ *ad., conj.* Then, at that very time, therefore.

TADÁNÁ ਟਡਾਣਾ *s. m.* See *Taqdázá*.

TADDÁ ਟੱਡਾ *s. m.* A small mat.

TADDÍ ਤੱਦੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tāddá*. Force, oppression, violence; *c. w. karní*, *hoṇí*.

TADDNÁ ਟੱਡਣਾ *v. a.* To open, to spread out, to stretch.

TADÉ ਤਦੇ } *ad., conj.* Then, at that  
TADÍ ਤਦੀ } very time, therefore; *i. q.*  
*Tāddhíq.*

TADIÁNÁ ਟਡਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* See *Taqdázá*.

TADÍN ਤਦੀਂ } *ad., conj.* See *Tadé*.  
TADON ਤਦੋਂ }

TADRELÚ ਤਦਰੇਲੂ *s. m.* (Pop.) A plant (*Barleria cristata*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*) found in the outer hills. The seeds are administered for snake-bite. The leaves are used medicinally, being given for coughs.

TADRÚ ਤਦਰੂ *s. m.* See *Memarád*, *Madháná*.

TADÚR ਤਦੂਰ *s. m.* See *Mamrád*.

TAFANCHÁ ਤਫਨਚਾ *s. m.* (M.) A pistol.

TAFÍK ਤਫੀਕ *s. f.* See *Taufík*.

TÁGÁ ਤਾਗਾ *s. m.* A thread.

TAGÁDÁ ਤਗਾਦਾ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Taqdázá*. Dunning, urging, exacting, importunity, dispute, difficulty; deposit, anything in the keeping of another.

TAGAR ਤਗਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Valeriana Hardwickii*, *V. Wallichii*, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*) found in various parts of the Panjab Himalayas. The root is largely exported to the plains, where it is used medicinally, its properties being similar

to those of *Valerians* of Europe. In the hills the root is also put among clothes as a preservative against insects.

**TAGĀR ਤਗਾਰ** *s. m.* A tub, a bucket, a trough, a platter, a mortar bed.

**TAGĀRĪ ਤਗਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A small tub, trough or bucket.

**TĀGAT ਤਗਤ** *s. f.* See *Tākat*.

**TAGĀUNĀ ਤਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to persevere, to cause to hold out; to cause to sew up (a wound).

**TĀGCHĀ ਤਗਚਾ** *s. m.* See *Tākchā*, *Tāk*.

**-TAGG ਤੱਗ** *s. m.* A portion of land, a piece, a unique mass; the Brahminical thread called also *Janeū*; a religion, sect.

**TAGGĀ ਤੱਗਾ** *s. m.* An amulet hung around the neck; also see *Tājā*.

**TAGGNĀ ਤੱਗਣਾ** *v. a.* To sew up (a wound).

**TAGĪD ਤਗੀਦ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**TĀGĪD ਤਾਗੀਦ** } the Arabic word  
*Tākid*. Urgency, importunity, enjoining;  
—*tagīd karnī*, *v. a.* To urge, to enjoin strictly:—*bahut tagīd*, *s. m.* Strict injunction.

**TĀGĪDĪ ਤਾਗੀਦੀ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**TAGĪDĪ ਤਗੀਦੀ** } the Arabic word  
*Tākidī*. Urgent, pressing; absolute.

**TAGNĀ ਤਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To persevere, to be steadfast, not to fail or be overcome, to hold out.

**TAGPĀ ਤਗਪਾ** *s. m.* The birch (*Betula Bhojputra*, *B. Jacquemontii*, Nat. Ord. *Betulaceæ*) found abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya. It grows to a higher elevation than most other trees, and may generally be seen occupying a tract above coniferous forests. The wood is almost valueless, and is only used for ploughs, small bridges at altitudes and in tracts where other trees are scarce. It is good for turnery, and in Kanawar poles of it are used for carrying and swinging a heavy kind of *ark* in religious processions, which implies some strength and elasticity. In Kangra, being sacred, the bark is used for funeral piles, and at the shrine of Amarnath, in Kashmir, the pilgrims are said to strip and indue themselves with this. In Kashmir and Kumaon it is found very durable put under the earthen roofs, and it is largely used for covering umbrellas and packing apples, pomegranates, tobacco and drugs. It is also employed for writing paper, for which it is said to do excellently, and is exported to the plains for wrapping round *hukkā* tubes.

**TĀH ਤਾਹ** *pron.* Him, her, it; an imperative of *v. a.* *Tāhugā*.

**TAHĀKĀ ਟਹਾਕਾ** *s. m.* Throbbing, beating, pulsation; *c. w.* *paṇḍā*, *mārnā*.

**TAHAR ਟਾਹਰ** *s. f.* A loud voice, a loud call; a benediction for Sayyad Ahmad whose shrine is sixty *kos* from Multan (in the last sense; *c. w.* *deṇī*):—*tāhardā mārniān*, *v. n.* To shriek, to call aloud.

**TAHĀRAT ਤਹਾਰਤ** *s. f.* Purification, cleansing, ablution:—*tahārat karnī*, *v. a.* To perform an ablution, especially a local ablution after attending to a call of nature.

**TAHAULĀ ਟਹੌਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Taholā*.

**TAHI ਤਹਿ** } *s. f.* A fold in cloth;  
**TAH ਤਹ** } bottom, surface:—*tahī*

*karní, jamāṇṇí, láṇṇí, v. n.* To fold up :—  
*tahí khāṇḍ, s. m.* A lower story, a room  
under ground, a cellar, a vault.

TAHI टही *s. f.* Looking at, fixing  
the eye on, search, searching, trace;  
*c. w. láṇṇí.*

TAHIÁ टहीआ *s. m.* A round piece of  
earthen ware used in children's games.

TAHIK टहिक *s. f.* Freshness, cheerfulness,  
beauty; expanding of a flower, blooming.

TAHIKNÁ टहिकना *v. n.* To be fresh,  
to revive, to be sown fresh; to be inaugurated;  
to be blown, to open as a flower;  
to be delighted, to be cheerful.

TAHIKNÁ उहिकना *v. n.* To be  
alarmed, to be frightened,

TAHIL टहिल *s. f.* Service.

TAHILÁ टहिला *s. m.* A draught  
made of milk, *ghí*, almonds, and flour  
cooked together.

TAHILAN टहिलन *s. f.* A female  
servant.

TAHILÁUNÁ टहिलाउना *v. n.* To  
exercise a horse, or a child by walking  
about.

TAHLÍ टाहली *s. m.* A tree (see  
*Tálhí*); eight anna piece (by brokers);  
(*Pot.*) a branch of a tree, a twig.

TAHILÍÁ टहिलीआ }  
TAHILÚÁ टहिलुआ } *s. m.* A servant.

TAHILNÁ टहिलना *v. n.* To promenade,  
to take exercise by walking backward  
and forward.

TAHIMAND उहिमंद } *s. m.* A cloth  
TAHIMAT उहिमड } tied loosely  
round the loins.

TÁHIN उाही *conj.* Therefore.

TAHINÁ टहिन *s. m.* A branch of  
a tree.

TAHINÍ टहिनी *s. f.* A small branch  
of a tree, a twig.

TAHIR उहिर *a.* Tall and stout, fat and  
stout;—*tahir tullá, tullá, s. m. f.* A very  
fat person.

TAHIS NAHIS उहिस नहिस *s. m.* Annihilation,  
destruction, ruin :—*tahis nahis  
hojāṇḍ, v. n.* To be destroyed.

TAHITOR उहिटोर *s. m.* Very heavy  
rain; rich, heavy pastry.

AHI TAHI KARNÁ टहि टहि करना  
*v. n.* To blow, to blossom, to bloom.

TÁHNÁ उाहना } *v. a.* To drive  
TÁHDENÁ उाह देना } away, to put  
away, to cast out, to expel, to push back.

TAHOKÁ टहोका *s. m.* See *Tahúká*.

TAHOLÁ टहोला *s. m.* A stroke with  
the hand, a stroke with the knuckles;  
*c. w. láṇṇí, márná.*

TAHORAN उहोरन *v. a. (M.)* To  
circumcise.

**TÁHRÍ ਤਾਹਰੀ** *s. f.* A dish consisting of rice.

**TAHSÍL ਤਹਸੀਲ** *s. f.* A division of a district presided over by a Tahsildar, whose first duty is to realise the revenue, but who in the Panjab is vested with civil and magisterial powers:—*Tahsildár, s. m.* An officer in charge of a *Tahsil*, which see.

**TÁHRÚ ਤਾਹਰੂ** *s. m.* A blanket spread under a saddle.

**TÁHÚ ਤਾਹੂ** *a.* Desirous; rejected; irresolute.

**TAHÚ ਤਹੂ** *a.* Following, pursuing:—*tahú hongá, v. a.* To follow, to pursue.

**TAHÚKÁ ਤਹੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A stroke with the hand; a sound made by thieves as a signal to call the party together; in the latter sense *c. w. dená.*

**TÁÍ ਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Aunt, the wife of a father's elder brother; (*Pop.*) a variety of good rice (*Oryza sativa*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*); *i. q. Basmatt.*

**TAI ਤੈ** *pron.* (obl. of *Táñ*) Thee.

**TÁIÁ ਤਾਇਆ** *s. m.* Uncle, a father's elder brother.

**TAIFÁ ਤੈਫਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**TÁIFÁ ਤਾਇਫਾ** } the *Táifah*. A com-  
pany of dancing girls and musicians; a  
gang, a caravan.

**TAIHAK ਤੈਹਕ** *s. f.* See *Tahik*.

**TAIHAKNÁ ਤੈਹਕਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Tahiknád*.

**TAIHAR ਤੈਹੜ** *a., s. m.* See *Tahir*.

**TAIN ਤੈਂ** *s. f.* Stiffness, pride, a sound, a twang:—*tain tain karná, v. n.* To cry, to make an inarticulate sound, to speak nonsencially, to make a noise:—*kitthe Rám*

*Rám, te kitthe tain tain. lit.* Where saying Ram Ram where senseless babble, *i. e.*, the things are not to be mentioned in the same breath.—*Prov.*

**TÁÍN ਤਾਈਂ** *prep.* To, even to.

**TAÍN ਤੈਂ** *pron.* (intr. of *Táñ*) Thou.

**TAÍNÁT ਤੈਈਨਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taiyundí*. Appointment of an officer.

**TAÍNÁTI ਤੈਈਨਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Taiyundí*. Appointment, deputation, services, any officer nominated for special duty.

**TAINDÍ ਤੈਂਡੀ** *pron.* See *Tuhdí*.

**TAINKÁ ਤੈਂਕਾ** *s. m.* The name of letter (ਟ) in the Gurmukhi alphabet; also see *Táñká*.

**TAINNÚN ਤੈਂਨੂੰ** *pron.* To you.

**TAINT ਤੈਂਤ** *s. m.* The fruit of the *Capparis dela* (Sirsa).

**TAIR ਤੈਰ**  
**TAIR ਦਾਇਰ**  
**TAIRÁ ਤੈਰਾ**  
**TAIRÁ ਦਾਇਰਾ** } *s. f.* A pony.

**TAIRÍ ਤੈਰੀ**  
**TAIRÍ ਦਾਇਰੀ** } *s. f.* A very small pony, a mare.

**TAISÁ ਤੈਸਾ** *pron.* Of that sort.

**TAJ ਤਜ** *s. m.* Forsaking, relinquishing, desertion; the Sweet bay tree or its bark *Laurus nobilis*, *Nat. Ord. Lauracæ*:—*taj patt, s. m.* The leaf of the bay tree used as a medicine and as a condiment:—*taj kalmí, s. f.* The bark of *Cinnamomum albiflorum*, *Nat. Ord. Lau- racæ* not uncommon in the Himalaya. Its timber does not appear to be valued. The bark is given for gonorrhœa, and



the leaves are used in rheumatism, as a stimulant:—*táj bádsháhí*, *s. m.* *Astragulus hamatus*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* small yellowish curved legumes, deeply furrowed, very efficacious in coughs and rheumatism:—*táj khurus*, *s. m.* *Amaranthus cruentus*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ* used as a diuretic and depurant.

TÁJÁ उजा *m.* } *a.* Corrupted from  
TÁJÍ उजी *f.* } the Arabic word

*Tázah*. Fresh; new, recent, latest; green young, tender:—*tájá karná*, *v. a.* To renew, to renovate:—*hukká tájá karná*, *v. a.* To change the water of the *hukká*:—*tájí khoros*, *s. m.* *Celosia cristata*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ* cultivated in the plains. The flowers are used medicinally, and in the Peshawar Valley the seeds are considered demulcent.

TAJAR उजर *s. f. (M)* The mound of unburnt bricks over a grave; a domed roof.

TAJÁR उजार *s. f. (M)* The second growth of a crop after it has once been cut down:—*ghá tajár dá qher fe ann thold*. A second growth has much fodder and little grain.—Prov.

TAJÁUNÁ उजाउना *v. a.* To cause to be abandoned.

TAJNÁ उजना *v. a.* To leave, to abandon, to desert, to resign, to give up, to abdicate.

TAJWÁUNÁ उजवाउना *v. a.* Double causal of *Tajá*.

TAK उक *ad.* Till, up to.

TÁK उक *s. m.* A recess in a wall, a niche, a leaf of a door;—*s. f.* Looking for, expectation, looking at.

TÁKÁ टका *s. m. (M)* A vaccinator, an inoculator:—*táká dá dekhan wí Hindúan kún póp hai*. Even to see a vaccinator is a sin for Hindus.

TAKÁ टका *s. m.* Two pice, a copper coin equal to two pice; in the plural it means also money in general:—*táká bhar*, *a. (lit. two taká weight.)* A little:—*táké chál challá*, *v. a.* To walk slowly, to take short steps; to act so as to be worth no more than a *táká*, to be worthless:—*táké wargé judb deqá*, *v. n.* To give a plain answer, to refuse point blank.

TAKÁLÁN उकालान *s. f.* Evening.

TAKAR टकर *s. f.* Staring, a fixed look, gaze; *c. w. láuní*:—*takar takar dekhá*, *wekhá*, *v. a.* To stare, to gaze in amazement.

TÁKAT उकत *s. f.* Strength, power, ability, faculty:—*tákat wálá*, *a.* Powerful.

TAKÁUNÁ उकाउना *v. a.* To cause to see or look; to expect, to spy out with a view to stealing.

TAKAUNCHÍ टक्की *s. f.* Wit, ridicule, a mysterious allusion, a wink, a nod; dispute, dissent, difference; *c. w. láuní*.

TAKER उकेर *s. m.* A plant (*Capparis spinosa*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*) which in Europe furnishes the caper, generally grows in the Panjab, in bright green tufts hanging down from the clefts of the rocks, and adorned with a very handsome large flower. It is found near Multan, in the Salt Range, along the Trans-Indus hills to Peshawar, and in the valley of some of the great rivers. The ripe fruit is made into pickles by the natives of the Salt Range, but in some places eaten only by Hindus. The buds, if prepared in the European style as capers, are found first rate. They are eaten by goats and sheep, and in Kangra the roots are said to be applied to sores.

TÁKH उख *a.* Sharp, clear.

**TAKHÁN ਤਖਾਣ** *s. m.* A carpenter;  
*i. q.* *Tarkhán.*

**TAKHÁNÍ ਤਖਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A carpenter's  
wife;—*a.* Pertaining to a carpenter.

**TAKHÍR ਤਖੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Tákhír*. Delay, pro-  
crastination; *c. w.* *karná*.

**ṬAKHṢÁ टखटा** *s. m.* The ankle joint,  
the ankle.

**TAKHSÍR ਤਖਸੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Taqṣír*. A fault, an  
error, an offence, a crime:—*be takhsír*,  
*a.* Blameless, innocent;—*takhsír wáld*,  
*wáld*, *a.* Faulty, blame-worthy, criminal.

**TAKHSÍRÍ ਤਖਸੀਰੀ** *s. f. m.* A person  
who has committed a fault, a criminal.

**TAKHT ਤਖਤ** *s. m.* A throne:—*takhte*  
*bandí*, *s. f.* Wainscot, boarding:—*takht*  
*pos*, *s. m.* The covering of a throne, a  
throne; a large variety of bench:—*takht*  
*te baitháund*, *v. a.* To seat  
on the throne:—*takht te baithund*,  
*v. n.* To ascend or sit on the throne:—*takht*  
*malangá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Nepetá*  
*elliptica*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) found in  
the Salt Range and in the Panjab Hima-  
laya, in the former its seeds are used  
medicinally:—*takht rawán*, *s. m.* A tra-  
velling throne erected on a platform  
and carried on men's shoulders:—*takhton*  
*utáund*, *v. a.* To dethrone:—*takhton*  
*utáund* *v. a.* To be dethroned.

**TAKHTÁ ਤਖਤਾ** *s. m.* A board, a plank,  
a shelf; a bier; a door, a sheet of paper;  
a flower bed:—*takhtá sídh* *s. m.* Black  
brick tea.

**ṬAKH ṬAKH टख टख** *s. m.* Knock-  
ing;—*ṭakh ṭakh láund*, *v. n.* To knock.

**TAKHTÍ ਤਖਤੀ** *s. f.* A small wooden  
writing tablet, the size of a book as quarto,  
octavo.

**TÁKHÚN ਤਾਖੂ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A glutton.

**TÁKÍ ਤਾਕੀ** *s. f.* A window, a small  
door.

**ṬÁKÍ टाकी** *s. f.* A patch of cloth,  
land; a piece (as of a melon cut out to  
show its quality):—*ṭákí láund*, *v. n.* To  
patch; *i. q.* *Ṭákhí*.

**TAKÍÁ ਤਾਕੀਆ** *s. m.* See *Takyá*.

**ṬAKÍÁÍ टकिआयी** *s. f.* A woman of  
little worth; a woman worth two pice,  
(*i. e.* nothing); a strumpet.

**TAKÍK ਤਾਕੀਕ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Tahqíq*. Careful or  
close investigation, inquiry;—*a.* Authen-  
tic, ascertained;—*ad.* Truly, indeed:—*takík*  
*karná*, *v. a.* To ascertain, to in-  
vestigate, to verify.

**ṬAKÍNÁ टकीटा** *s. m.* Something  
fixed, a pension.

**TAKÍNÍ ਤਾਕੀਨੀ** *s. m.* A small pillow.

**TAKK ਟੱਕ** *s. m.* A settlement of the  
price of a thing; (*c. w.* *karné*); a cut, a  
gash; a cutting in a grain field; (*c. w.*  
*láund*); an imperative of *v. n.* *Takká*;  
—*s. f.* Continued looking, staring, fixed  
look, gaze:—*takk chhāṇṇá*, *v. a.* To  
strike a bargain, to settle the price of a  
thing; to put a mark on wood.

**TAKK ਟੱਕ** *s. f.* A measure for grain,  
fuel, containing sometimes twenty seers;  
large scales;—*s. f.* Sight; guess:—*takk*  
*takk*, *ad.* By guess:—*takk chhāṇṇá*,  
*v. n.* To weigh:—*takk chāṇṇá*, *v. n.* To  
be weighed.

**ṬAKKÁ ਟੱਕਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The same as  
*Taká*.

**TAKKAN** ਤੱਕਨ *v. a. (M)* To scarify, to mark wood by notching it; to vaccinate, to inoculate.

**TAKKAR** ਤੱਕਰ *s. f.* Shoving, pushing, shouldering, knocking against, collision, push, striking a blow; butting; equality; meeting, interview:—*takkar kháñtí, v. n.* To stumble, to be dashed against anything, to meet with a loss or misfortune:—*takkar láñtí, v. a.* To butt; (*met.* on account of the suppliants striking their heads on the ground), to pray; to curse:—*takkar laggí, v. n.* To stand against, to meet a shock, blow:—*takkar máñtí, v. n.* To knock against:—*takkar paháy nál láñtí, v. a.* To enter the lists against an antagonist of greatly superior force.

**TAKKARNÁ** ਤੱਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To meet, to have an interview; to come into collision, to butt, to fight, to quarrel, to dispute.

**TAKKÍ** ਤੱਕੀ *s. m. (M.)* A water cut from a canal with a small head.

**TAKKNÁ** ਤੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* To thump, to strike, to cut.

**TAKKNÁ** ਤੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* To see, to look, to gaze; to suspect, to guess.

**TAKKRÍ** ਤੱਕਰੀ *s. f.* A species of grass, (*Digitaria sanguinalis*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) which occurs in many parts of the Panjab plains and in the Himalayas. It is considered one of the best pasture grasses.

**TAKKRÍ** ਤੱਕਰੀ *s. f.* Scales.

**TAKKULÁ** ਤੱਕੁਲਾ } *s. m.* A spindle,  
**TAKKLÁ** ਤੱਕਲਾ } the shaft of a wheel.

**TAKKULÍ** ਤੱਕੁਲੀ *s. f.* A slender spindle.

**TÁKNÁ** ਟਾਕਣਾ *v. a.* See *Táñkóná*.

**TAKOR** ਟਾਕੋਰ *s. f.* Hot fomentation; beating, the sound of a drum; *c. w. karní*:—*takor laqqí, v. a.* To beat a drum; to ridicule a person.

**TAKORÁ** ਟਾਕੋਰਾ *s. m.* A tap, a jog.

**TAKORNÁ** ਟਾਕੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To thump gently, to tap, to jog, to dun, to importune.

**TAKRÁ** ਟਾਕਰਾ *s. m.* Meeting, coming together; concussion.

**TAKRÁR** ਤਾਕਰਾਰ *s. m. f.* Dispute, controversy; promise; *c. w. honá, karná*.

**TAKRÁRÍ** ਤਾਕਰਾਰੀ *s. m.* A contentious person, a wrangler.

**TAKRÁUNÁ** ਟਾਕਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause concussion or collision, to cause to butt, to cause to fight or contend.

**TAKSÁL** ਟਾਕਸਾਲ *s. f.* A mint; a place where sciences are taught, a house of education, a place of trial or experiment; experiment:—*taksál báhar, a.* Uneducated, unpolished, rude:—*taksál dá khottá, a.* Spoiled in education.

**TAKSÁLÍ** ਟਾਕਸਾਲੀ *a.* Pertaining to a mint; experienced, educated, polished.

**TAKSÁLÍÁ** ਟਾਕਸਾਲੀਆ *s. m.* An officer of a mint.

**TAKSÍR** ਤਾਕਸੀਰ *s. f.* See *Taksír*:—*taksírodr, a.* See *Taksír*.

TAKSÍRÍ ਤਕਸੀਰੀ *s. m.* See *Takhsírf*.

ṬAK ṬAK KARNÁ ਟਕ ਟਕ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To make a thumping noise, or the noise of chopping or hewing.

ṬÁKÚ ਟਾਕੂ *s. m.* A disease of buffaloes or cattle; a man who has an evil eye. This disease comes from allowing cattle to drink water directly they are released from the plough or well, while they are still heated with exertion. It is cured by branding or else by the outward application of the poisonous milk of *akk* or *madder* plant, or ginger.

TÁKÚ ਤਾਕੂ *s. m.* See *Sirídrí*.

ṬÁKÚÁ ਟਾਕੂਆ *s. m.* A kind of small hatchet.

ṬAKÚÁ ਟਕੂਆ *s. m.* A small hatchet, especially carried by Sikhs to cut tooth brushes, *i. e.*, twigs from trees.

ṬAKWÁÍ ਟਕਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price of stitching, or cutting.

ṬAKWÁUNÁ ਟਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause the price of a thing to be settled; to cause to be cut or gashed; to cause to be stitched.

TAKYÁ ਤਕਯਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Takyeh*. A pillow; a dependence; the dwelling place of a Muhammadan *fakír*:—*takyá dáirá*, *s. m.* The residence of a Musalman *fakír*:—*takyá dárí*, *s. f.* The office of a *fakír*.

TÁL ਤਾਲ *s. m.* A tank, a pond, a lake; beating time, a beat, a chime, a measure in music; clapping the hands:—*tál deqá*, *v. a.* To beat time:—*tál láuqá*, *v. a.*

To dig a tank:—*tálmakháqá*, *s. m.* *Asteracantha longifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*. Most uncommon in moist places in the eastern and central parts of the Panjab plains. The seeds are medicinally used, being given for gonorrhœa.

TAL ਤਲ *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Persian word *Táluqah*. The neighbourhood, the country round; (Sanskrit word *Tal*) the bottom, lowest part:—*talbár*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the bottom of a heap of corn on the threshing-floor.) In dividing this corn the following shares are set aside.—(1) the *Mahsúl* or the share that is supposed to represent the Government demand; (2) *rahhám*, the cultivator's share; (3) *lichh*, the share of the inferior proprietor. The remainder called *talbár* is devoted to paying the village servants, superior proprietors and other small claimants. Sometimes only the *mahsúl* and *rahhám* are separated, and the *lichhh* is taken from the *talbár*.

ṬÁL ਟਾਲ *s. f.* Evasion, putting aside, putting off; a pile of wood, a market where wood and grass, are sold; (*M.*) a drain to carry off surplus water, a canal-escape:—*ṭál maṭol*, *maṭolá*, *s. m.* Evasion, prevarication, putting off, shuffling:—*ṭál deqá*. See *Ṭáqá*.

ṬÁLÁ ਟਾਲਾ *s. m.* Evasion, shuffling:—*ṭálá báldá*, *s. m.* Evasion, shuffling:—*ṭálá karná*, *ṭálá báldá karná*, *v. n.* To put off.

TALÁ ਤਲਾ *s. m.* A tank. See *Tál* in the first sense.

TALÁ ਤਲਾ *s. m.* The sole of a shoe; (*M.*) a kind of grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) most highly valued for fodder:—*aqásh gaṭuḥa tale badhí*. What! tie a blind she-ass in *talá* grass.

TÁLÁ ਤਾਲਾ *s. m.* A lock.

TALAB ਤਲਬ *s. f.* Pay, salary, wages; wish; desire, sucking.

TALÁÍ ਤਲਾਈ *s. f.* Frying; wages for frying.

TALAK ਤਲਕ *ad.* To, till.

TALÁK ਤਲਾਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taláq*, divorce, separation; abstinence; prohibition; *c. w. deqd*:—*talák námd*, *s. m.* A deed of divorce.

TALÁKAN ਤਲਾਕਣ *s. f.* A woman that has been divorced.

TALAKH ਤਲਖ *a.* Bitter, hot.

TALÁKÍ ਤਲਾਕੀ *s. m.* A man who is divorced, one worthy of being abandoned, a rogue.

TALÁKNÁ ਤਲਾਕਣਾ *v. a.* To divorce.

TÁLAN ਤਾਲਨ *v. a. (M.)* To remove one thing from the top of another; to skim—*gálh dá makhan tál*. Remove the butter from your words, *i. e.*, speak plainly.

TÁLANÁ ਤਾਲਣਾ *v. n.* See *Táld*.

TALANG ਤਲੰਗ *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

TALANGGÁ ਤਲੰਗਾ *s. m.* A name given to native sepoy, a native soldier.

TALÁRÁ ਤਲਾਰਾ *s. m.* See *Bungrá*.

TALÁS ਤਲਾਸ } *s. f.* Search, scrutiny;  
TALÁSH ਤਲਾਸ਼ } tiny, investigation;  
*c. w. karná*.

TALÁSÍ ਤਲਾਸੀ } *s. f.* Search, ex-  
TALASHÍ ਤਲਾਸ਼ੀ } amination; *c. w.*  
*laish*.

TALÁU ਤਲਾਉ *s. m.* See *Tál* in the first sense.

TALÁU ਤਲਾਉ *s. m.* Removing, a remove; a pretence:—*taláu karná*, *v. n.* To put off, to lay aside.

TALÁÚ ਤਲਾਉ *s. m.* One who puts off what is to be done, a procrastinator; —*a.* Capable of being put off.

TALÁUNÁ ਤਲਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To re-  
TALÁ DENÁਟਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ } move, to put back, to cause to give way, to cause to disappear; to beguile one's time.

TALÁUNÁ ਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be fried.

TALAUNCHÁ ਤਲੰਚਾ *s. m.* A coarse kind of sugar saturated with molasses.

TALÁWÁ ਤਲਾਵਾ *s. m.* Night watching, going round on patrol; *c. w. deqd, pherd*.

TALAYYÁ ਤਲੱਯਾ *s. f.* A small pond or tank.

TALCHATṬ ਤਲਚੱਟ *a.* Extravagant, redundant.

TALCHHAṬ ਤਲਛਟ *s. f.* Dregs, scum, offal, refuse, sediment, leavings.

TALENÁ ਤਲੇਣਾ } *s. f.* See  
TALHÁNÁ ਤਲਹਾਣਾ } *Nágdau*.  
TALHANG ਤਲਹੰਗ }

TALEWARÁ ਤਲੇਵਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* Threshed grain remaining at the bottom of the stack after division.

ṬĀLHĪ टाल्ही } *s. f.* A tree (*Delbergia*  
ṬĀLĪ टाली } *soo.* Nat. Ord. *Legu-*

*minosae*) grows generally in the plains and in the Himalaya. Its timber is hard, strong and heavy. It is also very durable and said not to be attacked by white-ants even when green. It is much valued, and the tree was in Kangra a royal one, *i. e.*, preserved for the ruler's use. The wood is one of the best for gun carriages and in some parts of India is said to be largely used in dockyards. It is also employed for furniture, building, boxes, camel saddles. On the western rivers where it is most easily obtained, it is much used for boat building, and a boat built of it is stated to last 20 years; *i. q.* *Shisham*.

TALĪ उली *s. f.* The bottom of any thing; the sole of a shoe; the sole of the foot; the palm of the hand; the foot of a mountain; plastering:—*talī dent, pherūt, v. a.* To plaster.

TALĪ उली *s. f.* A key; a clapping of the hands; in the latter sense connected with singing.

TALIHĀRĀ उलिहार *s. m.* A rope, a head-halter; *i. q.* *Tilhār*.

TALĪSĀ उलीसा } *s. m.* See  
TALĪSFAR उलीमदर } *Rattankāt*  
TALĪSRĪ उलीमरी } or *Nichūt*.

ṬALJĀNĀ टलजाटा *v. n.* See *Ṭalūd*.

TALKĀ उलका *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ta'alukah*. Landed possessions, an estate; a district, a division of a province;—*talkā dār, s. m.* The holder of a *talkā*:—(*M.*) The original proprietor. In the Jhang district a cultivator, who, during the reign of Diwan Sawan Mal, became so independent that he was created proprietor of the soil at the

first Settlement, subject to a small cash *mālikānā* payment.

TALKĀUNĀ उलकाउटा *v. a.* To cause to long for, to tantalize, to make thirsty.

TALKH उलख *a.* See *Talakh*:—*kāt* or *kast talkh, s. m.* The root of *Kūt*, which see, bitter, also used of pungent or strong tobacco:—*talkh badām, s. m.* The bitter almond *Amygdala amara*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*.

TALKHĀĪ उलखायी } *s. f.* Bitterness;  
TALKHĪ उलखी } heat, warmth.

ṬALL टल *s. f.* A hell.

ṬALLĀ टला *s. m.* A garment, clothes, (used contemptuously.)

TALLĀ उल्ला } *s. m.* Low ground,  
TALLAH उल्लह } that part of a plain which is contiguous to a mountain; (*M.*) a portion of the heap of the grain which is reserved to pay the *kamins* (each of whom gets what he is entitled to therefrom) after it is divided between landlord and tenant.

TALLAKĀ उलका *s. m.* See *Talkā*.

ṬALLĪ टल्ली *s. f.* A patch; a small piece of cloth; a small bell on the neck of cattle.

TALLON उल्ले *s. m.* See *Dādfras*.

TĀLMAKHĀNĀ उलमखान *s. m.* See in *Tāl*.

TALMALĀṬ उलमलाट } *s. f.* Pal-  
TALMALĪ उलमली } pitation, rest-  
lessness, distress, writhing.

TALMALAUNA ਤਲਮਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To flutter, to palpitate, to flounce, to be agitated, to writhe, to jump, to bound (the heart.)

TALNA ਤਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To fry.  
TALDENÁ ਤਲਦੇਣਾ }

TALNA ਤਲਣਾ } *v. n.* To remove,  
TALNA ਤਲਨਾ } to go back, to depart, to disappear, to give way.

TALNA ਤਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To choose,  
TALNA ਤਾਲਨਾ } to select; to remove, to put off, to evade, to put off, to postpone, to prevaricate; to drive out of the way, to put aside, to prevent, to omit, to ward off.

TALNA ਤਾਲਨਾ *v. n. (K.)* To pick out, as weeds.

TALO ਤਲੋ *s. m.* The lower regions, the infernal regions, hades:—*talomachchhí, s. f.* Restlessness, agony, writhing.

TALPATI ਤਲਪਟੀ *s. f.* A coarse cloth spread under a rug or other floor cloth; a small bag for holding bullets; *s. g. Alpatfi.*

TALPATI ਤਲਪੱਟ *s. m.* Digging up by the root, subverting; a floor cloth;—*a.* Ruined, destroyed:—*talpatí puná, s. m.* Naughtiness.

TALPATI ਤਲਪੱਟੀ *s. m.* One that turns things upside down, a subverter; an inventor.

TALSAR ਤਾਲਸਰ *s. m.* The *Rhododendron lepidotum* the leaves, which are highly stimulant, are used as snuff, and the wood is excellent fuel.

TALU ਤਾਲੂ } *s. m.* The crown of  
TALUA ਤਾਲੂਆ } the head, the palate; presents of money to the nurse made at

the time of the birth of a child by the friends of the family.

TALUA ਤਲੂਆ *s. m.* The sole of the feet.

TALUAN ਤਲੂਆਂ } *s. m.* Sweetmeats.  
TALUNAN ਤਲੂਨਾਂ }

TALUNI ਤਲੂਣੀ *s. f.* An earthen oil vessel.

TALUNG ਤਲੰਗ *s. m.* The *Populus salicata.*

TALWAI ਤਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Frying; wages for frying.

TALWAR ਤਲਵਾਰ *s. m.* A sword; a wooden scythe used for cutting down the plants burned for *sajji*:—*talwár chálwáí, mární, uḥdálwáí, v. a.* To cut one with a sword, to use a sword:—*talwár chálwáí, v. n.* To fight with swords:—*talwár dá phatí, s. m.* A sword cut:—*talwár mián wichh karní, páuḥí, v. a.* To sheathe the sword:—*talwár sáṭwáí, khichchí, v. a.* To draw or unsheathe the sword.

TALWARYA ਤਲਵਰਯਾ *s. m.* A good swordsman.

TALYATH ਤਲਯਾਥ *s. m. (M.)* A beam between the *Jhallan* and *Bair*, parallel to the former, acting as a guard against anything falling out in the well.

TALYATHIAN ਤਲਯਾਥੀਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* Two pieces of wood at right angles to the *latth*, one on each side of the *chakli* framing the whole in which it works.

TAMA ਤਮਾ *s. m.* Covetousness, greediness, avarice, inducement; *c. w. dená, karná.*

TAMA ਤਮਾ *s. m.* See *Rajul, Pharol.*

TAMACHA ਤਮਾਚਾ *s. m.* A slap; a pistol; *c. w. márná.*

TAMAK ਤਮਕ *s. f.* Anger, passion; *c. w. laggná.*

+ TAMÁKHÚ ਤਮਾਖੂ } s. m. Tobacco  
TAMÁKÚ ਤਮਾਕੂ } (Nicotiana taba-

cum, Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.) The habit of smoking is universal in the East, but tobacco is not indigenous in Asia. It was introduced from England in the reign of the Emperor Akbar into India. The Sikhs are the only race whose religion prohibits tobacco. It was strongly prohibited by Guru Govind Singh. Amongst Moslems the plant is not *harām* but *makrūh*, and the practice of smoking is "*biddat*" an act indifferent, one of those which have come into vogue after the death of Muhammad and are neither enjoined nor prohibited. Jahangir in the 14th year of his reign forbade smoking, persons who contravened the decree had their lips cut and several smokers in Lahore were paraded with blackened faces on donkeys, seated fronting the tail. Tobacco now has the widest range of cultivation of almost any economic plant and its use is universal. The species are *N. tabacum*, *N. latissima*, *N. fruticosa*, *N. Chinensis* the source of the large Havannah cigars, *N. rustica*, the source of "Latakia" (*Laodicea*) Salonica. (These alonica) and Turkey tobacco, *N. Persica*, Shiraz tobacco, *N. repanda*. is the source of small Havannahs, *N. quartivalves*, *N. multivalvis*, *N. nana* are other species. *N. tabacum* is cultivated in the Dekkhan, *N. rustica*, in the north. The kinds of tobacco known in commerce are:—1. *Kakkar*, of which Kandhari, Lahori, Shikarpuri, Chilasi, Kalkatti are varieties, as well as those grown at other places in the Panjab. 2. *Baghdádí*, the seeds are much sought after because of the heavy yield; is not imported from Baghdad. 3. *Nokí*, with its two varieties of *Nokí* and *dest Panjabi*. 4. *Sámbli*, in which the leaves only are used, the stalks being rejected. 5. *Zardá*, which is of best quality. 6. *Púrbi* which is chewed with *pán supárlí*. 7. *Bainganí* which has leaves shaped like the brinjal (*Solanum melougena*). 8. *Súratí* from Surat and Bombay, this is strong and bitter like *kakkar*. These varieties of tobacco are easily distin-

guished by their appearance. From the smoker's standpoint, every tobacco is *phikká* or *halká* (weak or mild) and *kaura*, (superior, strong, pungent). Buyers test it by putting a bit on the tongue and seeing whether it produces any irritation. Pure tobacco is called *sáddá*, it is usually mixed with *sajji*, molasses, and *gul* (cinders from the *chilm*) by the common dealers. When twisted up like a rope tobacco is called *gadḍí*, when the leaves are merely dried and pressed it is "*kabbar*"; this is generally the strongest. *Khamirá* is tobacco smoked by the rich. The leaf is compounded with preserved apple. Confection of roses *panri* (dried *pán* leaves), *mushkbalá* (a scented wood), sandal wood, cardamoms, *kheera*, the essence of the flowers of *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *kokanber*, the interior of the seed pods of *Cathartocarpus fistula*; a cheaper kind made with sandal wood, *kokanber*, *gugal* (*Amyris agallocha*.) A maund of tobacco is 52 seers, it is also sold by the "*ukká*," i.e., so much for a certain superficies of the growing crop. Snuff is made from the *nokí* tobacco. The medicinal uses are the same as in the West. The cultivation requires good soil, heavy manure, much watering and great care:—*Kashmírlí tamákkú* s. m. See *Simrunḡ*:—*baḡ tamákkú*, s. m. See *Phasrák*:—*giddar tamákkú*, s. m. A plant (*Heliotropium*, *Europæum*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) not uncommon throughout the Panjab plains. A yellow flowered variety grows in parts of the Peshawar valley. The plant bruised is emetic, and is also given after snake-bite; also the same as *Simrunḡ*, which see.

TAMAKNÁ ਤਮਕਣਾ v. a. To be angry.

TAMÁL PATTAR ਤਮਾਲਪੱਤਰ s. f. See *Tejpát*.

TAMÁM ਤਮਾਮ a. All, entire, the whole:—*tamám honá*, v. n. To be completed, to be finished, to come to an end:—*tamám karná*, v. a. To complete, to finish.



TÁMÁN ਟਾਮਾਂ *s. m., a.* See *Táicán*.

TÁMAN ਤਾਮਨ *s. m.* The same as *Dhāman*, which see.

TAMANCHÁ ਤਮੰਚਾ *s. m.* A pistol:—*tamanchā chhāḍḍā, mārā, v. n.* To shoot with a pistol.

TAMANYÁ ਤਮਨਯਾ *s. m.* A golden ornament worn on the neck.

TAMARHINDÍ ਤਮਰਹਿੰਦੀ *s. m.* The fruit of the *Imli*, which see.

TÁMAS ਤਾਮਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Támas*. Darkness, or mental darkness, irascibility, anger.

TAMÁSÁ ਤਾਮਾਸਾ } *s. m.* An exhibition, a sight,

a show, a spectacle; sport, fun, amusement; a jest, a yoke:—*tamásbī, s. m. f.* A seer of sights, a spectator; an epicure, a rake, a whoremaster, a libertine:—*tamásbī, s. f.* Whoredom, libertinism; *c. w. karnā, wekhā, wikhāḍā.*

TAMASSAK ਤਮੱਸਕ *s. m.* A note of hand, a bond, a receipt; a written acknowledgement of debt.

TAMBÁ ਤਮਬਾ *s. m.* } Pantaloon with

TAMBÍ ਤਮਬੀ *s. f.* } very wide legs.

TÁMBÁ ਤਾਮਬਾ *s. m.* Copper; meat given to hawks that are kept for hunting:—*támbe dá pattar, s. m.* Copper ore.

TAMBAL ਤਮਬਲ *s. m.* Burning wood.

TÁMBAR ਤਾਮਬਰ *s. m.* A live brand; *c. w. báḷā.*

TÁMBARÁ ਤਾਮਬਰਾ *s. m.* A copper coloured gem of inferior value; a copper vessel with a wide mouth; money given in connection with certain rites to the barber's wife on the fourth day after the death of the master of a family.

TAMBCHÍ ਤਮਬਚੀ *s. f.* Small trousers with wide legs.

TAMBESAR ਤਮਬੇਸਰ } *s. m.* A variety

TAMESAR ਤਮੇਸਰ } of copper.

TAMBHAR ਤਮਬਰ *s. m.* A leather whip, a thong, a kind of whip for animals:—*tambhar phirā or mārā.* To whip, to lash:—*tambharān dī mār karnā, v. a.* To whip:—*tambharān dī mār khāṅt, v. n.* To be whipped.

TAMBÍ ਤਮਬੀ } *s. f.* A small panta-

TAMBÍ ਤੰਬੀ } loon.

TAMBOL ਤਮਬੋਲ *s. m.* A wedding present; a due record is kept of the presents made, when any who have given are married the man who has received *tambol*, refunds it with something extra. It is, therefore, a loan rather than a wedding present in the ordinary sense, also called *Neuḍrá*; betel leaf.

TAMBOLAN ਤਮਬੋਲਣ *s. f.* } The

TAMBOLÍ ਤਮਬੋਲੀ *s. m.* } wife

of a betel-nut seller, a seller of betelnut.

TAMBOTÍ ਤਮਬੋਟੀ } *s. m.* A small

TAMBOTÍ ਤੰਬੋਟੀ } tent.

TAMBÚ ਤਮਬੂ } *s. m.* A tent.

TAMBÚ ਤੰਬੂ } *s. m.* A tent.

TAMBÚR ਤਮਬੂਰ *s. m.* A drum.

TAMBÚRÁ ਤਮਬੂਰਾ *s. m.* A guitar.

TAMBÚRCHAN ਤਮਬੂਰਚਣ *s. f.* } A

TAMBÚRCHÍ ਤਮਬੂਰਚੀ *s. m.* }

drummer.

TAMESAR ਤਮੇਸਰ } *s. m.* A salt of

TÁMESAR ਤਾਮੇਸਰ } copper.

TAMKÍRÁ ਟਮਕੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of tambourine; *i. q.* *Dhamkírá*.

TAMKÍRÍ ਟਮਕੀਰੀ *s. f.* See *Dhamkíri*.

TAMMAK ਟੱਮਕ *s. m.* A large drum, a large kettle-drum.

TAMMAKÍ ਟੱਮਕੀ *s. f.* A small drum, a small kettle-drum.

TAMMOL ਤੱਮੋਲ *s. m.* A wedding present; a betel leaf. See *Tambol*.

TÁMRÁ ਤਾਮਰਾ *s. m.* A copper.

TAMSI ਤਾਮਸੀ *a.* Irascibility, see *Támbsí*.

TAMTAMÁUNÁ ਤਮਤਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To be angry.

TAMTARÁ ਤਮਤਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of bird.

TÁN ਤਾਣ } *s. m.* Power, strength; a

TÁN ਤਾਨ } tune; the key note in a music:—*tán mární, láigí, v. a.* To sound.

TAN ਤਣ *s. m.* The body;—*ad.* Exactly.

TÁN ਤਾਂ *ad.* Then;—*conj.* That, so that.

TANÁ ਤਣਾ *s. m.* The side of the belly (generally used in the plural); stem or root of a tree:—*tāne chāṛh jāṛe, v. a.* To have a pain in the side (such as is caused by running or coughing.)

TANÁ ਟਣਾ *s. m.* *Femine pudenda* (a common term of abuse.)

TANÁ ਤਾਣਾ *s. m.* A weaver's warp:—*tāná báṇá, s. m.* The warp and woof:—*tāná tāṇá, v. a.* To stretch out the warp.

TANÁ ਤਾਨਾ *s. m.* Reproach, threatening:—*tāná, deṇá, márná, v. a.* To reproach, to taunt.

TANÁÍ ਤਾਣਾਈ *s. f.* Stretching, tightening, reeling; wages for the same.

TANAK ਤਣਕ *s. f.* A neigh, a harsh sound.

TANÁL ਤਨਾਲ *s. m.* The mounting at the upper end of a scabbard:—*tānl mundl, s. m.* The same as *Tānl*.

TANÁMÁN ਤਨਾਮਾਂ *s. f.* See *Tānávāṇ*.

TANÁNÁ ਟਣਾਣਾ *s. m.* A firefly.

TANÁNU ਤਣਾਉ } *s. f.* A tent rope,  
TANÁUN ਤਣਾਉ } the two strings  
which are attached immediately to a kite, a kite string.

TANÁU ਤਣਾਉ } *s. m.* Pulling,  
TANÁUT ਤਣਾਉਟ } stretching; reel-  
ing.

TANÁUNÁ ਤਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to pull, to cause to stretch, to cause to tighten.

TANÁWÁN ਤਣਾਵਾਂ *s. f. (pl. of Tānāvāṇ)* Tent ropes.

TANBÍH ਤੰਬੀਹ *s. m.* Rebuke, censure.

TANBÁ ਤਾਂਬਾ *s. m.* See *Támbsá*.

TANCH ਟਾਂਚ *s. f.* Trouble.

TAND ਟੰਦ *s. m.* A thread;—*s. f.* The string of a musical instrument, catgut:—*tānd tāṇí, s. f.* The chain of a piece of cloth, or a thread of the same.

TÁND ਟਾਂਡ *s. f.* A multitude, a crowd.

TÁNDÁ ਟਾਂਡਾ } *s. m.* *Juráṛ, Makáí*  
TÁNDHÁ ਟਾਂਡਾ } or *bájrá* stalk; a low  
caste that live in *Sirkí* huts; a venture of goods, the goods of a merchant.

TÁNDALÁ ਤਾਂਦਲਾ *s. m.* A common-field weed (*Digera arvensis*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceae*) common in the Panjab, frequently eaten as a pot-herb.

TANDÁÍ ਤੰਦਾਈ *s. m.* See *Dharek*, *Darek*, *Lasre*.

TANDEÍ ਤੰਦੇਈ *s. m.* See *Nágdaug*.

TANDAN ਤੰਦਣ *s. f.* (K.) Ice.

TANDÍ ਤੰਦੀ *s. f.* Catgut, a noose used by *Thags*; a leather string used by *Penjás*.

TANDÁRÁ ਤੰਦਾਰਾ *s. m.* } A gold or  
TANDÁRÍ ਤੰਦਾਰੀ *s. f.* } silver ornament for the neck.

TANDOLÍ ਤੰਦੋਲੀ *s. m.* (M.) Black water.

TANDOTÁNÁ ਤੰਦੋਤਾਨਾ *a.* Thin cloth, i. e., with the threads far apart;—*ad.* Totally, entirely, great and small.

TANDRUST ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tandrúst*. Healthy, well, sound in body.

TANDRUSTÍ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤੀ *s. f.* Bodily health.

TANDÚÁ ਤੰਦੂਆ *s. m.* A famous water animal of enormous strength, which cannot now be identified, called in Sanskrit *gráh*; this term in Sanskrit signifies a shark, a crocodile; the lingual cord; the frenum of the glans penis.

TANDÚR ਤੰਦੂਰ *s. m. f.* An oven; *met.* a fat person.

TANDÚRÍ ਤੰਦੂਰੀ *a.* Baked in an oven; the name of a celebrated woman who first baked bread in an oven.

TANG ਤੰਗ *a.* Tight, straitened, narrow, confined, distressed, pinched, in want, poor, in difficulties;—*s. m.* A girth:—*tang laingá, v. n.* To take in, to contract.

TANG ਤੰਗ *s. f.* A leg.

TÁNGÁ ਤਾਂਗਾ } *s. m.* A tonga; a  
TÁNGÁ ਤਾਂਗਾ } small two wheeled

carriage on which only one person can sit; the body and tongue of a cart without the wheels.

TANGGÁÍ ਤੰਗਾਈ *s. f.* The wages of hanging, suspending.

TANGGAR ਤੰਗੜ *s. m.* A net in which chaff is carried.

TANGGARÍ ਤੰਗੜੀ *s. f.* A small net to carry chaff.

TANGGÁUNÁ ਤੰਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be suspended or hung.

TANGGHARNÁ ਤਾਂਘੜਨਾ *v. n.* To bend, to be inclined, to be turned towards an object, to long, to attend.

TANGGÍ ਤੰਗੀ *s. f.* Poverty, straits, difficulty:—*tanggi kaffú, v. n.* To pass through a period of poverty:—*tanggi tursí, s. f.* Poverty.

TANGGNÁ ਤੰਗਣਾ *v. a.* Used with *manggná* (as *manggná tanggná* to beg.)

TANGGNÁ ਤੰਗਣਾ *s. m.* A pole or line to hang clothes on;—*v. a.* To hang up, to suspend, to hang on a gallows:—*tang dená, v. n.* To hang up, to suspend:—*tang laingá, v. a.* To tuck up.

TANGGRÍ ਤੰਗੜੀ *s. f.* The leg.

TANGGSÍ ਤੰਗਸੀ *s. f.* Poverty, penury.

TANGH ਤਾਂਘ *s. f.* Desire, inclination, drawing, affection.

TANGÍ ਤੰਗੀ *s. f.* The wild pear tree *Pyrus communis*; the *corylus lacera*, Hazel (Chenab).

TANGLÁ ਤੰਗਲਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Tagestes erecta*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.)

TANHÁRÍ ਤਨਹਾਰੀ *s. m.* See *Kikkar singí*.

TANÍ ਤਣੀ *s. f.* The strings or tape of a garment.

TANÍ ਤਣੀ } *s. f.* The warp or  
TANÍ ਤਾਨੀ } threads filled length

ways in a loom; a long striped blanket; a knit silk trousers string; (*M.*) two strips of leather attached to the blinkers of oxen and tied over the horns:—*táúí táúí, v. n.* To stretch out the warp:—*haffi wichch kapáh te meði táúí dd láh.* The cotton is still in the shop (he says) set up my warp.

TANÍ ਟਣੀ *s. f.* Dim. of *Tanú.*

TANIÁNÁ ਟਣਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* See *Tan-áú.*

TANK ਤਾਂਕ *s. m., a.* See *Ták.*

TANK ਤਾਂਕ *s. m.* (*K.*) A smell brown wild grain.

TANK ਟਾਂਕ *a.* Uneven, odd:—*jist tánk.* Odd and even, used in gambling.

TANKÁ ਟਾਂਕਾਂ *s. m.* A stitch, solder, a weld:—*táńkád lagáungád, láungád, v. a.* To stitch, to sew.

TANKÁÍ ਟੰਕਾਈ *s. f.* The price of stitching; stitching.

TANKÁUNÁ ਟੰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be stitched, joined, welded soldered.

TANKHÁH ਤਨਖਾਹ *s. m.* Wages, pay; a fine among the Sikhs, for breaking any of the religious precepts laid down by Guru Gobind Singh, *i. e.*, for cutting hair, eating *kuffhá,* meat killed according to Moslem rite, smoking, and cohabitation with a woman of another religion.

TANKHÁHÍÁ ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ } *s. m.* One  
TANKHÁHYÁ ਤਨਖਾਹਯਾ } sent

to procure money to pay wages; one who is fined among the Sikhs on account of a breach of religious principles.

TANKÍ ਤਾਂਕੀ *s. f.* See *Táki.*

TANKÍ ਟਾਂਕੀ *s. f.* See *Táki.*

TANKNÁ ਟਾਂਕਣਾ *v. a.* To stitch, to join, to attach, to weld, to solder; to eat opium, in the last sense used in ridicule.

TANKNÁ ਟੰਕਨਾ *v. n.* (*Pot.*) To baa, to cry (a kid or lamb.)

TANKWÁUNÁ ਟੰਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined.

TANKÚLÁ ਤਨਕੂਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) One sixteenth share in a horse.

TANNA ਤਣਨਾ *v. a.* To pull, to draw, to stretch, to tighten; to reel (a warp of yarn); to apply force:—*tan ke kháúád or jáúád, v. a.* To make one's way by force;—*tanó tanú, v. a.* To make one's way by force.

TANNA ਤਾਣਨਾ *v. a.* To pull, to stretch, to spread out.

TANNRÁ ਤੰਨਰਾ } *a.* Swelled in a  
TANNRÁ ਤੰਨਰਾ } high degree.

TÁNS ਟਾਂਸ *s. f.* Trouble; *i. q.* *Táńch.*

TÁNSAIN ਤਾਨਸੈਣ *s. m.* A great singer; the name of an ancient great singer; *met.* one who is deficient in singing.

TÁNSLÁ ਤਾਨਸਲਾ *s. m.* A smoky quartz stone like the smoke, topaz or Cairngorm.

TÁNT ਤਾਂਤ *s. f.* Catgut, the string of a musical instrument.

TĀNTĀ ਤੰਤਾ *s. m.* A train, a series ;  
c. w. *bannhāḍ, laggnāḍ.*

TĀNTĀ ਟੰਟਾ } *s. m.* A quarrel, a con-  
TĀNTĀ ਟਨਟਾ } test, wrangling, an al-  
tercation, a squabble.

TĀNTĀ ਟਾਂਟਾ *s. m.* } A great talker, a  
TĀNTĀ ਟਾਂਟੀ *s. f.* } chatterer, chat-  
tering.

TĀNTĀNKARNĀ ਟਣਟਣਕਰਨਾ *v. a.*  
To ring, to tingle.

TĀNTAR ਤੰਤਰ } *s. m.* The name of  
TĀNTAR ਤਨਤਰ } certain Hindu  
sacred books which deal with magic and  
mystical formulas for the worship of the  
gods, or the attainment of superhuman  
powers. They are mostly in the form of  
dialogues between Shiva and Durga, who  
are the peculiar gods of the *Tantrās*.  
These works are very numerous, and  
have in India generally superseded the  
authority of the Vedas. They are said  
to comprise five subjects, (1) the creation,  
(2) the destruction of the world, (3) the  
worship of the gods, (4) the attainment  
of all objects, especially of the six super-  
human faculties, (5) the four modes of  
attaining to the deity by meditation ; a  
variety of subjects are, however, intro-  
duced into most of them, while some  
treat only of a single subject, such as  
the mode of breathing in certain rites,  
the language of birds and beasts, &c.

TĀNTARĪ ਤੰਤਰੀ }  
TĀNTARĪ ਤਨਤਰੀ } *s. m.* A musician ;  
one who practises *Tāntar*.

TĀNTARĪK ਤਨਤਰੀਕ *s. f.* A shrub  
(*Rhus parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Terebin-  
thaceæ*). The *tantarīk* of the Bazar,  
generally attributed to *Pistacia tentiscus*,  
and *P. Terebinthus*, appears in the Panjab  
to be the fruit of this plant. *Pistacia*  
yields a Mastic, Chian turpentine, and  
this is said to be the source of *Tantarīk*.

TANTRĪ ਤਨਤਰੀ *s. f.* See *Sumāk*.

TANU ਤਨੁ *ad.* Exactly.

TANU ਤਣੁ *s. m.* Force, strength, power,  
also see *Taṇ*.

TĀO ਤਾਓ *s. m. (M.)* A disease of cattle.

In this disease, which usually lasts  
as long as the animal lives, but is rarely  
fatal, the symptoms are a thick staring  
coat, the animal keeps its mouth open  
and gasps ; it seeks cool places and lies  
down in water whenever it can. *Tāo*  
generally appears about the beginning  
of the rains. The cause is unknown.  
Some say buffaloes are not attacked.  
The remedy is a decoction of young *kikar*  
leaves or some butter with a medicinal  
substance called *Ras*.

TĀOLĀ ਤਾਓਲਾ *ad. (K.)* Quickly.

TĀORĪ ਤਾਓਰੀ *s. f.* A stew pan. See  
*Tāurī*.

TĀP ਟਾਪ *s. f.* A thin bread ; a stroke  
with the forefeet of a horse, the sound  
of a horse's hoofs :—*tāpdār, a.* Having  
the top ; turned over (used of high boots  
worn by the Sikh cavalry.)

TAP ਤਪ *s. m.* See *Tāp* ; a kind of devo-  
tion connected with austerities, penances,  
mortifications, prayer ; prosperity ; the  
force of authority ; fever ; (*K.*) the passage  
by which water enters a field :—*tap tap*,  
*s. m. f.* Dropping as water.

TĀP ਤਪ *s. m.* Fever :—*tap dikk, s. m.*  
A hectic or chronic fever, phthisis, pulmo-  
nary consumption :—*tap aṇṇā, charṇṇā*,  
*v. a.* To get fever :—*tāp tilā, s. f.* A  
malarial splenic enlargement " Ague  
cake " :—*tāp utarṇā, v. n.* To lose fever.

TAPĀ ਤਪਾ *s. m.* A worshipper.

TAPĀĪ ਤਪਾਈ *s. f.* Heating ; wages  
for heating, endemic fever ; a three  
legged stool or table ; in the last sense  
*Tipāī*.

TĀPAK ਟਪਕ *s. f.* Dropping, dripping,  
distilling ; the sound of drops falling ;  
falling down (fruit.)

TAPAKNÁ टपकना *v. n.* To drop, to flow, to distil; to fall down, to drop down (as fruit.)

TAPÁLÍ ਤਪਾਲੀ *s. f.* An endemic fever, an epidemic plague.

TÁPAN ਤਪਣ *s. f.* A woman who has fever.

TAPAN ਤਪਨ *v. n. (M.)* To be hot.

TAPANĐÁ ਤਪੰਦਾ *a.* Hot.

TAPÁR ਟਪਾਰ *s. f.* An exaggeration, a lie; witchery, a spell, in the last sense *c. w. laggní*:—*tapár mārni*, *v. a.* To exaggerate, to lie.

TAPAS ਤਪਸ } *s. f.* Heat; burning;  
TAPASH ਤਪਸ਼ } *c. w. paigí.*

TAPÁŚÁ ਤਪਾਸਾ *s. m.* See *Paśákd.*

TAPASSAN ਤਪੱਸਣ *s. f.* } An ascetic,  
TAPASSÍ ਤਪੱਸੀ *s. m.* } a devotee, one who practises the devotion called *tap.*

TAPASSIÁ ਤਪੱਸਿਆ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Tapashyá*. Austere devotion, a religious penance, *i. e.* *Tap.*

TAPAT ਤਪਤ *s. f.* See *Tapas.*

TAPÁÚ ਟਪਾਊ *a.* Capable of being leaped or skipped; able to make a horse leap or skip.

TAPÁUNÁ ਟਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to leap.

TAPÁUNÁ ਤਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To heat, to inflame.

TÁPHTÁ ਤਾਫਤਾ *s. m.* Wide silk cloth.

TAPÍ ਤਪੀ } *s. m.* One who per-  
TAPÍÁ ਤਪੀਆ } forms the wor-  
TAPÍSAR ਤਪੀਸਰ } ship called *Tap.*

TÁPÍ ਤਪੀ *s. m.* One who has fever.

TAPKÁ ਟਪਕਾ *s. m.* A drop of rain, the falling of drops, the falling of ripe fruit from the tree (especially of a mango); a wind fall; a mischievous fellow, a boy of irregular habits, an illegitimate child, a wicked child.

TAPKÁUNÁ ਟਪਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to drip or distil.

TAPKÍ ਟਪਕੀ *s. f.* A woman or girl of wanton, mischievous character; when the rains are very heavy the stalks of maize shoot up, spindle but yield no grain, the term "*tapki*" is applied to them.

TAPLÁ ਤਪਲਾ *a. (M.)* Angry, hasty (of individuals); sandy, requiring much irrigation (of soils).

TAPNÁ ਤਪਣਾ *v. n.* To burn, to warm one's self; to be angry; to burn with pain or grief; to practise austerities; to shine.

TÁPNA ਤਪਣਾ *v. n.* To warm one's self.

TAPOSÍ ਟਪੋਸੀ *s. f.* Hopping, skipping, leaping, (a bird, a lamp.)

TAPP ਟੱਪ *s. m.* A jump; see also *Tappá*, in the last sense; an imperative of *v. n.* *Tappá*:—*tapp paigá*, *v. n.* To

spring into place (as passengers leaping into a ferry boat, or as soldiers throwing themselves into position in battle, and standing firm; to be a busy body, to meddle; to spring out of a boat on to the bank :—*tapp jáṇḍ*, v. n. See *Tappṇá* :—*tappke*, s. m. The shooting up of stalks of maize :—*chhoṭá páṇṭí wekh ke waḍḍá tapp ná máṛ*. When you see the water is narrow do not make a great jump.—Prov.

**TAPPÁ टॅपा** s. m. A kind of song, the name of a musical mode; the bound of a ball, the distance that a ball bounds; a spadeful of earth, as much earth as can be taken up by one stroke of a mattock; —*tappá jīmīn dá hikk te nāṇ zimīṇḍár*. A single spadeful of earth and he calls himself a *zimīṇḍár*.—Prov.

**TAPPÁ ਤੱਪਾ** s. m. A revenue district, a collectorship, a district; see also *Thappá*.

**TAPPADDAR ਤੱਪਦਰ** s. m. The *Elsholtzia polystachya*, Nat. Ord. Labiatæ, a common shrub in the Panjab Himalaya.

**TAPPAL BÚṬÍ ਤੱਪਲਬੂਟੀ** s. f. See *Nilam*.

**TAPPAN टॅपन** s. m. Leaping, jumping;—v. n. (M.) To leap, to leap across :—*tappan nachchan*, s. m. Leaping and dancing, flitting about from place to place.

**TAPPAR ਤੱਪੜ** s. m. Sackcloth made out of goat's hair.

**TAPPARÁ टॅपरा** s. m. } Thatch, a  
**TAPPARÍ टॅपरी** s. f. } hat.

**TAPPNÁ टॅपना** v. n. To leap, to jump, to skip, to spring, to pass over, to pass on.

**TÁPPU टाप्पु** s. m. An island; the name of a game.

**TAPRÍ ਤਪਰੀ** s. f. (K.) A small shed or thatched house.

**TAPÚSÁ टपुसा** s. m. }  
**TAPÚSÍ टपुसी** s. f. } See *Tapost*.

**TAR ਤਰ** a. Wet;—s. f. A kind of cucumber or gourd (*Cucumis utilisissimus*); see *Dharúr*, *Pathor* :—*tar tarkáṛ*, s. f. Any esculent vegetable :—*tar karná*, v. n. To wet :—*tar rakkháḍ*, v. n. To keep wet.

**TÁR ਤਾਰ** s. m. Beating time; clapping

the hands; (i. q. *Tál*);—s. f. A thread, wire, the string of a musical instrument; a telegram; continuance, without interruption;—a. (M.) Water beyond one's depth :—*tár bajjṇí*, *wajjṇí*, v. n. To sound with an even continuous tone, to be of one mind :—*tár bannh jáṇṭí*, *bannhṇí*, v. n. To continue in the same state, to be continued or repeated without interruption; to be of one mind, to conspire together :—*tár lagṇṇí*, v. n. To be dear, to be costly :—*tár láuṇṇí*, v. a. To make dear :—*tár tár*, ad. Piece by piece; in shreds or pieces; tattered or torn; (c. w. *karná*) :—*tár deṇṇí*, v. a. To telegraph; see *Tárṇá* :—*tár kash*, *kas*, s. m. A drawer of silver or gold wire :—*tarkashí*, *kasí*, s. f. m. Wire drawing, a kind of swing :—*tár ghar*, s. m. A Telegraph office.

**TÁR ਤਾਰ** s. m. The palm tree;—s. f.

Understanding, seeing, sight; a cock's spur; chastening :—*tár báḍ*, a., s. m. Intelligent, quick of apprehension; one who looks with evil intent at women :—*tár báḍí*, s. f. Quickness of apprehension; looking with evil intent at women :—*tár ḍiggṇá*, v. n. To fall down, to lay down :—*tár láuṇḍá*, v. n. To spur, to look steadily without winking :—*tár máṛnṇí*, v. n. To spur :—*tár rakkhṇṇí*, v. n. To watch, to guess.

**ṬAR ṬAR** *s. f.* False boasting, prating;  
*c. w. (mārni):—ṭar ṭar karnī, v. n.* See *Ṭarṭarūṇḍ*.

**TĀRĀ ṬARĀ** *s. m.* The wooden instrument used for striking the cord of a cotton carder; a piece of bamboo tied to a tree with a string attached by which it is made to beat against the tree to scare away birds from a garden.

**TĀRĀ ṬARĀ** *s. m.* A star;—(M.) A swimmer:—*tārā mīrā, s. m.* The *Brassica eruca*, *Sinapis eruca*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae* less pungent but more oily than mustard, is a food, but is used chiefly for making oil; *i. q.* *Assū:—tārā pashānī, s. m. (M.)* A small white star or blaze on the forehead of a horse reckoned very bad, if the horse has a white face it is good:—*tārā hamesh daryā dī maut mardā hai*, The swimmer always dies of drowning.—Prov.

**TARĀ ṬARĀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tarah*. Mode, manner, way; also see *Ṭsān*.

**TARĀBĪĀN ṬARĀBĪĀN** *s. f.* A special prayer amongst Muhammadans at night during the month of Ramzan. It consists of twenty *rakats* amongst the orthodox, and of eight amongst the *Muwāhidin* (*Wahābis*). During the month the whole of the Quran is recited in these prayers, though not all in one evening.

**TARĀḌ ṬARĀḌ** *s. f. (M.)* The bellowing of a bullock or bull:—*tarḍḍān wadīḍn te wichch khair*. Great bellowing and no harm done.—Prov. Great cry and little wool.

**TARADDAD ṬARḌḌ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taraddud*. Anxiety, concern; (M.) a system by which the proprietor makes over a well in working order to a tenant on condition that he pays the proprietary share of the produce; the proprietor remains responsible for half the revenue, the tenant retains the other half of the produce and pays half the re-

venue, it being understood that so long as the tenant continues to cultivate or arrange for cultivation, he cannot be ousted from the land so made over:—*taraddad kār, s. m.* A tenant who holds land according to the *Taraddad* system:—*taraddad kārī, s. f.* Tenure.

**TARAF ṬARḌ** *s. f.* Side, quarter, direction;—*prep.* Towards:—*tarafḍār, s. m. f.* One party spirited, a partizan;—*a.* Partial:—*tarafḍārī, s. f.* Partiality, partizanship (*c. w. karnā*):—*taraf hūḍ, v. n.* To be on one's side.

**TARĀGARĪ ṬARĀGARĪ** *s. f.* A string tied round the waist to support the cloth worn when bathing; a string or silver string worn round the waist of boys or men especially of *Mārwaṭī* class.

**TARĀH ṬARĀH** *s. m.* Great alarm, astonishment, consternation (as when death threatens):—*tarāh tarāh, intj.* The same as *Tarāh*:—*tarāh deḍ, v. a.* See *Tarāhḍ*.

**TARĀHṆĀ ṬARĀHṆĀ** *v. a.* To turn out, to remove.

**TARĀĪ ṬARĀĪ** *s. f.* A marsh, a meadow; outer arid tracts or miasmatic swamps at the skirts of the lowest Himalayas causing to swim, teaching to swim, floating; wages for floating (a boat wood, &c.) or teaching to swim.

**TARĀJŪ ṬARĀJŪ** *s. m.* Scales, a balance.

**TARĀJWĀN ṬARĀJWĀN** *s. m.* The taking home of the bride to the bridegroom's house at a variable period after the wedding; *i. q.* *Muklāwā*.

**TARAK ṬARḌ** *s. f.* Desertion, abandonment, leaving;—*s. m.* The name of a



*Shástar* (logic); in logic a proposition; objection; the hyena:—*tarak uṭhāuní*, *v. n.* To raise plea or objection.

TÁRAK ਤਾਰਕ *s. m.* One who forsakes the world, an anchorite; a saviour.

TARÁKÁ ਤੜਾਕਾ } *s. m.* The sound  
TARÁKHÁ ਤੜਾਖਾ } of breaking wood,  
breaking, cracking; (*c. w. khá jánā*);  
fierce sunshine, intense heat of the sun;  
*c. w. laggnā*.

TARÁKAL ਤਰਾਕਲ *s. m. (M.)* A third person, a stranger; *i. q. Tihák*.

TARKKANÁ ਤਰੱਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To fer-  
TARAKNÁ ਤਰਕਣਾ } ment, to rot,  
to be putrid, to stink.

TARAKKÍ ਤਰੱਕੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taraqgí*. Increase, progress, improvement, promotion; *c. w. deqí, karí, pāuní*.

TARAKKRÍ ਤਰੱਕੜੀ } *s. f. (M.)*. See  
TARAKRÍ ਤਰਕੜੀ } *Takkrí*, a pair  
of scales:—*main pān paropí mutṭhí, main tarakrí wāṭe mutṭhí*. I was undone by the *pān* and *paropí* (names of measures); I was undone by the scales and weights. —These words accompanied by flames, are said to issue on Thursdays from two tombs near Kinjar in the Muzaffargarh district.

TARAKKULÁ ਤਰੱਕੁਲਾ *s. m.* See *Takkulá*.

TARAKLÁ ਤਰਕਲਾ *s. m.* The spindle of a spinning wheel; (*M.*) the green pintailed fly-catcher, so called from a fancied resemblance to a spindle.

TARAKNÁ ਤਰੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* To season food with boiling fat and condiments;—*v. n.* To split, to crack, to burst, to make a crackling noise (as grain when being parched).

TARAKRÁ ਤਰਕੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* See *Barmá*.

TARÁMÍN ਤਰਾਮੀਂ *s. f. (Poṭ.)* See *Parát*.

TARÁN ਤਰਾਂ *s. f.* See *Tará*; *pl. of Tar*.

TARÁND ਤਰਾਂਡ *s. f. (M.)* A shooting pain in the head or eye; *i. q. Hullh*.

TARÁNDÍ ਤਰਾਂਡੀ *s. f. (M.)* A large herd of bullocks taken about for sale. Large numbers of bullocks are imported yearly from Sindh and Bahawalpur through the Multan district into the Panjab.

TARÁMÍRÁ ਤਰਾਮੀਰਾ *s. m.* The *Brassica cruce*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*, a kind of mustard with an elongated red seed; it is used chiefly for making an oil which is burned and is employed medicinally for cattle and also as a food; *i. q. Assá*.

TARÁNGAL ਤਰਾਂਗਲ *s. m. (M.)* A wooden fork with four or five long prongs for collecting straw-sheaves.

TARAṄG ਤਰਾਂਗ *s. m.* A ripple on the surface of water, a wave; an emotion, a thought, a fancy.

TARAṄGAR ਤਰਾਂਗੜ } *s. f. (M.)*  
TARAṄGARÍ ਤਰਾਂਗੜੀ } A large  
TARAṄGGARÍ ਤਰਾਂਗੜੀ } meshed

net in which straw, grass, leaves are packed, to be loaded on camels, horses or donkeys, the Great Bear; *i. q. Tanggar*.

TARANJAN ਤਰੰਜਣ *s. f.* A large spinning party of girls or women; *i. q. Tiranjan*.

TARÁN DEÑÁ ਤਰਾਣ ਦੇਣਾ } v. a.  
 TARÁNNÁ ਤਰਾਨਣਾ } T o  
 TARÁN SITṬNÁ ਤਰਾਨ ਸਿੱਟਣਾ } re-  
 proach, to upbraid, to revile, to blame  
 unjustly, to spurn.

TARÁNWEN ਤਰਾਣਵੇਂ a. Ninty-three.

TARANNÁ ਤਰੱਨਾ s. m. A plant (*Vincetoxicum canescens*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*) not uncommon in parts of the Western Panjab Himalaya. In some places the natives like its scent which is really a rank heavy smell given out when the plant is bruised.

TARÁP ਤਰਾਪ s. m. (M.) *Sailábbá* land.

TARAPAR ਤਰਾਪੜ v. a. (M.) Coarse matting of goat-hair generally used as padding for the backs of donkeys:—*tarapar galie pie hánis*. His very padding has rotted—Prov. used of an utterly ruined man.

TARAPH ਤਰਾਫ s. f. Palpitation; agitation.

TARAPHNÁ ਤਰਾਫਣਾ v. n. To flutter, to palpitate, to be agitated, to writhe, to wriggle, to toss; to be very desirous about anything.

TARAPPNÁ ਤਰਾਪਣਾ v. n. (Pot.) See *Tappad*.

TARAR ਤਰਾਰ s. f. False boasting, prating, nonsense, wrangling, prattling, tattling; c. w. *mární*; i. q. *Tar*.

TARAR ਤਰਾਰ s. m. (M.) A grass during the rains much liked by horses:—*tarar patwe*, s. m. See *Parastí*.

TARAR ਤਰਾਰ s. m. See *Tararí*.

TARARÁ ਤਰਾਰਾ a. Of mixed race, of an inferior quality.

TARÁRÁ ਤਰਾਰਾ s. m. Quickness, expedition:—*tarará bharndá*, v. n. To move at full speed.

TARARÁUNÁ ਤਰਾਰਾਉਣਾ v. n. To prate, to wrangle, to exhibit a vicious disposition.

TARARÍ ਤਰਾਰੀ s. f. The name of an esculent root (*Dioscorea deltoides*, Nat. Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*), a wild yam *Dioscorea deltoides*, Nat. Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*, nutritive, also used for washing silk called *krish* in Kaghan.

TARARÚ ਤਰਾਰੂ a. Worst, inferior, unable to hold out; the day after *Id*; i. q. *Tarú*.

TARÁS ਤਰਾਸ s. f. See *Tardh*.

TARASHNÁ ਤਰਾਸਣਾ s. f. See *Tishad*.

TARÁT ਤਰਾਤ s. f. (M.) The whip and goad combined, a whip with several lashes made of *munj* or hemp cracked to frighten away birds.

TARÁT ਤਰਾਟ s. f. A shooting pain in the head or eyes.

TARATEJAK ਤਰਾਤੇਜਕ s. m. The *Lepidum Sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. The seeds which are mucilaginous are used as a laxative and antiscorbutic, stimulant and tonic.

TARATṬÍ ਤਰਾਟੀ s. f. A screen, a privy, a shutter of matting:—*taratṭí chaur*, s. f. The destruction of a house, ruin; bankruptcy:—*taratṭí chaur hoí*, v. n. To be entirely destroyed, to be totally annihilated:—*taratṭí chaur karní*, v. n. To annihilate.

TARAUDASÍ ਤਰਾਉਦਸੀ s. f. The 13th lunar day.

TARÁUNÁ ਤਰਾਰਾਉਣਾ v. n. To be inclined, to long, to be turned towards an object, to press forward.

TARÁWÁN ਤਰਾਵਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* The cords of a pair of scales ; *i. q. Kas.*

TARB ਤਰਬ *s. f.* A wire of a fiddle.

TARBÚJ ਤਰਬੂਜ *s. m.* See *Hadwāṇá*.

TARCHH ਤਰਛ } *s. f.* Restlessness,  
TARCHH ਤੜਛ } agony, writhing,  
pain in the limbs ; *c. w. laggní.*

TARDÁ ਤਰਦਾ *a.* Swimming :—*tardá*  
*tardá mál, s. m.* Valuable goods ; dainties,  
delicious food.

TARE ਤੇ *a.* Three :—*tare pattá, s. m.*  
*Trifolium pratense*, Nat. Ord. *Legu-*  
*minosæ* found in parts of N. W. Hima-  
laya ; browsed by cattle :—*tarebhuj, s. m.*  
Trilateral or triangle.

TAREḌH ਤਰੇਢ *s. f. (M.)* Crookedness,  
perverseness, obstinacy ; *i. q. Tēḍh.*

TAREḌHÁ ਤਰੇਢਾ *a.* Crooked, per-  
verse, obstinate ; *i. q. Tēḍh.*

TARDÍ ਤਰਦੀ *s. m.* See *Parwattí.*

TARDOÍ ਤਰਦੋਈ *s. f.* A disease of  
sheep.

TAREH ਤਰੇਹ *s. f.* Thirst ; *i. q. Teh.*

TAREHAR ਤਰੇਹੜ *s. f. (M.)* A third  
ploughing.

TAREHAT ਤਰੇਹਟ *a.* Sixty-three.

TAREHATÁ ਤਰੇਹਟਾ *s. m.* The year  
sixty-three.

TAREÍ ਤਰੇਈ *a. (Pot.)* Twenty-three.

TAREINGÚL ਤਰੇਇਨਗੂਲ *s. m. (M.)* A  
three pronged pitchfork.

TAREKAN ਤਰੇਕਨ *s. m.* See *Killá.*

TAREKHAN ਤਰੇਖਣ *s. m.* A kind of  
tree, see *Maṇḍár.*

TAREKHANÁ ਤਰੇਖਨਾ *s. m.* A variety  
of tree, see *Mendar.*

TAREKRE ਤਰੇਕਰੇ *a. (M.)* Near.

TAREL ਤਰੇਲ *s. f.* Dew ; see *Tel ; (M.)*  
see *Tarehar.*

TARELÍ ਤਰੇਲੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Tellí.*

TAREMAL ਤਰੇਮਲ *s. m.* See *Urbál.*

TAREN ਤਰੇਨ *s. m. (K.)* A high stool on  
which a man stands to winnow corn.

TARER ਤਰੇਰ } *s. f.* A crack, a cre-  
TARER ਤਰੇੜ } vice ; *(M.)* third  
ploughing.

TARERÁ ਤਰੇੜਾ *s. m.* A stream of hot  
water poured on the body ; *c. w. deṇḍ.*

TARERHÍ ਤਰੇੜੀ *s. f. (M.)* A wrinkle  
on the brow caused by frowning ;—*rus ná*  
*sajjan matthe pá ná tarephí, tūṇ ruṭṭhon*

*keṛhí gallan.* Be not angry, friend; do not knit your brows, at what are you annoyed?—Song.

**TARERÚ ਤਰੇਰੂ** *s. m.* A kind of sugarcane; *i. q.* *Terú.*

**TARET ਤਰੇਤ** *s. f.* A disease of sheep.

**TARETÁ ਤਰੇਤਾ** *s. m.* The name of second Hindu age, the silver age; see *Jug.*

**TAREWAR ਤਰੇਵਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A complete set of women's clothes, consisting of three pieces, (1) *bhochhan*, a sheet; (2) *choldá, choll* a chemise; (3) *ghagrá*, or *sutthan* petticoat or trousers.

**TARFAIN ਤਰਫੈਣ** *s. m. f.* Both sides, both parties; a third person, a stranger, the ramrod of a gun.

**TARGAS ਤਰਗਸ** *s. m.* A quiver.

**TARÍ ਤਰੀ** *s. f.* The oily substance which floats on soup or other similar liquid; freshness, dampness; the pistil and stamens of a flower; a journey by water; (*M.*) a kind of squash:—*tari pat-tar*, *s. m.* See in *Pattra.*

**TÁRÍ ਤਾਰੀ** *s. m.* The juice of the palm tree, toddy, a coarse disagreeable spirit obtained from the juice of the date palm, not made in the Punjab; the hilt of a dagger; sitting cross-legged; clapping the hands:—*tári láuní*, *v. n.* To sit cross-legged; to clap, to hoot.

**TARIHÁN ਤਰਿਹਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* A male camel up to three years old.

**TARIHÁNÁ ਤਰਿਹਾਣਾ** *a.* Three years old.

**TARIHÁIÁ ਤਰਿਹਾਇਆ** } *a.* Thirsty;  
**TARIHÁYÁ ਤਰਿਹਾਯਾ** } —*daryá dd*

*hamsáid ná bhukkhá ná tarháyá.* The neighbour of the river is neither hungry nor thirsty.—Prov. On the advantages of cultivating land by the river bank.

**TARÍJ ਤਰੀਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tarís*. A slip or rag of paper or cloth:—*tarij kapre dí sir te, te náṁ sarafráj kháṁ.* Only a scrap of cloth on his head and he calls himself Sarfaraz Khan.—Prov. Bird of exalted head.

**TARIJYÁ ਤਰਿਜਯਾ** *s. m.* Half a diameter.

**TARÍK ਤਰੀਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Táríkh*. Date, date of the trial of a case; day of the month; *c. w.* *paingí, páungí, pudungí*, a term to indicate that a further date has been fixed for the hearing of a suit:—*tarik wár, ad.* According to date.

**TARÍKÁ ਤਰੀਕਾ** *s. m.* Way, path; manner, mode; religion, sect.

**TARÍKAT ਤਰੀਕਤ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Taríqat*. The way, the second step in *Súfiism*. The first is *Shariat*, the law, the outward rites; the second *Taríkat*, the worship of God mentally; the third *Márfat*, knowledge of God; the fourth, *Hakikat*, certainty or attainment to the Godhead.

**TARIKHÁ ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾ** *s. f.* Thirst; desire.

**TARIKKHÁ ਤ੍ਰਿੱਖਾ** *a.* Quick, active, sharp.

**TARIL ਤਰਿਲ** *s. f. (M.)* The third ploughing.

**TARÍMAT ਤਰੀਮਤ** *s. f.* A woman, a wife.

TARÍMAL ਤਰੀਮਲ } *s. m.* See  
 TARÍMBUL ਤੀਮਬੁਲ } *Urbál.*

TARÍMBAL ਤੀਮਬਲ *s. m.* See  
*Pákhār, Palákh.*

TARIN ਤਰਿਣ *s. m.* Grass, a bit of grass.

TARIND ਤਰਿੰਦ *s. m.* See *Yal.*

TARINGAL ਤਰਿੰਗਲ *s. m. (M.) A*  
*pitchfork.*

TARINGG ਤਰਿੰਗ *a.* Angry:—*taring*  
*hojánd, v. n.* To be angry.

TARÍNÍ ਤਰੀਨੀ *s. m.* The root of the  
*Phog* tree, which see.

TARIPT ਤਰਿਪਤ *s. f.* Satisfaction,  
 gratification, contentment.

TARÍT ਤਰੀਤ *s. f.* The oily substance  
 floating on soup.

TARITHÚ ਤਰਿਥੂ *s. m.* See *rangchúl*  
 in *Rang.*

TARITÍA ਤਰਿਤੀਆ *s. f.* The third  
 lunar day.

TARJAMÁ ਤਰਜਮਾ } *s. m.* A trans-  
 TARJUMÁ ਤਰਜੁਮਾ } *lation; c. w.*  
*karná.*

TARK ਤਰਕ *s. f.* Forsaking, abandon-  
 ing, leaving.

TARKÁ ਤਰਕਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Arabic word *Tarkah.* Wealth, worldly

possessions:—*tarká hik ghori te págah*  
*Lahore torí.* One mare is all his wealth,  
 and he says his stable is as big as from  
 here to Lahore.—Prov.

TARKÁ ਤਰਕਾ *s. m.* The dawn of day;  
 the crackling noise produced by throw-  
 ing anything moist into boiling fat; boil-  
 ing *ghee* with condiments as a seasoning.

TARKAL ਟਰਕਲ *a. (Poř.)* In the  
 habit of breaking wind; *i. q. Pádar.*

TARKÁLÁN ਤਰਕਾਲਾਂ *s. f.* Evening.

TARKÁRÍ ਤਰਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Vegetables  
 generally, meat (used by Hindus).

TARKAS ਤਰਕਸ } *s. m.* A quiver:—  
 TARKASH ਤਰਕਸ਼ } *tarkash band, a.*  
 Wearing a quiver.

TARKÁUNÁ ਤਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 cause to ferment, to rot.

TARKÁÚ ਟਰਕਾਊ *s. m.* An imperative  
 of *v. a. Tarkáuná*; one who swallows,  
 gormandizer—*dissan dá baglá te mach-*  
*chhídn dá tarkáú.* Only a paddy-bird in  
 appearance but in reality a guzzler of  
 fishes.—Prov.

TARKÁUNÁ ਟਰਕਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
 TARKÁWAN ਤਰਕਾਵਣ } To eat,  
 to swallow.

TARKE ਤਰਕੇ *ad.* Early in the morn-  
 ing.

TARKHÁN ਤਰਖਾਣ *s. m.* A carpen-  
 ter; *i. q. Takhán.*

TARKHÁNÍ ਤਰਖਾਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of  
 a carpenter, a female of the carpenter  
 class;—*a.* Pertaining to a carpenter.

TARKÍ ਤਰਕੀ *a.* Compounded, made up of many parts; (*M.*) a triangular raft of reeds supported on inverted *gharás* from which fishermen throw their casting-nets.

TARKNÁ ਟਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To prate, to babble.

TARLÁ ਤਰਲਾ *s. m.* Useless endeavours, supplications, beseeching.

TARLÍ ਤਰਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* A kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.)

TARN ਤਰਨ *s. m.* Youth.

TARNÁ ਤਰਨਾ *v. u.* To swim, to float.

TARNÁ ਤਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be pulled and stretched, to be tightened; to be warmed or boiled, (oil and *ghí*); to comb cotton; to be cooped up (as fowls.)

TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To frown;—*v. a.*  
TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ } To punish, to admonish, to reprove, to chasten; to understand, to comprehend, to conceive, to guess, to observe; to look through and through, to drive at; to divine one's character; to coop up (fowls).

TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ } *v. a.* To cause to  
TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ } swim; to pay the taxes of a village, to pay a debt; to exempt, to rid, to free from further transmigration; to conduct safely across a stream, to convey safely over the gulf that separates this world from heaven, to save, to give abundantly.

TAROBAL ਤਰੋਬਲ *s. m. (M.)* An animal in the habit of casting its young prematurely.

TAROKAR ਤਰੋਕਰ *s. f. (M.)* A cow which is an uncertain milker, and gives milk with difficulty. For six months after calving a cow is called *súá* and *tarokar* when her milk begins to lessen; the same holds of a she camel up to five or six years old.

TAROP ਤਰੋਪ *s. f. (M.)* The act of turning the sheaves from the bottom of a threshing-floor to the top, in order that they should come under the feet of the bullocks.

TAROPHLÁ ਤਰੋਫਲਾ *a. (M.)* Thick, or tangled. A term used to describe a division of land by which a sharer gets a separate share in each field, so that shares are much intermixed.

TAROR ਤਰੋਰ *s. m.* A tall plant (*Polygonum polystachyum*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*).

TAROR ਤਰੋੜ *s. m. (M.)* See *Tor*.

TARORNA ਤਰੋੜਨਾ *v. n.* See *Torad*.

TAROT ਤਰੋਟ *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Tof*.

TAROTÁ ਤਰੋਟਾ *s. m. (K.)* A hole in the ground or in a bank where water has forced a passage.

TAROTAK ਤਰੋਤਕ *s. m.* See *Narí*.

TAROTÍ ਤਰੋਤੀ *s. f.* See *Sidá*.

TARPHARÁṬ ਤਰਫਰਾਟ *s. m.* Fluttering, palpitation.

TARPHARÁUNÁ ਤਰਫਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n. a.* To flutter, to palpitate; to cause to flutter.

TARPHÁT ਤੜਫਾਟ *s. m.* Palpitation, writhing.

TARPHÁUNÁ ਤੜਫਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To put into a state of agitation, to cause to palpitate or flutter, to make to writhe.

TARPHÍLÁ ਤੜਫੀਲਾ *s. m.* One who is agitated, a flutterer.

TARR ਟੌਰ *s. f.* See *Tar*.

TARRÁR ਤੌਰਾਰ *a.* Active, clever, talkative.

TARS ਤਰਸ *s. m.* Pity, compassion, mercy; alarm, fear, terror:—*tars karná*, *v. a.* To pity; to fear:—*tars khádná*, *v. a.* To feel pity, to show mercy.

TARSÁUNÁ ਤਰਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To torture, to torment, to afflict, to tantalize, to cause to long for.

TARSNÁ ਤਰਸਣਾ *v. a.* See *Tarasná*.

TARSON ਤਰਸੌਂ *ad.* The third day either past or future.

TARSÚL ਤਰਸੂਲ *s. m.* A tripod, a trident; the weapon borne by *Mahádeva*.

TARTRÁ ਤਰਤਰਾ *s. m.* See *Tárdalá*.

TARTRÁT ਤੜਤੜਾਟ *s. f.* A crackling pattering noise.

TARTARÁUNÁ ਤੜਤੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a. n.* To crackle, to patter, to crack open (as grain.)

TARTRÁUNÁ ਟਰਟਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To prate, to babble, to speak snappishly.

TARTHALL ਤਰਥੱਲ *s. m.* Noise, uproar.

TÁRÚ ਤਾਰੂ *s. m.* A swimmer; a saviour; as an adjective used of water beyond one's depth, deep water, *e. g.*, *páñt táru hai*.

TARÚÁ ਤਰੂਆ *s. m.* (*M.*) A coarse matting made of *Sar*, the leaves of the grass-plant called *báṛḍ* (*Sachharum sara*):—*in kún likh tarúe dí waṛ te*. Write it on a fold of the matting.—Prov. You cannot write it on a mat. It is no use to write it down at all, for you will not get your money back.

TARUBAN ਤਰੁਬਨ *v. n.* (*M.*) To cast young prematurely (of cattle).

TARÚMBAL ਤਰੂਮਬਲ *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus cunia*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceae*) found occasionally in the Panjab Siwalak tract up to the Chenab. The fruit is not edible, but in parts of India is medicinally used, and the rough harsh leaves are employed for polishing wood work.

TARÚNÁ ਤਰੂਣਾ *v. a.* (*Pol.*, *M.*) See *Tárd*.

TARUNDAN ਤਰੁੰਡਨ *v. a.* (*M.*) To take a little from a large quantity; to pilfer.

TARUNDHÍ ਤਰੁੰਢੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) Indigo in its third year, that which springs up in the third year from the stalks of the second.

TARUNDNÁ ਤਰੁੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* See *Torud*.

TARUPNÁ ਤਰੁਪਣਾ *v. a.* To sew, to stitch.

TARUTSÁ ਤਰੁਤਸਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Cousinia sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) which grows on the Upper Chenab, its leaves are bruised and used for tinder.

TARUTṬÁ ਤਰੁੱਟਾ *a.* See *Tuṭṭá*.

TARUTṬHÁ ਤਰੁੱਠਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Kind,  
TARUTṬHÍ ਤਰੁੱਠੀ *s. f.* } pleased,  
glad.

TARUTṬHNÁ ਤਰੁੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* (*Pop.*)  
See *Tuṭṭhṇá*.

TARUTṬNÁ ਤਰੁੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* See *Tuṭṭṇá*.

TARWÁR ਤਰਵਾਰ *s. f.* See *Talwár*.

TARWAR ਤਰਵਰ *s. m.* A collective name for all that live in the waters. All that inhabit the world of waters, from the highest to the lowest:—*pashú, pañchhí, sáil, tarwar, en ná bújhe ko.* Cattle, birds, the creepers and the dwellers in the waters; these can be enumerated by none.

TARWÁRYÁ ਤਰਵਾਰਯਾ *s. m.* A skillful swordsman, a brave person.

TÁS ਤਾਸ } *s. m.* A large metallic  
TÁSH ਤਾਸ਼ } plate; brocade; playing  
cards, a game at cards; *c. w. khetṭá*.

TÁSÁ ਤਾਸਾ *s. m.* A large metallic plate; a kind of drum.

TASÁBRÍ ਤਾਸਾਬਰੀ *s. m.* See *Pháphrá, Ugal*.

TASALLÁ ਤਸੱਲਾ } *s. f.* Comfort, con-  
TASALLÍ ਤਸੱਲੀ } solation, assurance,  
satisfaction; *c. w. deṭí*.

TASÁPÚ ਤਸਾਪੂ *s. m.* See *Rajdín*.

TÁSAR ਤਾਸਰ *s. m.* See *Mushkiárá*.

TASAR ਟਸਰ *s. m.* A kind of coarse silk, the produce of a particular worm.

TASARBAS ਤਸਰਬਸ *s. f.* See *Iḥ siḥ*.

TASÁTÍN ਤਸਾਤੀਨ *s. f.* See *Madóre*.

TASBÁ ਤਸਬਾ *s. m.* } A rosary, (Mu-  
TASBÍ ਤਸਬੀ *s. f.* } hummedan).

TASBÍR ਤਸਬੀਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic, word *Taswír*. A picture, an image; *i. q. Taswír*.

TASERKAR ਤਸੇਰਕਰ *s. m.* See *Milech*.

TASERKÚJÍ ਤਸੇਰਕੂਜੀ *s. f.* See *Maṇḍatí*.

TÁSÍ ਤਾਸੀ *s. f.* A small plate of bell metal.

TASÍR ਤਸੀਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tásír*. Influence, impression, effect.

TASKÍR ਤਸਕੀਰ *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Takṣír*.

TASLÁ ਤਸਲਾ *s. m.* } A copper or  
TASLÍ ਤਸਲੀ *s. f.* } brass basin.

TASLÍM ਤਸਲੀਮ *s. f.* Making a salutation, or an obeisance.



TASMA उममा *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Tasma*. A leather strap, a thong; a boot or other lace.

TASMAI उममैयी *s. f.* Rice and milk boiled together, rice boiled in the juice of the sugarcane.

TASSAN उमण *s. m.* Conjuring, *hocus pocus*, a superstitious remedy; *c. w.* *karnd, lāuṇḍ.*

TASSU उमु } *s. m.* A measure used  
TASU उमु } by carpenters and masons. It is equivalent to a surface of masonry or timber 2 ft. 8 in. × 2 ft. 8 in. by 1½ inches.

TASWIR उमवीर *s. f.* A picture, an image; *i. q.* *Tasbīr.*

TAT टाट *s. m.* Sackcloth; coarse matting made of *saṭṭ* and other materials; a pod of gram.

TAT उट *s. m.* A bank.

TAT उाउ *s. m.* Thought:—*tāt parj*, *s. m.* The apprehension of an implied wish or thought; need:—*tāt maraṅ*, *tāt palāṅ*, *s. m.* A tree, see *Mulān.*

TATAHIRÁ उतगिरा } *s. m.* A  
TATAHRÁ उतगहा } large earthen  
pot used for boiling water.

TATBIR उतबीर *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tadbīr*. Deliberation, contrivance, regulation, arrangement.

TATBIRAN उतबीरण *s. f.* } A con-  
TATBIRI उतबीरी *s. m.* } triver,  
one skilled in devising.

TATÍHRÍ टटीहरी *s. f.* A sandpiper, *Totinus acropus.*

TÁTKÁ टाटका *s. m.* Clear sunshine

TATKÁL उतकाल *ad.* At the time, immediately.

TATKÁR टटकार *s. f.* Witchery, a spell; *c. w.* *laggā.*

TATKÁRÍ टटकारी *s. f.* A noise like the clucking of a hen, or that made to excite a horse; *c. w.* *mārn.*

TATOLNÁ टटोलना *v. a.* See *Tohṇ.*

TATRI उतरी *s. m.* A tree (*Rhus Buckiamela*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. In some places this is called the female of the *Odina*. The timber is valueless except for fuel. The fruit is said to be sometimes eaten, and is given for colic;—A tree (*Rhus succedanea*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) found on most of the great rivers. It does not grow to a large size nor does its wood seem to be valued. The juice of its leaves is stated to blister the skin.

TATT उँउ *s. m.* An element; a principle, essence; a knowledge of God;—*a.* True, right:—*tattād*, *a.* Elementary;—*ad.* Beginning, with the elements:—*tattkál*, *ad.* At all, never.

TATTÁ उँउा *s. m.* The name of the letter (उ) in the Gurmukhi alphabet;—*a.* Warm, hot; *met.* obstinate, impertinent, angry, hot temper.

TATṬÁ टँटा *s. m.* A testicle.

TATṬAR ਟੱਟਰ *s. m. (M.)* A large iron cauldron for cooking *śrāḍ* (rice cooked in *gur*) at weddings.

TATTAR ਤੱਤਰ *s. f.* An earthen vessel used to heat water.

TATṬARĪ ਟੱਟਰੀ *s. f.* The crown of the head; baldhead; *c. w. pāṇḍī*.

TATTH ਤੱਥ *s. m., a.* See *Tatt*.

TATṬĪ ਟੱਟੀ *s. f.* A privy or latrine; a shutter made of grass, mats, roots, twigs, straw, or similar substance; a screen of *khas* grass kept moist, used to cool the air in the hot weather—*ṭaṭṭī jāḡḡ*, *v. n.* To ease oneself:—*khas dī ṭaṭṭī*, *s. f.* A frame of wickerwork:—*ṭaṭṭī ohle shikār kheḡḡḡ*, *v. n.* To shoot behind a screen.

TATTĪ ਤੱਤੀ *a.* See *Tattā*:—*tattī wā nā lagḡḡ*, *v. n. lit.* Let not the hot wind touch, *i. e.*, take very great of, not to let a rough wind blow on one.

TATTRĀ ਤੱਤਰਾ *s. m.* } Obstinate,  
TATTRĪ ਤੱਤਰੀ *s. f.* } perverse, im-  
pertinent.

TATṬŪ ਟੱਟੂ *s. m.* A pony:—*ṭaṭṭū baṭer*, *s. m.* A kind of small partridge called also *Chingī*.

TATWĀNĪ ਟਟਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* A she pony.

TATWEN ਤਤਵੇਣ *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia vulgaris*, *Nat. Ord. Compositae*) found in the Jehlum and Chenab basins. It is stated to be given in fevers.

TAU ਤੇ *s. f.* See *Tāwī*.

TĀU ਤਾਉ *s. m.* Heat of the sun or fire; power; a sheet of paper; speed, haste; pursuit, urging; beating down in the price of a thing:—*tāu puṇḡḡ*, *v. n.* To press, to urge, to be importunate, to be hot in pursuit.

TAUBĀ ਤੋਬਾ *s. m.* See *Tobā*.

TAUJĪ ਤੋਜੀ *s. m. (Poṭ.)* Revenue; *i. q. Tāulā*.

TAUK ਤੋਕ *s. m.* An iron collar, a yoke.

TAULAG ਤੋਲਗ *ad.* Till then, until, up to.

TAULĪĀ ਤੋਲੀਆ *s. m.* A towel.

TAULLĀ ਤੋਲਾ *s. m.* A wide mouthed earthen pot.

TAUNG ਤੋਂਗ *s. m. (M.)* A basket or box made of *Sarkāṇḍ*, or reeds.

TAUN ਤੋਣ *s. f.* A mass of kneaded flour.

TĀUNĀ ਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To try, to examine, to assay, to prove; to heat metals in a furnace.

TAUNDĪ ਤੋਂਦੀ *s. f.* Heat, the hot season embracing May and June.

TĀUNĪ DENĪ ਤਾਉਣੀਦੇਣੀ *v. a.* To apply warm leaves or make any warm application to a sore or bruise.

TAUNŚ ਤੋਂਸ *s. f.* Great thirst, thirstiness, requiring water at frequent intervals, great heat.

TAUNSNÁ ਤੌਂਸਣਾ *v. n.* To be overcome, with heat, to be very thirsty, to be distressed or agitated.

TAUR ਤੌਰ *s. m.* Mode, manner, conduct, way, state, condition; a tree, see *Máljan*, *Marwár*:—*taur bhaur*, *a.* Confused, aghast; *c. w.* *phirjāṅḍ*.

TAUR ਟਉਰ } *s. m.* The name of a vine  
TAUR ਟੌਰ } or creeper, the leaves of which are very broad and long, and used for making umbrellas; the crooked tail of a lion or bull.

TAURÁ ਤੌੜਾ } *s. m.* An earthen  
TAURÁ ਤਾਉੜਾ } cooking pot; a pot with a broad mouth used for water.

TAURÍ ਤਾਉੜੀ } *s. f.* A small earthen  
TAURÍ ਤੌੜੀ } pot for cooking; a clap of the hands:—*taurí bajāṅḍ*, *wajāṅḍ*, *v. a.* To clap the hands:—*taurí mārṇí*, *lāṅḍí*, *v. a.* To clap the hands behind a person in token of his disgrace.

TAWÁ ਤਵਾ *s. m.* An iron griddle, a thin plate of iron convex on the upper side on which bread is baked.

TAWÁÍ ਤਵਾਈ *s. f.* Consternation, ruin, destruction; *c. w.* *paigí*, *wichch* *ājāṅḍ*, *paigḍ*.

TAWÁJÁ ਤਵਾਜਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tawájo*. Humility, attention; hospitality; pretended kindness, empty compliments.

TAWAJJÁ ਤਵੱਜਾ } *s. f.* Cor-  
TAWAJJIA ਤਵੱਜਿਆ } rupted  
from the Arabic word *Tawajjah*. Atten-

tion, kindness, compliments, favour, hospitality.

TAWAK ਤਵਕ *s. m.* A collar, an iron yoke worn by convicts; *i. q.* *Tauk*.

TAWAKKÁ ਤਵੱਕਾ *s. m. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Tawaggo*. Hope, expectation, trust, reliance; desire.

TAWAKKAL ਤਵੱਕਲ *s. m.* Faith in God, reliance.

TAWAKKALÍ ਤਵੱਕਲੀ *s. m. f.* One who trusts in God.

TÁWÁN ਟਾਵਾਂ *s. m.* A tally;—*a.* A few, one here and there, very few:—*táwán* *táwán*, *a.* Few, very few.

TAWAR ਤਵਰ *s. f.* A kind of broad axe hollow in the middle; the *Bauhinia racemosa*. See *Máljan*.

TAWÁUNÁ ਤਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To heat metal in a furnace.

TAWELÁ ਤਵੇਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tawelah*. A stable for horses or mules.

TÁWÍ ਟਾਵੀ *s. f.* A shrub (*Grislea Tom-entosa*, *Nat. Ord. Lythrariceæ*) with a fine red flower, which grows abundantly in many parts of the Siwalik tract, and in the Salt Range. The wood which is only used for fuel. The flowers are employed in dyeing, and in medicine are considered astringent, and applied as a plaster for headache. The leaves are used medicinally in the Punjab. In Kangra, part of the plant is stated to be used in the preparation of spirits.

TAWÍ ਤਵੀ *s. f.* A large griddle, a large frying pan or boiler.

TAWÍJ ਤਵੀਜ਼ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tajwíz*. Deliberation, plan, scheme; also the same as *Tawít*.

TAWÍT ਤਵੀਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Táwítz*. An amulet, a charm.

TAWWIN ਤਵੀਨ *s. f.* (*M.*) The stock of flour intended for one meal or for the day's use of a household, and ground by the women in the early morning.

TE ਤੇ *pron.* (obl. of *Táw*) Thee;—*prep.* From, by, upon, by means of, on account of;—*conj.* And.

TEḌH ਟੇਛ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ṭeḥ*. Crookedness, perverseness, obstinacy.

TEḌHÁ ਟੇਛਾ *a.* Crooked, perverse, obstinate.

TEG ਤੇਗ } *s. f.* A sword:—*teg band*,  
TEGÁ ਤੇਗਾ } *s. f.* Sword belt.

TEH ਤੇਹ *s. f.* Thirst; love, desire;  
*i. q.* *Tih*.

TEHÁ ਤੇਹਾ *ad.* This, so, like that.

TEHÁN ਤੇਹਾਂ *a.* All three, the three.

TEHAR ਤੇਹਰ *s. m.* A third time, three times, a triplication.

TEHÁR ਤੇਹਰ *s. m.* A holiday, a festival; *i. q.* *Tihár*.

TEHARÁ ਤੇਹਰਾ *a.* Treble, triple, three fold.

TEHÍN ਤੇਹੀਂ } *a.* All three, three,  
TEHUN ਤੇਹੂੰ } the three.

TEÍ ਤੇਈ *a.* Twenty-three;—*pron.* The same.

TEILÁ ਤੇਇਲਾ *s. m.* See *Pílsá*.

TEINTÁ ਤੇਇਨਤਾ *s. f.* (*K.*) A term applied in *Kullá* and *Lahaul* to a grassy slope or upland above the cliffs or precipitious hill sides which form the sides of a valley.

TEJ ਤੇਜ *s. m.* Glory, dignity, splendour, prosperity;—*ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tez*. Sharp, hot, fiery, impetuous, rapid, active:—*tejbal*, *s. m.* The husk of *Xanthoxylon hostile*, see *Tímbar*:—*tejmal*, *s. m.* The same as *Támbar*, which see:—*tejpatt*, *pattá*, *s. m.* The leaves of *Cinnamomum albiflorum*, see *Dálchítí*:—*tejcdá*, *tej want*, *a.* Glorious, splendid, prosperous.

TEJÁB ਤੇਜਾਬ *s. m. lit.* "Biting water," a mineral acid:—*gaṇḍhak dá tejáb*, *s. m.* Sulphuric Acid:—*nimak dá tejáb*, *s. m.* Hydro-Chloric Acid:—*shorá dá tejáb*, *s. m.* Nitric Acid:—*tejáb shorá wá kahí*, *shorá te kahí*, *s. m.* Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid:—*sirke dá tejáb*, *s. m.* Acetic Acid.

TEJAK ਤੇਜਕ *s. m.* See *Hálim*.

TEK ਟੇਕ *s. f.* A prop, support, defence, rest, staying:—*ṭek dúqí*, *v. n.* To stay:—*ṭek rakkhí*, *v. n.* To make stable, to make firm.

TEKAN ਟੇਕਣ *s. f. m.* A bundle of wood, a prop, a support.

TEKNÁ ਟੇਕਣਾ *v. a.* To rest, to support, to place, to prop.

TEKRÁ ਟੇਕਰਾ *s. m.* } A rock, a height,  
TEKRÍ ਟੇਕਰੀ *s. f.* } high or rising  
ground.

TEL ਤੇਲ *s. m. f.* Oil; dew; *c. w.*  
*pañt*:—*tel chapránd*, *v. a.* To anoint  
the head, shoulders, hands and feet  
of the bride and bridegroom with oil  
mixed with turmeric and fragrant sub-  
stances:—*tel chapránd*, *v. n.* To be per-  
formed the ceremony of *tel chapránd*:  
—*tel kadḥḥḥ*, *v. a.* To express oil:  
—*tel nachorḥḥ*, *v. n.* To express oil;  
to sweat; to labour very hard.

TELÁ ਤੇਲਾ *s. m.* A red coloured thread;  
a species of very small green coloured  
insect which spoils vines. A disease of  
crops. It is said to attack all crops,  
but especially tobacco and melons in *Jēḥ*,  
wheat and *ság* (greens) in *Poh* and *Mágh*,  
*juwár*, *til*, *chard*, cotton, *múḥg*, *máḥ* in  
*Assá* and *Kḍtak*. Wheat is not, however,  
injured by it; generally the plant at-  
tacked dries up, and an oily liquid is  
found on it. This is caused by a small  
yellow winged insect. The only remedy  
is rain which is supposed to wash off the  
oil; a blight on sugarcane which appears  
like dark powder.

TELAN ਤੇਲਣ *s. f.* The wife of an oil  
man, an oil woman.

TELÍ ਤੇਲੀ } *s. m.* An oilman.  
TELÚ ਤੇਲੂ }

TELÍ ਤੇਲੀ *s. f.* A perspiration that  
results from weakness.

TELÍA ਤੇਲੀਆ } *s. m.* A red colour;  
TELYÁ ਤੇਲਯਾ } bay; a powerful  
poison, the root of *Aconitum Ferox*:—  
*telíá*, *telíyá buddh*, *a.* Having a strong  
mind, clear headed, talented, clever, see

*namdá buddh*:—*telíá rájā*, *s. m.* A for-  
tune teller who divines by looking into  
oil, and keeps his clothes saturated in  
it.

TEMNÁ ਟੇਮਣਾ *v. a.* To put a bit of  
bread into a liquid without immersing  
it, so as to moisten the surface only:—  
*tem tem ke láung*, *v. a.* To sop:—*tem tem*  
*ke kháḥḥ*, *v. a.* To sop and eat.

TENDÚ ਟੇਨਦੂ *s. m.* The Hill Ebony,  
*Diospyros lanceolata*.

TENGGNÁ ਤੇਂਗਣਾ *s. m.* } An old and  
TENGGNÍ ਤੇਂਗਣੀ *s. f.* } torn pet-  
ticoat.

TENGGRÁ ਤੇਂਗਰਾ *s. m.* } An illegiti-  
TENGGRÍ ਤੇਂਗਰੀ *s. f.* } mate child,  
a bastard; a rogue.

TENTÍ ਤੇਂਤੀ *s. m.* See *Deld* or *Penjhá*.

TER ਤੇਰ *pron.* (in *comp.*) Thine:—*ter*  
*mer*, *s. f.* Disjunction, disunion; shifting  
a duty from one to another.

TER ਟੇਰ *s. f.* Lengthening out; *c. w.*  
*láung*.

TER ਤੇਰ *s. f.* A crack, a crevice; *c. w.*  
*duḥḥ pañt*;—*s. m.* The human body  
from the waistdown;—*a.* Lower:—*ter*  
*pḍuḥḥ*, *v. n.* To put on pantaloons:—  
*ter wálí chaddar*, *chḍḍar*, *s. f.* Lower  
sheet.

TERÁ ਤੇਰਾ *pron.* (gen. of *Tén*) Thy.

TERAHIWÁN ਤੇਰਹਿਵਾਂ } *a.* Thir-  
TERHWÁN ਤੇਰਹਵਾਂ } teenth; the  
thirteenth day after a death on which  
Hindus perform religious ceremonies for  
the welfare of the deceased.

TERÁN ਤੇਰਾਂ *a.* Thirteen;—*pron.* Thy.

TERNÁ ਟੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To hang down the lip, to pout; to let slip down; to discourage.

TERÚ ਤੇਰੂ *s. m.* A kind of sugar-cane white with red streaks.

TESSÁ ਤੇਸਾ *s. m.* A carpenter's adze.

TESSÍ ਤੇਸੀ *s. f.* A mason's hammer.

TETÁ ਟੇਟਾ *s. m.* Opposition, collision, conflict; *c. w. hoṃd.*

TETAR ਤੇਤਰ *s. m.* See *Wásho*.

TETARE ਤੇਤ੍ਰੇ }  
TETÍ ਤੇਤੀ } *a.* Thirty-three.

TETKÁ ਟੇਟਕਾ *s. m. met.* A dwarf, a man of small stature.

TETÚÁ ਟੇਟੂਆ *s. m.* A protuberance especially in the eye, a speck on the eye.

TEÚ ਤੇਉ *pron.* The same;—*conj.* Indeed.

TEUN TEUN ਤੇਉ ਤੇਉ *ad.* In that way, that very.

TEUR ਤੇਉੜ *s. m.* Milk mixed with buttermilk.

TEUR ਤੇਉਰ *s. m.* Three pieces of clothing, i. e., a short gown, a petticoat and veil; swimming and giddiness in the head:—*teur beur, s. m.* A full suit of woman's

clothes (this consists of three pieces, the petticoat, short gown, and shawl, the *beur* of two, gown and shawl).

TEWÁ ਟੇਵਾ *s. m.* The record of birth from which the horoscope is calculated; a prognostication, foretelling.

THÁ ਥਾ *v. n.* (Past tense of *Háy*) Was.

THAB ਥਬ *s. m.* See *Puddra, Paridá*;—A large tree (*Hymenodictyon excelsam*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*) which extends up to the Ravi low in the Siwalik region. Its timber is white, soft and light, and used for small work, yokes of ploughs, and especially for scabbards. The leaves are given as fodder.

THABBÁ ਥੱਬਾ } *s. m.* A heap or pile  
THABBÍ ਥੱਬੀ } of grass, vegetables, paper.

THADÁ ਥਡਾ *s. m.* (M.) A cluster of date trees, growing from one stool.

THADAN ਥਡਨ *v. a.* (M.) To transplant date-trees.

THADDÁ ਥੱਡਾ *s. m.* The beak of a paper kite; a land mark; a boundary pillar.

THADPHÁ ਥਢਾ *a.* (M.) Cold; i. q. *Thandá*:—*thadhe khír kún phuke dende*. He blows on cold milk before giving it.—Prov.

THÁPHÁ ਥਾਢਾ *a.* Erect, standing, strong.

THAC ਠਗ } *s. m.* A robber, an  
THAGG ਠੱਗ } assassin who inveigles and

kills for money or other property; a cheat. The *Thags* were a well-known class of murderers who infested India. They were devout worshippers of Kali, and the murders were done as an act of worship; the property of the murdered persons was the gift of the goddess to her votaries. Their expeditions were undertaken after solemn worship of, and consultation with, the goddess, and in any murder her will was rigidly observed. The most unfavourable omen was the prolonged howl of a single jackal. This made them abandon any enterprise even on the threshold of assured success. They had a phraseology laws and customs of their own and were a terrible and widespread fraternity. The victims were sometimes stifled or killed with *Dhatúrā* but, as a rule, the murder was effected by strangling with the sacred noose, and these expert stranglers followed parties or individual travellers for days awaiting the auspicious moment of the favour of Kali. They adopted all manner of disguises. *Thaggi* was introduced into the Panjab by Wazir Singh, a *Mazhabí* Sikh. It has been one of the glories of British rule in India that it has eradicated this horrible system of wholesale religious murder. In the Panjab and probably in India generally *Thaggi* is now practically extinct, though there is still a Thuggee Department:—*thagg bájlí*, *s. f.* Deception, chicanery, fraud, cheating, robbery:—*thagg bídlíá*, *s. f.* The art and cunning of *thaggs*, fraudulent dexterity.

THAGÁÍ ਠਗਾਈ *s. f.* Robbery, theft, cheating:—*thagái kháñí*, *v. n.* To be cheated.

THAGÁUNÁ ਠਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cheat, to deceive.

THAGGÍ ਠੱਗੀ } *s. f.* Robbery, cheat-  
THAGÍ ਠਗੀ } ing, thuggee.

THAGGÍÁ ਠੱਗੀਆ } *s. m.* A cheat,  
THAGÍÁ ਠਗੀਆ } a deceiver.  
THAGYÁ ਠਗਯਾ }

THAGGNÁ ਠੱਗਣਾ *v. a.* To cheat, to deceive, to inveigle, to steal one's heart.

THAGNÁ ਠਗਣਾ *s. m.* } A cheat, a  
THAGNÍ ਠਗਣੀ *s. f.* } deceiver; a

lover, a sweetheart, depriving of sense, captivating the heart; one who captivates the heart.

THAGWÁRÁ ਠਗਵਾਰਾ *s. f.* The place of cheating.

THÁH ਥਾਹ *s. f.* The bottom, depth:—*tháh ná dúñí*, *v. n.* To be unfathomable (bottom, or meaning):—*tháh lañí*, *v. a.* To fathom; to understand.

THAHÁ ਥਾਹ } *s. m.* A pile of *Chapátís*,  
THAHÍ ਥਾਹੀ } cakes, or paper.

THÁHAR ਠਾਹਰ *s. f.* Place.

THÁHCHÍ ਠਾਹਚੀ *s. f.* Sitting astride:—*tháhchí lañí*, *v. n.* To ride on each other's back as boys at play.

THAHI ਥਾਹੀ *s. f.* A place:—*thahi bañh ke kháñd*, *v. n.* To eat in the same place:—*thahi chálhád*, *v. n.* To move from one's place, to go from place to place, to miss; to be unsettled in mind; to be unworthy of confidence; to be disappointed, to be deceived, to stray, to be intoxicated:—*thahi dúñe hone*, *v. n.* To be doubled in the same place; to be destroyed:—*thahi márná*, *v. n.* To kill in the same spot:—*thahi rahíñd*, *v. n.* To remain in the same place, to be immovable:—*thahi rakkhíñd*, *v. n.* To keep in the same place.

THAHIK ਠਾਹਿਕ *s. f.* A knock, a blow; *c. w. lagguí*.

THAHIKNÁ ਠਾਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To stumble, to be knocked, to receive a blow (a glass or vessel.)

THAHIRÁU ਠਹਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* Settlement, fixture, permanence, appropriation, proof.

THAHIRÁUNÁ ਠਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stop, to fix, to determine; to appropriate, to settle, to appoint, to ascertain, to demonstrate, to ascribe.

THAHIRNÁ ਠਹਿਰਣਾ *v. n.* To stop, to be fixed, to stay, to remain; to be fixed on, to be concluded, to be settled, to be determined; to be proved.

THAILÁ ਥੈਲਾ *s. m.* } A bag.  
THAILÍ ਥੈਲੀ *s. f.* }

THAIN ਠੈਂ *s. f.* The report of a gun.

THAIN ਠੈਥੀਂ *a.* Completed, finished.

THAÍ THAÍ KARNÁ ਥੈਈ ਥੈਈ

THAÍYÁ THAÍYÁ KARNÁ ਥੈਈਯਾ

ਕਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To dance, to play  
ਥੈਈਯਾ ਕਰਨਾ } and keep time for dancers, to prance.

THÁK ਠਾਕ *s. f.* Prevention, hindrance, prohibition :—*thák deṁḍ*, *v. a.* See *Thákḁ*.

THAKAILÁ ਥਕੇਲਾ *a.* Easily fatigued.

THÁKAN ਠਾਕਨ *s. m.* (M.) The wooden catch which prevents the verticle wheel (*Chaklī*) of a well from running backwards; *i. q.* *Kuttá*.

THAKÁNÁ ਠਕਾਨਾ *s. m.* Place, place of residence, station, limit, fixing; *i. q.* *Thikáṁḁ*.

THÁKAR ਠਾਕਰ *s. m.* The Divinity, a lord; a respectable man, a chief among Rajputs, an idol :—*thákar duárá*, *s. m.* An idol temple; *i. q.* *Thákar*.

THAKÁ DEṂÁ ਥਕਾ ਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To tire,  
THAKÁUNÁ ਥਕਾਉਣਾ } to weary,  
to fatigue, to harass.

THÁKBAST ਥਾਕਬਸਤ *s. m.* (M.) A kind of map which shows the village boundaries, the principal road, and any other salient features of the village.

THAKELÁ ਥਕੇਲਾ *a.* Easily fatigued.

THAKEMÁN ਥਕੇਮਾਂ } *s. m.* Weariness,  
THAKEWÁN ਥਕੇਵਾਂ } 'fatigue.

THAKKÁ ਥੱਕਾ *a.* Weary :—*thakká bannh jāṁḁ*, *v. n.* To be congealed, to become thick :—*thakká māṁḁḁ*, *a.* Weary.

THAKKANÁ ਥੱਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
THAKKJÁNÁ ਥੱਕਜਾਣਾ } tire, to be wearied, to be fatigued.

THÁKNÁ ਠਾਕਣਾ } *v. a.* To hinder, to  
THÁKNÁ ਥਾਕਣਾ } prevent, to prohibit, to repel, to put back, to interrupt, to forbid, to stop from.

THAKOLÁ ਥਕੋਲਾ *s. m.* See *Daríṁḁḁ*.

THAK THAK KARNÁ ਠਕ ਠਕ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n.* To make a sound as of hard work, to click, to make a thumping noise.

THÁKUR ਠਾਕੁਰ *s. m.* See *Thákar*.

THAKURÁÍ ਠਕੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* The rank of a *Thákar*, divinity, chieftainship, lordship, mastership; violence, oppression.

THAKURÁIN ਠਕੁਰਾਇਣ *s. f.* A female divinity; an honourable woman.

THAL ਥਲ *s. m.* A sandy region, a sandy desert, dry land, sand; a waste of unirrigated land :—*thal bannh jāṁḁ*, *v. n.* To become thick, to congeal; —*thahcán*, *s. m.* A *Thal* camel.

THÁL ਥਾਲ *s. m.* A large metallic dish; (M.) See *Parát*.

THALÍ ਥਲੀ *s. f.* The name of a district in the Punjab; the swelled gum of a child that is teething.



THÁLÍ थाली *s. f.* A small metallic dish; (*M.*) a dish like a soup plate made of bell metal.

THALLÁ थल्ला *s. m.* The bottom of anything; the remnant of a lot of grain divided between the Government and the husbandman; (*M.*) a terrace or wood to sit on:—*thalle jāgá, v. n.* To go to the bottom.

THALLH ठल्लु *s. f.* Stoppage, obstruction; *c. w. pá dent, pai jāgí* or *pañt*.

THALLÍ थल्ली *s. m.* High lands from which the water runs off quickly.

THALTHALÁUNÁ थलथलाउना *v. n.* To undulate, to fluctuate as a thick and glutinous fluid, to shake as flabby flesh.

THAMB थम्ब } *s. m.* See *Thammh*.  
THAMBH थम्भ }

THAMBHŪNÁ थम्भुना } *v. n.* See *Thammh*.  
THAMBŪNÁ थम्भुना } उद.

THÁMBHŪ थम्भु *a.* Susceptible of being supported or propped up.

THAMHÁÍ थम्हायी *s. f.* Support, holding, catching:—*thamháí khāgí, v. n.* To be caught.

THAMHÁUNÁ थम्हाउना *v. a.* To cause to be restrained, held or supported; to cause to be caught.

THAMJÁNÁ थमजाणा *v. n.* See *Thammh*. उद.

THAMM थम्म } *s. m.* A pillar, a  
THAMMH थम्मु } column, a prop, a  
THANMH थम्मु } pile of cakes in the  
form of a pillar; a small white spot on the flesh; (*i q. Thimmh*.)

THAMMAN थम्मन *s. m.* See *Dhamman, Dhāman*.

THAMMHÁ थम्मा } *s. m.* A present  
THANMHÁ थम्मा } or fee given  
to musicians, Brahmins, and *faqirs* by certain castes at weddings.

THAMMHÍ थम्मी } *s. f.* A prop, a sup-  
THANMHÍ थम्मी } port, a pillar, a  
post.

THAMMHAN थम्मुट *s. f.* A supporter; (used only in composition):—*dal thamm-haṭ, s. m.* A supporter of the army; the name of a village in the Kasur Tehsil, district Lahore, where a great fair takes place at every *Baisákhí*.

THAMMHNÁ थम्मुना } *v. a.* To res-  
THAMMHNÁ थम्मुना } train, to sup-  
port, to hold up, to stop.

THAMTHÁR थमथार } *s. m.* A tree  
THAMTHER थमथेर } (*Grewia villosa*,  
Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceæ*) which occurs in the lower hills and in the Salt Range. The fruit is eaten, but is very poor.

THÁN ठां *s. f.* The sound of a gun; place.

THÁN थां *s. f.* Place, room; recompense.

THAN थन *s. m.* An udder, a teat. In the Chenab district and Lahoul the Walnut.

THÁN थान *s. m.* A piece of cloth; a stall for horses or cattle; copulation of horses; a place; also see *Akhroṭ*:—*thán thanātar, s. f.* In many places, in every place.

THÁNÁ थाना } *s. m.* A police station,  
 THÁNÁ थाना } a police officer, a body  
 THÁNÁ ठाना } of policemen; also

see *Píncho*:—*thánedár*, *s. m.* The chief officer of police in a town or village, a deputy inspector of police:—*thánedární*, *thánedáráí*, *s. f.* The wife of a *thánedár*:—*thánedári*, *s. f.* The office of a *thánedár*:—*thánemír*, *s. m.* A chief of police:—*tháne tháne mír ho baiṭhā*, *v. n.* To revolt, to become independent:—*thánápatí*, *s. m.* A *thánedár*, a magistrate, a justice of the peace; ancestral possessions; a fee paid on marriage to the proprietors or Brahmins of the bride's village by the bridegroom.

THÁNÁKÁ ठानका *s. m.* Jangling, tinkling, clinking.

THANAKNÁ ठानकना *v. n.* To jingle, to tinkle, to clink as a metallic vessel.

THANÁRÍ थानारी *s. m.* See *Nágdaun*.

THANÁUT थानाउट *s. f.* The mammal, a cow, goat together with the teats.

THAND ठंड } *s. f.* Cold, coldness;  
 THANDH ठंडह } rest, comfort; in the  
 last sense; *c. w. pai jáṅṅ, paigá*.

THANDÁ ठंडा *m.* } *a.* Cold, cool,  
 THANDHÁ ठंडहा *m.* } iced, icy,  
 THANDÍ ठंडी *f.* } watery; dead,  
 THANDHÍ ठंडही *f.* } cold as

death; quiet; pacified, appeased; mild, gentle, of a cold temper; inactive; extinguished (a lamp):—*thandá honá*, *v. n.* The same as *Thandá*; to take rest, to rest after fatigue:—*thandá karná*, *v. a.* To cool, to freeze; to extinguish, to put out (a light); to comfort, to pacify:—

*thandé sdh bharṅe*, *v. n.* To gasp, to sigh;—*kalejá thandá honá*, *v. n.* To gratify one's revenge; to be pleased, to be happy:—*thandé thandé*, *a.* In the cool of the morning or evening; at dawn or dusk.

THANDÁ थंडा *s. m.* The same as *Thindá*; (*M.*) a rusty red colour.

THANDAK ठंडक } *s. f.* Coldness;  
 THANDHAK ठंडहक } rest, comfort.

THANDHIÁÍ ठंडिआयी } *s. f.* Any cool-  
 THANDIÁÍ ठंडिआयी } ing medicine;  
 an infusion of *Bhang*.

THANDÍ ठंडी *s. f., a.* The small pox;  
 Fem. of *Thandá*.

THANÍK थनीक } *a.* Equal, of the  
 THANÍK थनीक } same rank or age;—  
*s. m.* Stead, instead of.

THÁNGÍ थंगी } *s. m.* See  
 THANGOLÍ थंगोली } *Fīṇḍak*.

THANJ थन } *s. f.* (*M.*) Human  
 THANJ थनज } milk.

THANJATT थनजट *s. f.* (*Por.*) See *Jau*.

THANNÁ ठानना *v. n.* To resolve, to intend.

THÁNNÁ थानना } *v. n.* To resolve, to  
 THÁNNÁ थानना } determine, to pur-  
 pose.

THÁNS ठांस *s. f.* Slowness ; stateliness, dignity, glory.

THÁNSNÁ ठांसना *v. a.* To cram, to fill, to ram, to thrust forcibly, to strike.

THÁP थाप *s. m.* A tap, a pat, a flap ; the impress of the hand on a wall ; the sound of a drum :—*tháp mární, v. a.* To tap, to pat.

THAP थाप *s. m.* (M.) A blow with the hand, especially on the mouth, a slap,

THAPÁ ठपा *s. m.* A wooden seal used for marking heaps of corn in the threshing floor. It is a flat slip of wood with marks cut on it. The person responsible for the security of the heaps places a number of lumps of mud on each heap and marks them with the *Thapá*.

THAPÁÍ थापायी *s. f.* Beating ; hammering, appointing, establishing, fixing.

THAPÁÍ ठपायी *s. f.* Embossing of ornaments ; the price of stamping ; calico-printing ; beating ; price of beating cloth, price of stamping a book.

THAPÁUNÁ ठपाउना *v. a.* To cause to be struck, stamped, printed or covered.

THÁPARNÁ थापऱना } *v. a.* To tap,  
THÁPARNÁ थापऱना } to beat, to  
stroke, to pat a child, by way of soothing  
as in putting to sleep.

THAPER थापेऱ } *s. m.* A sleep.  
THAPERÁ थापेऱा }

THAPHOKÍ थहोकी *s. f.* A slight slap.

THÁPÍ थापी *s. f.* Dried cakes of cow-dung ; a tap, a pat ; the same as *Muhassil* :—*thápi déti, v. a.* To pat ; to bless one :—*thápi mární, v. a.* To clap the arms (as wrestlers).

THÁPNA थापना *v. a.* To tap, to pat ; to appoint, to establish ; to plaster over.

THÁPNA थापना *s. f.* A tap, a pat ; protection ; *c. w. déti.*

THAPOKÍ थपोकी } *s. f.* See *Thaphokí*.  
THAPOKÍ ठपोकी }

THAPP थप्प *s. m.* (M.) A slap, a flap, a blow ; *s. q. Dhapphá.*

THAPPÁ ठप्पा *s. m.* A die, a stamp, a wooden stamp ; a print, a mark, handful of earth put on a grain heap, to prevent the grain from being secretly stolen ; *c. w. láuḡá.* See *Thapá.*

THAPPAR थप्पऱ *s. m.* A slap ; *c. w. mární.*

THAPPNA थप्पना *v. a.* To beat ; to hammer ; to appoint, to establish, to fix ; to make cow or buffalo-dung cakes for fuel.

THAPPNA थप्पना *v. a.* To strike, to beat ; to stamp, to print ; to cover ; to emboss metallic ornaments ; to shut a book.

THAPHÚKÍ थहुकी *s. f.* See *Thaphokí*.

THAPUR थापुर *s. m.* See *Phagudrá.*

THÁR थार *s. m.* The Himalayan wild goat.

THAR ठर *s. m. f.* Coldness, chilliness, numbness, frost, snow ; *c. w. paigá, paigé ; —thar jáḡá, v. n.* See *Tharḡá.*

THARAK ਠਰਕ *s. m.* Habit; a vain desire.

THARAKNÁ ਠਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To desire that which is improper and impossible to obtain; to be shaken or moved; to be agitated.

THARAKNÁ ਥਰਕਣ *v. n.* To tremble, to shake as mercury, to move well in dancing, or prancing.

THARAN ਠਰਨ *s. f.* Cold, chilliness, numbness.

THARÁUNÁ ਠਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make cold, to chill; to stop, to check, to hinder; to appoint, to establish, to fix; *i. q.* *Thahirdaungá.*

THÁRDENÁ ਠਾਰਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To make  
THÁRNÁ ਠਾਰਨਾ } cool, to  
congeal, to coagulate: to confound, to  
put to silence by argument.

THARÍ ਥਰੀ *s. f.* The handle of a sickle;  
*i. q.* *Khurpi.*

THARKÁUNÁ ਥਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
shake.

THARKÍ ਠਰਕੀ *s. m.* The slave of  
habits, one who has vain desires.

THARNÁ ਠਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be chilled,  
to be benumbed with cold, to be congealed,  
to be motionless.

THARNEL ਥਰਨੇਲ *s. m.* The *Ben-  
thamia fragifera*. The wood is small;  
the edible fruit is made into a jam;  
elevation 6,000 feet.

THARRÍ ਥੱਰੀ *s. m.* See *Parwattí.*

THARTHALLÁ ਥਰਥੱਲਾ *s. m.* An  
earthquake; *i. q.* *Dharat hallá.*

THARTHARÁṬ ਥਰਥਰਾਟ *s. m.*

THARTHARÁHAṬ ਥਰਥਰਾਹਟ *s. f.*  
Tremor, shaking, trembling, quivering.

THARTHARÁUNÁ ਥਰਥਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To tremble.

THARTHARÍ ਥਰਥਰੀ *s. f.* Trembl-  
ing, shaking, ague.

THAR THAR KARNÁ ਥਰ ਥਰ  
THAR THAR KANBNÁ ਥਰ ਥਰ

ਕਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To tremble, to quiv-  
ਕੰਬਣਾ } er, to shiver.

THARWAR ਥਰਵਰ *s. m.* A tree (*Ben-  
thamia fragifera*, Nat. Ord. *Cornaceæ*)  
which occurs in the Panjab Himalaya as  
far west only as the Bias. The ripe fruit  
is sweetish and eaten by the natives and  
is made into a preserve.

THASNÁ ਠਸਣਾ *v. n.* To be stuffed,  
to be crammed, to be forced in as a  
cork into a bottle; to be crowded.

THATH ਠਠ *s. f.* Glory, dignity; pomp,  
state, a throng, a crowd; harmony be-  
tween two or more musical instruments,  
chiming; a pier of a bridge.

THÁTH ਠਠ *s. f.* A wave, a high  
wave; generally used in the plural form;  
*c. w. mární.*

THATHÁUNÁ ਥਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (Pot.)* To  
cause to stammer; *i. q.* *Thathláungá.*

THÁTHÍ ਥਾਥੀ *s. f.* Capital, principal  
sum, collection.

THATHIÁR ਠਠਿਆਰ } *s. m.* A  
 THATHIÁRÁ ਠਠਿਆਰਾ } brazier; a  
 worker in copper.

THATHLÁ ਬਥਲਾ *s. m.* A stammerer,  
 a man who stutters.

THATHLÁUNÁ ਬਥਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 stutter, to stammer.

THATHLÍ ਬਥਲੀ *s. f.* A stammering  
 woman, a woman who stutters.

THATHNÁ ਠਠਣਾ *v. a.* To fix, to de-  
 termine.

THATHOLÍ ਠਠੋਲੀ *s. f.* Laughter, ridi-  
 cule, fun, sport, joking; with the prefix  
*bolí*, as *bolí thatholí*, signifies reproaching,  
 blaming:—*bolí thatholí karní, mární, s. m.*  
 To reproach, to blame.

THATHRÁ JÁNÁ ਠਠਰਾ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. a.*  
 THATHRÁUNÁ ਠਠਰਾਉਣਾ } To  
 be chilled, to be stiffened with cold, to  
 be cramped, to be palsied, to be hardened,  
 (as *dál* with cold water when half  
 cooked.)

THATHÚÁ ਬੱਥੁਆ *s. m.* An instru-  
 ment used by potters in moulding their  
 ware.

THATTHÁ ਬੱਥਾ *s. m.* The name of  
 the Gurmukhi letter (ਥ) ; (*Pot.*) a  
 stammer:—*thatthá thambhá, s. m.* A  
 temporary support or comfort.

THATTHÁ ਠੱਠਾ *s. m.* The name of the  
 Gurmukhi letter (ਠ) ; a joke, joking,  
 ridicule, jesting, fun, sport:—*thatthe báj,*  
*s. m.* A jester, a humorous person, a  
 funny fellow:—*thatthe bájí, s. f.* Jest-  
 ing,

making sport:—*thattá karná, márná,*  
*v. a.* To jest, to deride, to ridicule:—  
*thatthe wichch udáuná, v. a.* To make a  
 jest of, to ridicule, to turn off in a joke.

THAUH ਬੈਹ } *s. m.* A place; a span,  
 THAUHU ਬੈਹੁ } a measure, an esti-

mate; something certain for the mind  
 to rest upon; memory, recollection:—  
*thauh karná, v. a.* To remember, to  
 consider, to prove, to find a place or  
 measure, to estimate:—*thauh tikáná,*  
*thikáná, s. m.* A place, something for  
 the mind to rest upon, a place of resi-  
 dence.

THÁUN ਬਾਉਂ *s. m.* See *Thán*;—*ad.*  
 Instead of, in the place of, for.

THAUNÁ ਬੈਣਾ *s. m.* An earthen  
 vessel or fire place of unburnt clay in  
 which a pot is placed.

THAUNÍ ਬੈਣੀ *s. f.* Stock, capital,  
 fund, wealth, quantity.

THAUNKÁ ਠੌਂਕਾ *s. m.* (*M., Pot.*) See  
*Dhaunká.*

THAUR ਠਉਰ } *s. f.* A place, a resi-  
 THAUR ਠੌਰ } dence.

THE ਬੇ *v. n.* (from *Hán*) Were;—*s. m. f.*  
 Place.

THEDÁ ਠੇਡਾ *s. m.* A blow with the  
 foot, a stumble, a tripping of the feet, a  
 stumbling block:—*thedá kháná, v. n.* To  
 trip or stumble; to be kicked by some  
 one:—*thedá láuná or márná, v. n.* To  
 inflict an injury, to kick. In the sense  
 of kicking the word means a kick from  
 the human foot and not from an animal.

THEH ਬੇਹ *s. m.* A hillock or mound  
 formed by the ruins of a town, a heap  
 of ruins, high ground.

THEHLANÁ ਠੇਹਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To cast  
THEHLNÁ ਠੇਹਲਣਾ } or thrust

into the water, to cause to plunge, to cause to ford; to cause to pour more water in a *Degchd* than is required.

THEÍ ਬੇਈ *s. f.* A ceremony in which curd or milk and rice are offered to *Devtds* and saints, or are eaten at home.

THEK ਬੇਕ *s. m.* (*M.*) A sheaf of wheat as made up for carriage from the field.

THEKÁ ਠੇਕਾ *s. m.* Hire, fare, fixed price, a contract work done by contract, a job, a task; a particular mode of beating a drum.

THEKÍ ਠੇਕੀ *s. f.* A kind of bamboo granary, a kind of granary made of *Tappar*. A square frame of wood, with no cover or bottom used to measure *kan̄kar*: a *thaki* contains 50 to 200 square feet of the limestone.

THELÁ ਠੇਲਾ *s. m.* A trolly, a small truck running on rails.

THELÁ ਥੇਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A fish of the carp family (*Catla Buchananii*) common in the rivers and *ghand̄s*. It is very good eating.

THELÁ ਥੇਲਾ *s. m.* A disease or blight of cotton, see *Telá*.

THELU ਥੇਲੁ *s. m.* (*K.*) A block of wood which is fitted into an irrigation channel so that the water flows evenly over it. The water is then divided into several channels by pegs which fit into the block.

THELIÁN ਥੇਲੀਆਂ *s. m.* (*M.*) An earthen vessel in which boiled rice is served up.

THENÍ ਥੇਨੀ *s. m.* (*K.*) Deposit of an article left in trust with another.

THESÍ ਥੇਸੀ *s. m.* See *Tharwar*.

THETH ਠੇਠ *a.* Pure, unmixed language.

THETHAR ਠੇਠੜ *a.* Ruined; greedy.

THEWÁ ਥੇਵਾ *s. m.* A stone set in a ring.

THÍ ਬੀ *v. n.* (*past tense* of *Hdn̄*) Was.

THÍAN ਬੀਆਂ *v. n.* (from *Hdn̄*) Were:—  
*thián d̄ungd̄, v. n.* (*M.*) To go and return, to be done.

THIBBÁ ਠਿੱਬਾ *a.* Club-footed, having crooked feet; turned down at the heel (a shoe.)

THIBNÁ ਬਿਬਣਾ *v. a.* To have a tremulous or tottering motion, to reel like a drunkard.

THIBTHIBÁUNÁ ਬਿਬਬਿਬਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To slip, to slide.

THIPDÁ ਠਿੱਡਾ *s. m.* (*Pop.*) See *Theḍá*.

THIGLÍ ਬਿਗਲੀ *s. f.* A piece, a bit, a patch.

THIGRÍ ਬਿਗੜੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A rag, a piece, a bit, a patch:—*chiffi thigrí, Khudá labháí, taun̄ kiun̄ cháttí, teḍí má dí áhí?* God caused me to find a white rag, why did you pick it up? Did it belong to your mother?—  
Riddle. Answer: A mushroom.

THIHLNÁ ਠਿਹਲਣਾ *v. n.* See *Thehalḡá*.

THÍHM ਠੀਹਮ } *s. f.* A clod.  
THÍHMÁ ਠੀਹਮਾ }

**THIK ਠੀਕ** *a.* Exact, even, accurate, complete, just, fit, proper, reasonable, true, regular, right; fitting, corresponding:—*thik thik, a.* Very exact, fit, proper, perfectly accurate;—*ad.* Exactly, precisely, accurately; firmly; justly, truly:—*thikam thik, ad.* Exactly, accurately, rightly, properly, truly.

**THIKANÁ ਠਿਕਾਣਾ** *s. m.* Place, station, residence, limit, fixing.

**THIKAR ਠੀਕਰ** } *s. m.* A small piece  
**THIKBA ਠੀਕਰਾ** } of broken earthen vessel, a potsherd.

**THIKRI ਠੀਕਰੀ** *s. f.* A small fragment of a broken earthen or metallic vessel.

**THILAK ਥਿਲਾਕ** *s. m.* A small shrubby plant (*Wikstrœmia salicifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Thymelæaceæ*) which occurs sparingly on some of the Panjab rivers up to near the Indus.

**THILLH ਠਿੱਲੁ** *s. f.* Stoppage, obstruction; an imperative of *v. n.* *Thillhāḍ*:—*thillh pāṇṇī, v. n.* To put a stop to, to stop, to obstruct;—*thillh paṇṇī, v. n.* To be stopped, to be obstructed.

**THILLHNA ਠਿੱਲੁਣਾ** *v. n.* To plunge into water.

**THIMH ਠੀਮੁ** *s. f.* A clod; *i. q.* *Dhām*.

**THIMI ਥਿਮੀ** *s. m.* (K.) A measure amounting to eight seers *kachchā*.

**THIMMH ਥਿੱਮੁ** *s. m.* A skin disease *Tinea Versicolor*.

**THIN ਥੀਣ** *s. m.* Principle; steadiness, firmness of mind, sense of shame, sense of propriety, sense of religion.

**THINDÁ ਥਿੰਦਾ** } *a.* Greasy, buttered,  
**THINDHÁ ਥਿੰਧਾ** } containing *ghee*.

**THINGGÁ ਠੀਂਗਾ** } *s. m.* A small stick, a  
**THINGGÁ ਠਿੰਗਾ** } club; a tool; the  
penis.

**THINGGNÁ ਠਿੰਗਣਾ** *a.* Of small stature, dwarfish.

**THINKNA ਠਿਣਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry, to sob.

**THAN THAN KARNÁ ਠਾਂ ਠਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ** }  
**THIN THIN KARNÁ ਠੀਂ ਠੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ** }  
**THIN THIN LAUNÁ ਠੀਂ ਠੀਂ ਲਾਉਣਾ** }  
*v. a.* To fire a gun, to make a sound similar to that of firing a gun.

**THIP ਠੀਪ** *s. f.* A pot for fire; a kind of lamp.

**THIPÁ ਠੀਪਾ** *s. m.* A circular piece of a broken earthen vessel used by boys in a game.

**THIPAR ਥਿਪਰ** *s. m.* See *Gonglā*, *Shalyam*.

**THIPPARNÁ ਠਿੱਪਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To eat much; to copulate.

**THIPRAÍ ਠਿਪਰਾਈ** } *s. f.* The  
**THIPRAUN ਠਿਪਰੋਣ** } wages for  
copulating.

**THIR ਥਿਰ** *a.* Fixed, stable, settled, firm;—*s. m.* The seed of a grass called *Sāṇk* eaten in times of famine.

THIRAKNÁ थिराकना *v. n.* To err, to be unsettled in one's religious principles, to be discontented.

THIRÁUNÁ थिराउना *v. a.* To unsettle the mind; to discourage.

THIRKÁUNÁ थिरकाउना *v. a.* To make one err, to make one unsettled in religious beliefs; to make one discontented.

THIRJÁNÁ थिरजाना } *v. n.* To be  
THIRNÁ थिरना } unsettled in one's religious beliefs, to err in religious practices, to be unprincipled, to be impatient and unsteady, to be dispersed or driven asunder.

THISALNÁ ठिसलना *v. n.* To slip, to slide; *i. q.* *Phisalad.*

THISK ठिख } *s. f.* Boasting:—  
THISAK ठिख } *thiák mání, v. a.*  
To boast:

THISI थीमी *v. n. (M.)* Will, would, may, might be, (from *Hoyá.*)

THISKARÍ ठिखरी *s. f.* Fun, sport, ridicule, jest.

THISS ठिँस *s. f.* Sound as of a musket flashing in the pan.

THISSÁ ठिँसा *s. m.* See *Másho.*

THIT थित *s. f.* Lunar date.

THITTH ठिँठ *a.* Bad, dishonoured, infamous; *c. w.* *hoyá, karná.*

THÍUNÁ थीउना *v. a.* To be exhausted, to be ruined.

THÍWAN थिदण *v. n. (M.)* To become (partly used as an auxiliary.)

THOBÁ थोबा } *s. m.* Clay and  
THOBBÁ थोबा } water mixed, mud, slime; a lump of mud; (*M.*) also the same as *Tobhá.*

THOBAR थोबर *s. m.* The same as *Thobá*; the face (discounteous.)

THOBHÍ थोभी *s. f.* A mass or lump of metal; *i. q.* *Thuhubá.*

THOBÍ थोबी *s. f. (M.)* A griddle or baking-pan of stone or baked clay:—*thobí chapí te dushman wí ná wanjí.* When the baking-plate is on, even an enemy should not go away without eating.—Prov.

THOD थोड *s. m. (M.)* The lip:—*thod wángá thod larkáí wade.* He goes about with his lips hanging down like a she-camel.

THODÍ ठोडी *s. f.* The chin.

THOHAR थोहर *s. f.* The *Euphorbia Royleana*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*. It occurs wild in the lower hills, is used for hedges in the plains. It attains a good height being sometimes over thirty feet. When old the stem contains a loose fibrous wood. The central axis always retains the original pentagonal or hexagonal form.

THOK थोक *s. m.* Amount, a heap, ready money, a share, a portion;—*thokdár, s. m.* A wholesale dealer.

THOKÁ ठोका *s. m.* A carpenter:—*thoká Sikh, Singh, s. m.* The carpenter caste among Sikhs.



THOKAR ਠੋਕਰ } *s. f.* A blow, a  
 THOKUR ਠੋਕੁਰ } stroke, a kick, trip-  
 ping or striking the foot against anything;  
 a stumbling block; the gold or silver  
 on the end of a sword:—*thokar khāṁṁ*,  
*v. n.* To trip, to stumble; to meet with  
 a misfortune, to sustain a loss;—*thokar*  
*lāṁṁ, māṁṁ, v. n.* To kick or inflict  
 an injury.

THOKNÁ ਠੋਕਣਾ *v. a.* To heat, to  
 strike, to hammer, to hit, to drive (as a  
 snake).

THOLH ਠੋਲ੍ਹ *s. f. (M.)* Fatness:—  
*tholhā hak nā hak dā bhalāmāns*. The  
 fat man is a respectable person whether  
 he does good or evil.—Prov.

THOM ਥੋਮ *s. m.* Garlic (*Allium sativum*),  
 considered hot, moist, aperient, supposed  
 to increase knowledge and lengthen the  
 hair. Used for a variety of diseases and  
 as a food, particularly in earache and  
 deafness.

THOMBAR ਥੋਮਬਰ *s. m.* The face  
 (discounteous); *i. q.* Thobar.

THON ਥੋਂ *prep.* From, since, by,  
 through, of, out of.

THOPÍ ਥੋਪੀ *s. f.* A box on the ears;  
 a thump.

THOPNÁ ਥੋਪਣਾ *v. a.* To support, to  
 commit to one's keeping; to plaster; to  
 charge, to blame.

THORÁ ਥੋਰਾ *m.* } *a.* Few, little, small,  
 THORÍ ਥੋਰੀ *f.* } scanty, insufficient,  
 inadequate, low; narrow, limited:—*thorā*  
*bahut, a.* More or less, about; *c. w.* *horā,*  
*karnā.*

THORNÁ ਠੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To strike the  
 forehead with the fingers as indicative  
 of ill-fate, to rap on a vessel to test its

soundness, or on a melon to determine  
 whether it is ripe; to test an egg.

THORYÁ ਥੋਰਯਾ *s. m.* The place appoint-  
 ed to be spat on in the game called *luka*  
*michī*:—*thoryā pāṁṁ, v. n.* To spit on  
 this place; to hasten back from any  
 appointed business without finishing it.

THOSSÁ ਥੋਸਾ *s. m.* The *Ficus Roz-*  
*burghii* or *Macrophylla*, Nat. Ord.  
*Moraceae*. The fruit is sold in Simla,  
 and is of pleasant flavour, the tree grows  
 up to 5000 feet.

THOSSÁ ਠੋਸਾ *s. m.* The thumb pre-  
 sented in token of denial.

THOTH ਠੋਠ *a.* Ignorant, unskilful, un-  
 learned, stupid.

THOTHÁ ਥੋਥਾ *s. m.* Sulphate of Copper  
 also called *nīlā thoṭhā*; an arrow without  
 a point:—*a.* Hollow, empty, unmeaning;  
 toothless.

THÚ ਥੂ *s. m.* Spit; a curse, an expres-  
 sion of great contempt.

THUDDÁ ਠੁਡਾ *s. m.* The beak of a pa-  
 per kite.

THUGGÁ ਠੁਗਾ *a.* Weak minded, idio-  
 tic, stupid; having an indistinct utter-  
 ance, as *thuggā told*, a parrot that cannot  
 be taught to speak.

THÚH ਥੂਹ *s. f.* Spit:—*thúh thokṛā*  
*pāṁṁ, v. n.* To spit on a wall (done by  
 boys in play); *met.* to do a thing very  
 hastily.

THÚHÁ ਥੂਹਾ *s. m.* A pillar, a prop;  
 a blind man; an eye so swelled as to be  
 blind; (*M.*) a thorn of a date tree.

THÚHÁN ਥੂਹਾਂ *s. m.* A scorpion.

THUHLÁ ਥੂਹਲਾ (*M.*) Few, little, too  
 little, see *Shuhrā shāṁṁ*.

**THŪHNĪ** **ਬੂਹਣੀ** *s. f.* A pillar, a column ;  
a blind man's staff.

**ṬHUH ṬHUH KARNÁ** हुह हुह करना  
v. n. To excite rains to fight.

**THUHUBÍ वृषी** *s.f.* A mass of gold,  
silver or other metal.

THUHURÁ षुहुरा } a. Few, little, too  
THUHURí षुहुरी } little.

THUHURBITÁ थुहुर बिडा } a.  
 THUHURBITYÁ थुहुर बिड्या } Light,  
 trifling, senseless, absurd, mean; thin,  
 lean.

THÚK थुक् *s. m.* Spit; a curse  
(abusive.)

THUK ਠੁਕ *s. f.* Honour.

**THUKÁÍ ठुकायी** *s. f.* Spitting; hammering; the price of spitting, hammering or driving.

**THÚKÁ THÁKÍ** घुका घाकी *s.f.* Spit-  
ting about ; mutual cursing ; quarrelling.

THUKÁUNÁ बुकाउना v. a. To make  
to spit; to cause to be cheated.

**THUKÁUNÁ ठुकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to spit, to cause to be knocked, hammered or driven; to cause to copulate.

**THUKK ཐུག** *s. f.* Union, agreement,  
coming together, a crowd, a multitude,  
an assembly.

**THUHK** **ਥੁਕ** *s. f.* Spit:—*thukk niddā*,  
*v. a.* To spit out; to abandon;—*thukk ke*  
*chattā*, *v. n.* To break one's word:—  
*thukk lāṅgā*, *v. n.* To take in one, to deceive,  
to evade; to practise sodomy; to  
defeat, to overcome;—*thukk phitt karnā*,  
*v. a.* To rebuke, to reprove, to reproach.

THUKKÁ FAJÍHAT    ਥੁੱਕਾ ਫਜੀਹਤ }  
 THUKKÁ FAJÍHATÍ    ਥੁੱਕਾ ਫਜੀਹਤੀ }  
*s. f.* Disgrace, infamy, quarrel.

THUKKŪNĀ थूकना v. n. To spit; to spit at; *met.* to show the greatest contempt.

**THUKRĀE JĀNĀ ਠੁਕਰਾਏ ਜਾਣਾ** v. n.  
To stumble, to hit the toes against an  
obstacle.

ṬHUKRÁÍ ठुकराई *s. f.* See *Thakrái*.

**ṬHUKRĀUNĀ** ठुकराउना *v. n.* To  
kick or strike with the toes, to cause to  
stumble.

THUKWÁÍ ठुक्वांछी *s. f.* The price  
of hammering or driving; hammering.

**ṬHUKWÁUNÁ** ठुक्वाउना v. a. To cause to spit, to cause to be knocked, hammered, or driven; to cause to copulate.

THÚL बुल s. m. (M.) A tower; a  
walled village.

THULÁ ठुला s. m. A body of men, a party, one's retinue.

**THULH** **ठुलुह** *s. m.* (*M.*) A tower, a walled village; the towers of the Trigonometrical Survey are also so called.

THÚLHÁ ਠੁਲ੍ਹਾ *s. m. (M.)* A measure of capacity equivalent to from 4 to 6½ *chhitāns*. It is the lowest unit in the scale of local measures (four *thúlhás* make a *paṛoṭ*) and is also called *pān*.

THULLHÁ ਠੁਲ੍ਹਾ *a.* Coarse (cloth); fat (man.)

THUM ਥੁਮ *s. m.* See *Phámphá*.

THÚM ਥੁਮ *s. m.* See *Saṇḍal, Shāṅgal*.

THUMKÁ ਠੁਮਕਾ *s. m.* A mode of walking or dancing gracefully.

THUMAK THUMAK ਠੁਮਕ ਠੁਮਕ *s. f.* A peculiar graceful gait; *c. w. challāḍ*.

THUMMAKNÁ ਠੁਮਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
THUMMAKUNÁ ਠੁਮਕੁਣਾ } walk  
gracefully.

THUMRÍ ਠੁਮਰੀ *s. m.* A kind of song.

THUM THUM CHALLNÁ ਠੁਮ ਠੁਮ ਚੱਲਣਾ *v. n.* To walk with a graceful easy air :—*thum thum karké challāḍ, v. n.* The same as *Thum thum*.

THUNÁ ਠੁਣਾ *s. m.* Pretence, pretext, apology, excuse, evasion, contrivance; *c. w. deṇḍ, rakkhāḍ*.

THUNAK ਠੁਣਕ *s. f.* A suppressed cry.

THUNAKNÁ ਠੁਣਕਣਾ *v. n.* To cry with a suppressed voice, to sob.

THÚNGÁ ਠੂੰਗਾ *s. m.* Deception in weighing a thing; (*M.*) a crook used for pulling down the branches of trees :—*thūngs mār, s. m.* One who gives light weight.

THÚNGGÁ ਠੂੰਗਾ *s. m.* Striking with the beak, pecking; one who picks seeds or grain out of a pod, or who throws one grain into the mouth at once; *c. w. mārḍ*.

THÚNGGNÁ ਠੂੰਗਣਾ *v. a.* To peck at, to pick seeds out of a pod or husk, or throw a single grain into the mouth at one time.

THUNKNÁ ਥੁਣਕਣਾ *v. n. (Pof.)* To cry, to sob; *i. q. Thīnakḥḍ*.

THÚPÍ ਥੁਪੀ *s. f.* A blow, a thump; *i. q. Thopí*.

THUR ਥੁੜ *s. f.* Want, scarcity, poverty; *c. w. paṇḍ, mārḍ jḍḍ*.

THURÁUNÁ ਥੁੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be in want.

THURNÁ ਥੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be in want.

THUR THUR KARNÁ ਠੁਰ ਠੁਰ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To excite rams to fight.

THURÚ ਥੁੜੂ *s. m.* A curse, imprecation (abusive):—*thurú thurú hoṇḍ, v. n.* To be cursed :—*thurú thurú karná, v. a.* To curse.

THURÝAL ਥੁੜਯਲ *a.* Needy, in want.

THUSÁUNÁ ਠੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be stuffed or crammed; to cause to eat.

THUSKÍ ਠੁਸਕੀ *s. f.* Breaking wind but not aloud.

THUSKNÁ ਠੁਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To weep but not aloud.

THÚSNÁ ਠੁਸਣਾ *v. a.* To stuff, to cram, to ram; to eat.

THUSS ਠੁੱਸ *s. f.* A noise as of flashing powder, a contemptible sound, the sound of breaking wind but not aloud.

THÚT ਥੁਤ *s. m.* See *Laphrd.*

THÚTHÁ ਠੁਠਾ *s. m.* An earthen cup.

THÚTHÍ ਠੁਠੀ *s. f.* A small earthen cup; a dram of spirits; the half of a cocoanut.

THUTHKÁRNÁ ਥੁਥਕਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To spit upon any one, to counteract the effects of the evil eye.

THUTHLÁ ਥੁਥਲਾ *s. m.* Stammering, lisping.

THUTHLÁUNÁ ਥੁਥਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stutter, to stammer, to lisp.

THÚTHNÁ ਥੁਥਣਾ *s. m.* } The mouth  
THÚTHNÍ ਥੁਥਣੀ *s. f.* } of a horse  
THUTHNÍ ਥੁਥਣੀ *s. m.* } or camel.

THUTTH MUTTH ਥੁੱਥ ਮੁੱਥ *a.* Unformed.

TI ਤਿ *a.* Three (used only in composition as *tigugd*, three fold.)

TÍÁ ਤੀਆ *s. m.* The figure [੩] three; —*a.* Third.

TIÁG ਤਿਆਗ *s. m.* Forsaking, leaving, abandoning, abdication; —*tidg pattri*, *s. f.* A bill of divorcement; —*tidg degd*, *v. a.* See *Tidgud.*

TIÁGAN ਤਿਆਗਣ *s. f.* } One who  
TIÁGÍ ਤਿਆਗੀ *s. m.* } relinquishes, or divorces, a hermit, an ascetic.

TIÁGNÁ ਤਿਆਗਣਾ *v. a.* To leave, to forsake, to abandon, to abdicate, to desert; to divorce.

TIAMLE ਤਿਆਮਲੇ *s. m.* See *Uról.*

TÍÁN ਤੀਆਨ *s. m.* A tree, see *Mapdar.*

TÍÁN ਤੀਆਂ *s. f.* A Hindu festival on the second day after the new moon in the month *Sáway*, celebrated on every Sunday of this month.

TIÁR ਤਿਆਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Taiyár*. Ready, prepared, complete, finished, ripe; plump and fat; arrived at puberty; *c. w. hogd, karná.*

TIÁRÍ ਤਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Taiyári*. Readiness, preparation, preparing for a journey; grand procession, pomp and splendour also see *Olá.*

TIAULANDHÁ ਤਿਔਲੰਧਾ *s. m.* See *Nágdang*.

TIBARÁ ਤਿਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* A third time, three times.

TIBB ਤਿੱਬ *s. f.* The science of medicine.

TIBBÁ ਤਿੱਬਾ *s. m.* } A hillock, a hill,  
TIBBÍ ਤਿੱਬੀ *s. f.* } a mound, a moun-

tain, a small elevation, a heap of sand; an inferior kind of soil dry and sandy; a pile of gold or silver leaf heaped up together:—*tibbá kuffá*, *v. a.* To beat gold or silver into leaves.

TIBHAKNÁ ਤਿਭਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To go  
TIBH JÁNÁ ਤਿਭ ਜਾਣਾ } off, to slip  
TIBHNÁ ਤਿਭਣਾ } away, to go  
out of the way of one whom we wish to avoid.

TIBHÁUNÁ ਤਿਭਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (Caus. of *Tibhagá*.) To put out of the way.

TICHAR ਤਿਚਰ } *ad.* That  
TICHIR ਤਿਚਿਰ } long, up  
TICHRÁN NÚN ਤਿਚਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ } to that  
time:—*tichar ku*, *ad.* About that time.

TICHCHÁ ਟੀਚਾ *s. m.* A dial or any similar contrivance for marking time, the hand of a watch; an appointed time or place, a usual time; a fixed pension; a stone fixed as a mark; a fixed work:—*tichchá fikáungá*, *v. a.* To appoint for any business, to appoint a rate, to fix a price.

TICH TICH KARNÁ ਤਿਚ ਤਿਚ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To urge on an animal.

TICHKÁRÍ ਤਿਚਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* The clucking noise made by drawing the tongue from the roof of the mouth, to urge on an animal; (*c. w. mární*.)

TICHKÁRNÁ ਤਿਚਕਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To urge on an animal.

TIDÁNÁ ਤਿਡਾਣਾ *s. m.* A firefly; *i. g.* *Tidángá*.

TIDARÁ ਤਿਦਰਾ } *s. m.* A house with  
TIDARÍ ਤਿਦਰੀ } three doors.

TIDDÁ ਤਿੱਡਾ *s. m.* } *s. m. f.* A locust,  
TIDDÁ ਤਿੱਡਾ *s. f.* } a grass-hopper.

TIDDHAR ਤਿੱਧਰ } *ad.* In that  
TIDDHARE ਤਿੱਧਰੇ } direction.

TIDDÍ ਤਿੱਡੀ *s. f.* A cricket, a locust, a grass-hopper.

TIDDIN ਤਿੱਦਿਨ *ad.* (from *Tidin*) On that day.

TIDHÁRÁ ਤਿਧਾਰਾ *a.* Having three edges, streams or currents.

TIDIÁNÁ ਤਿਡਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* See *Tidángá*.

TIG ਟਿਗ *s. m.* (M.) A heap; a pile of sugarcane cuttings covered with earth intended for the following year's crop. The *Tigs* are made in November—January when the sugarcane is cut, and remain covered till February—March, when they are opened, made into cuttings, and planted.

TIGGHAR ਤਿੱਘੜ *s. f.* Three water pots one on top of the other.

TIGGUNÁ ਤਿੱਗੁਣਾ }  
TIGUNÁ ਤਿਗੁਣਾ } a. Three-fold.

TIGGHURÁ ਤਿੱਘੁੜਾ s. m. } A young  
TIGGHURÍ ਤਿੱਘੁੜੀ s. f. } ox yoked  
with two older ones to be trained.

TÍGHÁL ਤੀਘਾਲ s. m. See *tighál*  
*shakkar* in *Shakkar*.

TÍH ਤੀਹ a. Thirty.

TIH ਤਿਹ s. f. Thirst;—s. m. Love,  
desire;—a. (obl. of *Tehán*) Three.

TIHÁ ਤਿਹਾ pron. Such as that;—conj.  
ad. So, thus, then.

TIHÁ ਤਿਹਾ }  
TIHÁI ਤਿਹਾਇ } s. f. Thirst.

TIHÁI ਤਿਹਾਈ s. f. A third part;—a.  
(fem. of *Tiháid*.) Thirsty.

TIHÁIÁ ਤਿਹਾਇਆ a. Thirsty.

TIHÁIT ਤਿਹਾਇਤ s. f. } A  
TIHÁITAN ਤਿਹਾਇਤਣ s. f. } third  
TIHÁITÍ ਤਿਹਾਇਤੀ s. m. } per-  
son, an umpire.

TIHÁR ਤਿਹਾਰ s. m. A holiday, a festi-  
val; that which is sent to a fiancée  
or a newly married wife on any festival  
by her father-in-law.

TIHAR ਤਿਹਰ s. m. A third time, a  
triplication; a third ploughing; i. q.  
*Tehar*.

TIHARAM ਤਿਹਰਮ a. Three times.

TIHÁRÍ ਤਿਹਾਰੀ a. s. m. One who  
keeps a holiday;—a. Pertaining to a  
holiday.

TIHÁSMÁN ਤਿਹਾਸਮਾਂ } a. Having  
TIHÁSWÁN ਤਿਹਾਸਵਾਂ } three stories  
(a house), pertaining to the third story.

TIHÁT ਤਿਹਾਤ s. f. A third person.

TIHATTAR ਤਿਹੱਤਰ }  
TIHATTARMÁN ਤਿਹੱਤਰਮਾਂ } a.  
TIHATTARWÁN ਤਿਹੱਤਰਵਾਂ }  
The seventy-third.

TIHATTRÁ ਤਿਹੱਤ੍ਰਾ s. m. The year  
73 (Hindu).

TIHÁULÁ ਤਿਹਾਉਲਾ } s. m. Three  
TIHÁULÍ ਤਿਹਾਉਲੀ } equal parts of  
ghee, sugar and flour:—*tiháulí dá kṛḍh*,  
s. m. The *Halwah* or *Kṛḍh* of *Tihául*.

TIHÁUT ਤਿਹਾਉਤ } s. m. A third per-  
TIHAUT ਤਿਹੌਤ } son (seldom used)

TIHRÁ ਤਿਹਰਾ a. Three-fold.

TIHRÁU ਤਿਹਰਾਉ s. m. }  
TIHRÁUT ਤਿਹਰਾਉਟ s. f. } Triplitation.

TIHRÁUNÁ ਤਿਹਰਾਉਣਾ s. s. To trip-  
licate, to treble.

TÍJ ਤੀਜ s. f. The first day of the  
lunar month; the third day after the  
full moon.

**TÍJÁ** ਤੀਜਾ *s. m.* The third day after the death of a relative; — *a.* Third.

**TIJJUN** ਤਿਜੁਣ *pron. (K.)* To you.

**TIK** ਟਿਕ *s. f.* An imperative of *v. n.* *Tikhá*; — *s. m. f. (M.)* A jewel set in a ring; cess levied by the Nawabs of Bahawalpur of two rupees on each *path* of grain in the crop after the Government share had been deducted. It is said to have originated thus: a concubine of a former Nawab lost a valuable jewel from a ring, to reimburse the loss of which he imposed the cess. Once imposed, it was collected regularly until abolished by Sawan Mal's government.

**TÍK** ਤੀਕ *prep.* To, up to, till.

**TIKÁNÁ** ਟਿਕਾਣਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Thikánd*. A place, a residence, a place of residence, a direction or address; test, reliance; *c. w.* *karná*, *honá*.

**TIKÁU** ਟਿਕਾਉ *s. m.* Stability, permanence, staying.

**TIKÁÚ** ਟਿਕਾਊ *a.* Stable, lasting, permanent.

**TIKÁUNÁ** ਟਿਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To retain, to fix in any place, to place, to put; to stop, to billet, to lodge, to station.

**TIKHÁ** ਤਿਖਾ *s. f.* Thirst; *i. g.* *Tirikhá*.

**TÍKHÁ** ਤੀਖਾ *a.* Sharp (an edged tool); hot, pungent (spices); angry; active, rapid; penetrating.

**TÍKHNÁ** ਤੀਖਣਾ } *a.* Hot (spices.)  
**TÍKHUNÁ** ਤੀਖੁਣਾ }

**TIKK** ਤਿੱਕ *s. m.* The human body from the waist down; the waist, the loins; (*M.*) a fee of cash payments per well at each harvest.

**TIKKÁ** ਤਿੱਕਾ *s. m.* A small piece of flesh.

**TIKKÁ** ਟਿੱਕਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Tik*. A mark made by Hindus on the forehead, temples, breast as a sectarian distinction, or for ornament; a jewel hung on the forehead; the present sent by a bride's parents to the family of the bridegroom (a ceremony among Hindus); a mark; a mark made by Hindu women on the forehead of their brothers or religious brothers at the festival of *Bháí dúj*; by disciples to the *Gurús* or *Sádhús*, or *Brahmans* on the *Bidespúj*; the eldest son of a *Rájá*, the heir-apparent; *met.* a stain, a blot.

**TIKKAR** ਟਿੱਕੜ *s. m.* A thick cake or loaf of bread.

**TIKKHÁ** ਤਿੱਖਾ *a.* Sharp, active, quick.

**TIKKHAL** ਤਿੱਖਲ *s. f.* A daughter born after three sons.

**TIKKHUL** ਤਿੱਖੁਲ *s. m.* A son born after three daughters.

**TIKKHUNÁ** ਤਿੱਖੁਣਾ *s. m.* A bit of straw; *i. g.* *Tukkhuná*.

**TIKKÍ** ਟਿੱਕੀ *s. f.* A small cake, a small thing shaped like a cake; a wafer: — *tikki drú*, *s. m.* The flat or Chinese peach, the best variety in the plains: — *tikki honá*, *v. n.* To gaze at anything unceasingly.

**TIKKNÁ** ਟਿੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* To appoint to a place, to attach a person to an office, to

put a red mark of *santhúr* on the forehead of a person as the sign of kingship.

TIKKRÍ ਟਿੱਕਰੀ } *s. f.* A portion of  
TIKKRÍ ਟਿੱਕਰੀ } of land, a section  
of land, a section of country; form of  
the countenance.

TIKKÚN ਤਿੱਕੂੰ *ad.* In that manner, so.

TIKNÁ ਟਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To stop, to rest, to remain, to be detained; to lodge, to stay.

TIKRÍ ਟਿਕੜੀ *s. f.* See *Tikkri*.

TIKṬIKÁU ਟਿਕਟਿਕਾਉ *s. m.* Staying in a place, dwelling.

TIKṬIKÍ ਟਿਕਟਿਕੀ *s. f.* A thing shaped like (T) on which *faqirs* lean their arms to rest; a whipping post of the same shape:—*ṭik ṭikí láuní, v. a.* To stare, to gaze.

TIKÚNÁ ਤਿਕੂਣਾ } *a.* Three cornered  
TIKÚNÁ ਤਿਕੂਣੀਆ } triangular.

TIKWÁUNÁ ਟਿਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Tikad*.

TIL ਤਿਲ *s. m.* A mole on the skin; a dark coloured seed from which oil is expressed, Sesame seed (*Sesamum orientale, Indicum*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceae*). A generally cultivated plant, often sown round the edges of fields as a border to the main crop. The seed is black as it comes from the plant:—*til siyáh, s. m.* It is blanched by rubbing off the outer skin after immersion in hot water and is then white:—*til sufaid, s. m.* This sells at a higher price and yields the best oil. The oil is bland and largely used as a food, and as it is free from smell for burning. The yield of oil is about two-fifths of the weight of seed used. The seeds are also used as food parched or on sweetmeats. Remedially they are reckoned warm and dry, and are used externally and internally in rheumatism. The oil is also used medi-

cinally. The black seeds are reckoned most powerful, then the white, and then the red. The oil is also known as oil of benne. The oil-cake is given to cattle, and sometimes used by the poor as food when mixed with flour:—*ban til, til phar, s. m.* See *Pallú*:—*til bhuggá, s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat made of *til* and *gur* or *shakkar* or *khand*:—*til chāulí, s. f.* A mixture of *til* and rice used as food:—*til pattar, s. m.* See *Killú*:—*til pattrá, s. m.* See *Sidlá, Padlá, Mandrá*:—*til wihtré, s. f. m. pl. (M.)* A ceremony (*sagan*) at Muhammedan marriages unconnected with the religious service (*nikáh*). Flour and *til* are placed by a *Mirásan* seven times in the hands of the bride who places it as often in the bridegroom's hands.

TIL ਟਿਲ *s. m.* } A brass bell such  
TILÍ ਟਿਲੀ *s. f.* } as is hung round  
the necks of oxen and goats.

TÍL ਤੀਲ } *s. f.* A smooth straw  
TÍLÍ ਤੀਲੀ } such as *sirkí*, the slender  
upper stock of the *sar* plant. In the Muzaffargarh district the pith of the culm of *Saccharum moonjá* or *Sirkí*:—*til kachálá, s. m.* See *Pakhānbhed*.

TÍLÁ ਤੀਲਾ *s. m.* A bit of straw; the same as *Til*; the stalk of any grain with ear attached.

TILÁ ਤਿਲਾ *s. m.* An enlarged spleen; *i. q. Lipp*.

TILAK ਤਿਲਕ *s. m.* A mark made by Hindus on the forehead; installation (see *Tikká*);—*s. f.* A gown, a frock reaching from the neck to the ground:—*rāj tilak, s. m.* Anointing a king, a coronation.

TILAKNÁ ਤਿਲਕਣਾ *v. n.* To slip, to slide, to err.

TILÁṬHÍ ਤਿਲਾਠੀ *s. f. (M.)* Stalks of *sesamum (til)* left standing after the buds have been gathered.

TILÁWARÁ ਤਿਲਾਵਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* One scale or side of a pair of scales.



TILHÁRÁ ਤਿਲਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* A rope, a head halter; *i. q.* *Talihárá.*

TÍLÍ ਤੀਲੀ *s. f.* See *TÍL*.

TILÍ ਤਿਲੀ *s. f.* The spleen; a seed of the *til* kind; but white and small.

TILKÁ ਤਿਲਕਾ *s. m.* A mole on the skin; a mark made by the Hindus on the forehead.

TILKAN ਤਿਲਕਣ *s. f.* A slippery place:—*tilkan báji, s. f.* Slipping; wrestling; any exercise in which results are determined by chance.

TILKÁUNÁ ਤਿਲਕਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
TILKÁDENÁ ਤਿਲਕਾਵੇਣਾ } cause to  
slip, to cause to err; to despatch; to make to go.

TILLÁ ਤਿੱਲਾ *s. m.* Gold thread:—*tille waff, s. m.* A gold thread twister.

TILLÁ ਤਿੱਲਾ } *s. m.* A peak or point  
TILLÍ ਤਿੱਲੀ } of a hill, a hillock, a hill, a mound, a height; a quantity of grass or timber lashed together, a raft.

TILLRÁ ਤਿੱਲਰਾ *s. m.* }  
TILLRÍ ਤਿੱਲਰੀ *s. f.* } An ornament worn on the neck by women.

TILÚN ਤਿਲੂਣ *s. f.* A large shrub (*Edwardsia mollis*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which grows at a good many places in the hills. Its flowers are beautiful.

TILWÁ ਤਿਲਵਾ *s. m.* A son (used only in sport); a man who has no family but a wife.

TILWANG ਤਿਲਵੰਗ *s. m.* (M.) A circular ring of wood on which the masonry cylinder of a well is built.

TILWÍ ਤਿਲਵੀ *s. f.* A daughter (used only in sport); a woman who has no family but a husband.

TILYÁ ਤਿਲਯਾ *s. f.* A woman (corruption of *Tirfá*); (M.) a red kind of *juár*, the ear is made up of a number of small broched stems, each carrying grain;—*tilyá chalittar, s. m.* Affectation, practised by women, tricks and pretences; *i. q.* *Tiryá.*

TILYAR ਤਿਲਯਰ *s. m.* A starling, particularly the rosy starling which besets the Panjab in immense flocks when the mulberries are ripe.

TIMÁHÁ ਤਿਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Three  
TIMÁHÁN ਤਿਮਾਹਾਂ } months' wages.

TÍMAK ਤਿਮਕ *s. f.* Small drops of rain, drizzling.

TIMANÁ ਤਿਮਣਾ *a.* At the rate of three maunds.

TIMAR ਤਿਮਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Timir*. Darkness, obscurity.

TÍMAT ਤੀਮਤ } *s. f.* A woman, a  
TÍMÍ ਤੀਮੀ } wife.  
TÍMÍN ਤੀਮੀਂ }

TIMBAL ਤਿਮਬਲ *s. m.* *Ficus Roxburghii, Macrophylla.* See *Thossa.*

TIMBAR ਤਿਮਬਰ *s. m.* The *Xanthoxylon hostile*, Nat. Ord. *Xanthoxylaceae*. The seeds are used as aromatic and tonic, in dyspepsia, fever, cholera as also is the bark. Small twigs are used as tooth brushes the larger for pounding up *bhang* with water, also in tooth-ache and catarrh. The capsules are said to poison fish.

TIMKANĀ ਤਿਮਕਣਾ } v. n. To drop,  
TIMKANĀ ਟਿਮਕਣਾ } to fall in small  
drops (rain); to lighten (a cloud);—s. m.  
A spot.

TIMMĀ ਟਿੱਮਾ a. (Pop.) Of small  
stature, dwarfish.

TIMMAL ਤਿੱਮਲ s. m. See *Timbar*.

TIMMANĀ ਤਿੱਮਣਾ a. See *Timanā*.

TIMRŪ ਤੀਮਰੂ } s. m. See *Timbar*.  
TIMRŪ ਤਿਮਰੂ }

TIN ਤਿਣ s. m. A small bit of grass,  
a mote; a speck in the eye:—*tiṅ pai*  
*jāṇḍ*, v. a. To get a mote in the eye;  
to have a speck on the eye ball:—*tiṅ*  
*kāl*, *tiṅ toṭ*, *tiṅ torḍ*, s. m. A famine of  
grass.

TINĀ ਤਿਣਾ s. m. A small piece of  
of silver or gold leaf.

TINĀNĪ ਤਿਣਾਣੀ s. m. See *Pishkan*  
*Kaṇḍiāṛḍ*.

TIND ਟਿੰਡ s. f. A wide-mouthed  
round bottomed earthen pot, these are  
the vessels tied on to the wheel of a  
Persian well; a small round gourd  
(*Citrullus vulgaris* var *fistulosus*, Nat. Ord.  
*Cucurbitaceae*) commonly cultivated near  
Multan and Lahore. It is sown about  
April and ripens in July, and is cooked  
as a gourd, and has a pleasant flavour  
when young, but the seeds are trouble-  
some as it gets old.

TINDĀ ਟਿੰਡਾ } s. m. The "squash"  
TINDĀ ਟੀਂਡਾ } gourd *Cucurbita lobata*  
used as a vegetable.

TINDAN ਟਿੰਡਣ s. m. } A general  
TINDĀNĪ ਟਿੰਡਾਣੀ s. f. } name for in-  
sects of the beetle tribe. The red beetle  
that eats the flowers and leaves of cu-  
cumbers and melons is called *Tindāṇī*.

TINDĀNĀ ਟਿੰਡਾਣਾ s. m. (M.) A firefly:  
—*chūṇ dī saṛī*, *ṭiṇḍāṇe kaṇḍāṇ dārī*. She  
that has been burnt by sparks fears even  
a firefly.—Prov.

TINDH ਟਿੰਢ s. f. Stiffness, hauteur;  
pride.

TINDO ਟਿੰਡੋ } s. m. The name of a  
TINDON ਟਿੰਡੋ } vegetable.

TINGGH ਟਿੰਘ s. f. Any little thing.

TINGGHARNĀ ਤਿੰਘੜਨਾ } v. n. To be  
TINGGHARNĀ ਤੀਂਘੜਨਾ } inclined  
to long, to be intent, to be turned to-  
wards an object.

TINGGNĪ ਤੀਂਗਣੀ s. m. A petticoat.

TINGRĪ ਟਿੰਗਰੀ s. f. (M.) A branch,  
a bough, a twig.

TINHĀN ਤਿਨਹਾਂ pron. (obl. pl. of So)  
They, these.

TINHĪN ਤਿਨਹੀਂ pron. (pl. instr. of So)  
They, these.

TINĀN ਤੀਂਆਂ s. f. See *Tīṭā*.

TINĀN ਤੀਨਾਂ a. Three fold.

TINDŪ ਟਿੰਦੂ s. m. See *Kepḍā*.

TINGĪ ਤੀਂਗੀ s. m. A plant (*Solanum*  
*sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) found in  
the Salt Range. In some places the  
fruit is eaten fresh and also pickled.

TINJ ਤਿਜ *s. f.* A strip of cloth.

TINJAN ਤਿਜਣ *s. f.* A party of women or girls for spinning, sewing, knitting.

TINN ਤਿਨ *a.* Three :—*tinn terāṅ ho-*

TINN ਤਿਨ *jāṅd, hoṅd, v. n.* To be dispersed or scattered :—*tinn terāṅ kar*  
*deṅd, v. n.* To scatter, to disperse.

TINNIN ਤਿਨੀ } *a.* All three.  
TINNO ਤਿਨੋ }

ṬIN ṬIN KARNÁ ਟੀਂ ਟੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.*  
To whine, to cry.

ṬIP ਟੀਪ *s. f.* A band, a company, a troop; amount; a note of hand; drawing a card; raising the voice in singing :—*ṭip*  
*ṭip, s. f.* Ornament, show, in first rate order, tip top :—*ṭip dhāṅṅṅ, v. a.* To spend one's income.

TIPAT ਤਿਪਤ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Taripṭh*. Full, satisfied, contented;—*s. f.* Sufficiency, satisfaction, content, pleasure.

TIPKÁ ਤਿਪਕਾ } *s. m.* A drop of water  
TIPP ਤਿੱਪ } or any liquid :—*tipp*

*tipp choṅd, karnd, v. n.* To leak in drops;  
*i. q. Tupṭṭ;—tipkṭ, s. m.* About a drop.

ṬIPNÁ ਟਿਪਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* An almanac;  
*i. q. Patṭrī.*

TIPP ਟਿੱਪ *s. f.* A stair of any colour applied by the finger.

TIPPAN ਟਿੱਪਨ *v. a. (M.)* To obliterate, to mark off an item or a name in an account-book, to cross out, to dot off :—

*baṇḍi uto ṭip saṭ.* Strike it out of the account-book.

TIPPAR ਤਿੱਪਰ *s. m.* The third story of a house.

TIPPAS ਟਿੱਪਸ *s. f.* Arrangement; investigation; a piece, joining :—*tippas*  
*lāṅṅ, v. n.* To appear as a friend.

ṬIPPÍ ਟਿੱਪੀ *s. f.* A sign (°) placed above the line as a substitute for N and M in Gurmukhi.

ṬÍPÚ ਟੀਪੂ *s. m.* A small dog.

TÍR ਤੀਰ *s. m.* An arrow; a spike of the *Bair* :—*hatthoṅ tír chhuṭṭṭṭ, v. a.* To repent after doing anything :—*tír dī*  
*mār, tír dī vāṭ, s. m.* A bow shot :—*tír*  
*hojṭṭṭ, hoṅd, v. n.* To rear :—*tír lagṭṭṭ, v. a.* To shoot an arrow; *met.* to take ill :—*tírmal, tírmār, s. m.* See *Tejbal* in *Tej*.

TÍR ਤਿਰ *s. f. (M.)* A ford, a crossing place of a river or canal; an imperative of *Tirṭ* :—*tír tír karnd, v. n.* To crackle (as grain while being parched.)

ṬÍRÁ ਟੀਰਾ *a.* Squint-eyed.

ṬIRAKNÁ ਟਿਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be displeased, to be split, to be cracked, also see *Tirakṭṭ*.

TIRANJ ਤਿਰੰਜ *s. f.* A piece of cloth;  
*i. q. Tij.*

TIRAR PHIRAR ਤਿਰਰ ਫਿਰਰ } *s. f.*  
TIRAR PHIRAR ਟਿਰਰ ਫਿਰਰ } *Prat-*  
ing, talking nonsense, wasting one's time with words; *c. w. karnd.*

TIRAR̥ PHISS ਟਿਰੜ ਫਿੱਸ *s. f.* Putting off a matter, procrastination.

TIRÁSÍ ਟਿਰਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-three.

TÍRATH ਤੀਰਥ *s. m.* See *Tírth*.

TIRÁUNÁ ਟਿੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To split, to crack, to cause to crack.

TIRBARÁ ਟਿਰਬਰਾ *s. m.* Oil or *ghee* on the surface of water.

TIRBHAULÍ ਟਿਰਭੌਲੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Tirhauḷ*.

TIRCHHÁ ਟਿਰਛਾ *a.* Aslant, crooked, bent:—*tirchhá dekhgá, wekhgá, v. n.* To squint.

TIRH ਟਿੜੁ *s. f.* The root and stalk of a species of grass which creeps along the ground and throws shoots upwards and downwards at intervals.

TIRHATTAR ਟਿਰਹੱਤ੍ਰ *a. (Pot.)* Seventy-three.

TIRÍ ਟਿਰੀ *s. m.* A die.

TIRIBIDH ਟਿਰਿਬਿਧ *a.* Three-fold.

TIRIKKAL ਟਿੜੱਕਲ *a. (Pot.)* See *Tikkhal*.

TIRIKṬÁ ਟਿਰਿਕਟਾ *s. m.* A mixture of pepper, long pepper and dry ginger.

TIRIKṬÍ ਟਿਰਿਕਟੀ *s. m.* Triad, the three qualities, *i. e.*, *sato* the true nature, *tamo* passion, *rajo* darkness.

TIRIPAT ਟਿਰਿਪਤ *s. f.* See *Típat*.

TIRIYÁ ਟਿਰਿਯਾ *a. (Pot.)* Third; *i. q. Týá*.

TIRIPHLÁ ਟਿਰਿਫਲਾ *s. m. (lit. of three fruits)* A medicine composed of *Harar, Baheṛá, Kuld*.

TÍRKÚ ਤੀਰਕੂ *s. m.* The fruit of *Milech*, which see.

TIRMÍ ਟਿਰਮੀ *s. f.* See *Tírḃáḷ*.

TIRNÍ ਟਿਰਨੀ *s. m.* See *Phog, Phok*.

TIR JÁNÁ ਟਿਰਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* See *Tírgá*

TIRKÁUNÁ ਟਿਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause the trousers to slip down.

TIRKDHÁNS ਟਿਰਕਧਾਂਸ *s. f.* The coughing and breaking wind of a horse; malingering.

TIRKHÁN ਟਿਰਖਾਣ *s. m.* A carpenter.

TIRKHÚṬÍ ਟਿਰਖੁੱਟੀ *a.* Triangular.

TIRKUTÁ ਟਿਰਕੁਟਾ *s. m.* See *Tarikṭá*.

TIRLOK ਟਿਰਲੋਕ *s. m.* } The three  
TIRLOKÍ ਟਿਰਲੋਕੀ *s. f.* } worlds, *i. e.*

heaven, earth and hell; the universe:—*tirlokí ke náth, Triloknāth, s. m.* The Lord of the Universe, a name of Shiva.

TIRMARÁ ਟਿਰਮਰਾ *s. m.* Oil on the surface of water; the name of a thorny fruit-bearing tree.

TIRNÁ ਟਿੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be split, to crack with dryness; *met.* to be proud.

TIRNÁ ਟਿਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To fall  
TIRPAINÁ ਟਿਰਪੈਣ } from a height,

to tumble, to slip down, to give up an enterprise, to be overcome, to become discouraged, to lose heart.

TIRNÍ ਟਿਰਨੀ *s. f.* (M). A kind of fee:—*tirní dī kār, s. m.* A yearly fee of one rupee paid by all artisans, but not by shop-keepers, as the name would seem to mean:—*tirní rasūm, s. f.* A poll tax on female buffaloes of half a rupee and on goats and sheep of one anna per head; the *Calligonum Convolvulaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonacea* medicinally used.

TIRPHALÁ ਟਿਰਫਲਾ *s. m.* See *Tiriph-lá*.

TIRPHIR ਟਿਰਫਿਰ *s. m.* Objection, unwilling to do any thing.

TIRTÁLÍ ਟਿਰਤਾਲੀ *a.* (M.) Forty-three; *i. q.* *Tartáll*.

TIRTH ਤੀਰਥ *s. m.* A Hindu pilgrimage, a place of pilgrimage especially to sacred waters; *met. wine* (by *Bām mārgī*):—*tīrath jātrá, s. m.* Pilgrimage:—*tīrath karná, v. n.* To go on pilgrimage.

TIRTHÍ ਤੀਰਥੀ *s. m.* A pilgrim.

TIRWARÁ ਟਿਰਵਰਾ *s. m.* Oil on the surface of water; *i. q.* *Tirbār*.

TIRYÁ ਟਿਰਯਾ *s. m.* A woman:—*tiryá chālitar, s. m.* Pretended affection by women, tricks and pretences.

TIRWÍ ਟਿਰਵੀ *s. f.* The *Ipomœa turpethum*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*, it resembles jalap in action but is very uncertain.

TÍS ਟੀਸ *s. f.* The throbbing of a sore, a sharp shooting pain; *c. w. hōt, paini, mārni, uṭṭhūt; i. q. Chls.*

TIS ਟਿਸ *s. f.* Thirst;—*pron. (obl. of So)* He, she, it, that.

TÍSÍ ਟੀਸੀ *s. f.* The top, the highest point of a tree, the summit of a hill, a peak.

TÍSÍ ਤੀਸੀ *s. f.* Flax, see *Alst.*

TÍSNA ਟੀਸਣਾ *v. n.* To throb.

TISNÁ ਟਿਸਨਾ *s. f.* Thirst, desire;—*s. m.* Temptation; reproach.

TÍSO ਤੀਸੋ *s. m.* A plant (*Carduus nutans*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) found in the Panjab Himalaya. It is greedily eaten by camels when they get a chance. Its flowers are used medicinally as a febrifuge.

TISRÁT ਟਿਸਰਾਤ } *s. m. f.* A third  
TISRÁIT ਟਿਸਰਾਇਤ } person, an umpire; a third time.

TIT ਟਿਤ *pron.* That.

TÍT ਤੀਤ *s. m.* The bud of *Deld, Penjht*, which see.

TÍT ਟੀਟ *a.* Very sour;—*s. m.* A thumb; a testicle; the unripe fruit of the *Kartr*; a speck on the eye; inconsiderate speech.

TÍTÁ ਤੀਤਾ *s. m.* *Cunus fæminæ*.

TITAINÁ ਟਿਟੈਣਾ *s. m.* A firefly.

TITÁLÁ ਟਿਤਾਲਾ *s. m.* (M.) A long rope cracked like a whip to scare birds.

TITÁLHÍÁ ਟਿਤਾਲ਼ੀਆ *s. m.* The year 43 (Hindu).

TITÁLÍ ਟਿਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-three.

TÍTAR ਤੀਤਰ *s. m.* See *Bikhál Tatrí*.

**TITARBITAR ਤਿਤਰਬਿਤਰ** *a.* Dispersed, scattered; *c. w.* *hojádá, hongá, kardéá.*

**TITARÍ ਤਿਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A hen partridge.

**TITH ਤਿਥ** *s. f.* Date, the day of the lunar month.

**TITHUN ਤਿਥੁਣ** *s. f. (K.)* In that place.

**TÍTÍ ਤੀਤੀ** *s. f.* *Pudendum mulieris.*

**TIṬIÁNÁ ਤਿਟਿਆਣਾ** *s. m.* A firefly; *i. q.* *Tidádá.*

**TIṬIÁUNÁ ਤਿਟਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry; *i. q.* *Tidádá.*

**TITRÍ ਤਿਤਰੀ** *s. f.* The *Rhus Semialata*, *R. Buckiamela*. It grows up to 5,000 feet, is not procurable in any quantity, the wood is ornamental.

**TITTAR ਤਿੱਤਰ** *s. m.* A partridge generally; the francolin partridge, *Perdix francolinus*, an onomatopæstic word from the cry of the bird:—*kálá tittar*, *s. m.* The black partridge *Francolinus vulgoris*,:—*tittar haí mittar, baferá ná merá ná terá*. The partridge is a friend, the quail is neither mine nor thine (*i. e.*, shews no attachment.) The francolin is sometimes kept as a pet, but a wide spread belief is that its presence in a house causes impotency.

**TITTARÍ ਤਿੱਤਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Largá*.

**TIUN ਤਿਉਨ** *a. (M.)* Salted, saline; *i. q.* *Saládá.*

**TIÚN ਤਿਉਨ** *s. m.* The jak tree. A large tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) occasionally seen planted in the Panjab Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The fruit is pickled. The timber is yellow coloured and excellent in quality.

**TIUNÁ ਤਿਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Three-fold.

**TIUNH ਤਿਉਂਹ** *a.* Three.

**TFURÍ ਤੀਉੜੀ** *s. f.* A frown; moving the middle finger; in the former sense; *c. w.* *cháyhú, or chayháung* and in the latter; *c. w.* *dehí.*

**TFURÍ ਤੀਉਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Majíth*.

**TIWÁJ ਤਿਵਾਜ** *s. f.* The *Wrightia antidysenterica*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ* reckoned hot, bitter, astringent and anthelmintic.

**TFWÉN ਤੀਵੀਂ** *s. m.* A woman; a wife; *i. q.* *Timíth*.

**TOÁ ਟੋਆ** *s. m.* An excavation; a cavity, a hollow, a pit, an indentation, an abyss; a hole in the ground, a pit dug to receive the masonry of a well, a pond. The auspicious *tiths* are *Nanda, Bhadra, Vejaya, Purna*. In the Multan District a reservoir to receive the salt liquor in the manufacture of nitre:—*márákh kháste pde ná kot khíle, ná kot rowe*. The fool digs holes, no one laughs and no one weeps.—Prov. No one cares what the fool does.

**TOBÁ ਟੋਬਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Taubah*. Repentance, penitence;—*intj*. An exclamation of strong negation; *c. w.* *karmí*;—*s. m. (M)* A kingfisher.

**TOBHÁ ਟੋਭਾ** *s. m.* An unwall'd tank, a pond, a pool; a diver; *i. q.* *Tuhubá.*

**TOBÍ ਟੋਬੀ** *s. f.* Diving; sinking a well or clearing it by diving.

**TOBRÁ ਟੋਬਰਾ** *s. m.* A leather nose bag for horses;—(*M.*) (*lit.* a horse's nose bag): A share of grain taken by the proprietor of land on the pretence of feeding his horse, in addition to his rent.

**TODÁ ਟੋਦਾ** *s. m.* A heap, a collection; (*M.*) two pieces of wood forming the frame of the other two sides of the hole in which the *chakli* works; a female camel is called *todá* till two years old:—*todá táfá, s. m.* False accusation.

TODÁ ਤੋਡਾ *s. m.* } (M.) A young camel  
 TODÍ ਤੋਡੀ *s. f.* } to two years old.

TODDÁ ਟੋਡਾ *s. m.* (M) Strawberry colour.

TODÍ ਟੋਡੀ *s. f.* A mode in music sung in the morning.

TODRÍ ਤੋਦਰੀ *s. m.* The name includes two plants—(1) The wall-flower *Cheiran*—thus *cheiri*, (2) the stock *Cheiranthus annuus*, both of the Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. The seeds are used medicinally as tonic, emmenagogue and aphrodisiac remedies. Five varieties of *Todri* are distinguished according to the colour of the flowers, *sukh* or *lál* (red) and *zard* or *pílá* (yellow) which are seeds of wall-flower, and *chiffá* or *sufaid* (white), *nílá* (blue) and *náfar-mání* (lilac, mauve) which are obtained from the stock plant.

TOFÁ ਤੋਫਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tuhfah*. A curiosity, a rarity, a present;—a. Rare, excellent, curious.

TOH ਤੋਹ *s. m.* Husk, the hull of barley, rice.

TOHÁ ਤੋਹਾ *s. m.* The husk of barley or small bit of cotton; a nit.

TOHAR ਤੋਹਰ *s. m.* See *Har*, *Harwánh*.

TOHÁ TÁHÍ KARNÁ ਟੋਹਾ ਟਾਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To feel about.

TOHNÁ ਟੋਹਣਾ *v. a.* To feel about, to feel, to examine by feeling, to seek for, to find out; *i. q.* *Tuhuná*.

TOHNÍ ਟੋਹਣੀ *s. f.* A small cane; *i. q.* *Tuhuní*.

TOÍ ਟੋਈ *s. f.* Dim. of *Todá*; (M.) a little hole in the ground; a hole in the centre of a stack of *bhúsá* in which grain is stored.

TOI ਤੋਇ *intj.* A sound made in calling dogs.

TOÍ ਤੋਈ *s. f.* A piece of cloth of a different colour sewed on the breasts of a bodice.

TOK ਟੋਕ *s. f.* Hindrance, obstruction, prevention; the influence of an evil shewn by a cut or rent in cloth:—*tok íák*, *s. f.* Hindrance, obstruction.

TOKÁ ਤੋਕਾ *s. m.* A blight on cotton caused by the ravages of a moth which injures young shoots by nipping them off as with a pair of scissors. The larva of the moth *Heliocopsis cupido* may be put to flight by sprinkling wood ashes over the plant. In autumn the plant is liable to the ravages of the larva of a weevil *Deprescaria gossypiella*. This destroys the cotton seed, and its attacks can be satisfactorily checked by scalding the seed before storing; this destroys the larva without impairing the vitality of the seed.

TOKÁ ਟੋਕਾ *s. m.* A chopper for straw, a chaff cutter; a grass-hopper of greyish brown colour, which eats young shoots of all sorts; the name of a bird (*Hoope*)—*toká hání*, *s. f.* The place where straw is chopped:—*toké íákí*, *s. f.* Hindrance, obstruction.

TOKAR ਤੋਕੜ *s. f.* A cow or buffalo that has been giving milk not less than seven or eight months.

TOKHÁKHÍR ਤੋਖਾਖੀਰ *s. f.* The name of a medicine used for sore mouths.

TOKNÁ ਟੋਕਣਾ *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to prevent, to challenge, to interrogate; to look at with an evil eye.

TOKRÁ ਟੋਕਰਾ *s. m.* }  
 TOKRÍ ਟੋਕਰੀ *s. f.* } A basket.

TOL ਤੋਲ *s. m.* Weight; (K.) a big bundle.

TOL ਟੋਲ *s. f.* Feeling, searching, search:—*tolbhál*, *s. m.* Feeling about, looking for, searching.

TOLÁ ਤੋਲਾ *s. m.* A weight equal to twelve *Máshás*.

TOLÁ ਟੋਲਾ } *s. m.* A quarter or  
TOLLÁ ਟੋਲਾ } particular part of a  
town ; a crowd, a tribe, a clan, a family,  
a company, a band, a class.

TOLANÁ ਟੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To feel about,  
TOLNÁ ਟੋਲਣਾ } to search, to seek.

TOLNÁ ਤੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To weigh.  
TOLNÁ ਤੋਲਨਾ }

TOLÍ ਟੋਲੀ } *s. f.* A company, a  
TOLLÍ ਟੋਲੀ } society, a crowd, a  
multitude.

TOM ਤੋਮ } *s. f.* Picking cotton with  
TOMB ਤੋਬ } the fingers ; *c. w. cháfhuí.*

TOMBYÁ ਤੋਮਬਯਾ } *s. m.* Thread,  
TOMBYÁ ਤੋਬਯਾ } made of cotton  
picked with the fingers.

TOMBÚ ਟੋਮਬੂ } *s. m.* A note, a small  
TOMBÚ ਟੋਬੂ } letter, an order, a  
draft :—*tombú karná, v. a.* To give an  
order in writing :—*tombú táruá, v. a.*  
To pay a bill.

TOMRÍ ਤੋਮਰੀ *s. f.* A gourd, the  
*Cucurbita legendaria*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbi-*  
*taceæ*. The seeds are reckoned cooling,  
the leaves purgative, the bitter pulp is  
said to be poisonous. It is used in  
coughs and as an antidote to poisons.

TON ਤੋਂ *prep.* From, by.

TONÁ ਤੋਣਾ *v. a.* To stuff.

TONÁ ਟੋਣਾ *s. m.* Magic, enchantment,  
an incantation ; *i. q. Tūṇá.*

TOND ਤੋਂਦ *s. m.* A pot-belly.

TONDÍ ਤੋਂਦੀ *s. m.* (K.) Spring, i. e., the  
three warm months before the *barsát* or  
rains.

TONG ਤੋਂਗ *s. m.* (M.) A basket made  
of *tíl* with a cover.

TONNÁ ਤੋਂਨਾ *s. m.* Centre, middle,  
midst.

TONS ਤੋਂਨਸ *s. m.* The Silver Fir,  
*Picea Webbiana*.

TOP ਤੋਪ *s. f.* A cannon, a gun ; *met.* a  
very fat, corpulent person ;—*top khárá,*  
*s. m.* A battery, a park of artillery ; (M.)  
the cess *topkhána* was probably meant  
to aid in keeping up the Sikh artillery,  
it amounted to Rs. 2 per cent on each  
*pakká* well.

TOP ਟੋਪ *s. m.* A kind of cap.

TOPÁ ਟੋਪਾ *s. m.* A measure of capacity  
equal in weight to from four seers to  
six seers four *chhitáks*. Four *paropís*  
make a *topá* and four *topás*, one *pái* ; (M.)  
the funnel-shaped mouth of the *nálí*, or  
tube for drill-sowing.

TOPÁ ਤੋਪਾ } *s. m.* (K.) A measure of  
TOPÁ ਟੋਪਾ } grain ; rice seven  
maunds two seers *kachchá*, wheat ten  
maunds *kachchá*.

TOPCHÍ ਤੋਪਚੀ *s. m.* A conductor of  
artillery, a commissary of ordnance.

TOPÍ ਤੋਪੀ *s. f.* An inferior kind of  
pice made of broken cannon, counterfeit  
pice.

TOPPÁ ਤੋੱਪਾ *s. m.* A stitch :—*toppá*  
*bharṇá, láuṇá, v. a.* To stitch.



TOPPÁ ਟੋਪਾ *s. m.* A grain measure containing about two seers, but in some places it differs; a kind of cap.

TOPPI ਟੋਪੀ *s. f.* A cap, a hat; the chilam of a hukká:—*toppi pos, s. m.* One who wears a cap, or hat.—*toppi wálá, s. m.* Mughals and Europeans.

TOR ਟੋੜ *s. m.* A broken spindle; a piece of iron used for net work; breaking; corpulence; headache, the effect of drinking, intoxication, drowsiness; (*M.*) the end.

TOR ਟੋਰ *s. f.* Gait, motion, movement, manner, behaviour; the pulse; a species of sweet charhí. The *Bauhinia racemosa*, see *Mályan*:—*tor, tor dandá, s. m.* See *Súrú, Súri*:—*torbanná, s. m.* See *Marwan, Sumbhálá*.

TOR ਟੋਰ *s. f.* Movement, motion, gait; a reed, a pen:—*kán gas hain, kabakán or haṣṣán dí tor sikhán, áptí wí wanjjáe hain.* The crows had gone to learn the gait of the partridges, and they returned having forgotten even their own.—Prov.

TOR ਟੋੜ *s. m.* The end, the utmost, the beginning;—*ad.* Very exceedingly:—*tor tikkar, ad.* As far as one could, to the very beginning.

TORÁ ਟੋੜਾ *s. m.* The match of a gun; a bag of one thousand rupees; gold or silver cord worn round the head as an ornament; a kind of helmet; deficiency, scarcity, want; a piece of rope; a beam.

TORÁ ਟੋਰਾ *s. m.* A superintendent of a business, a manager; a clever person, one fit to manage, usage; control, official authority.

TORÁ ਟੋਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A bag made of date leaves of *Sar (Saccharum sara)* hung round clusters of dates to protect from birds.

TORAD GOPÁ ਟੋਰਦਗੋਪਾ *s. m.* A product of *Euonymus tingeus*, Nat. Ord. *Aquilariaceæ*, said to be really prepared from the dung of cows fed on “*kesú*,” the flowers of *Butea frondosa*. Used in ophthalmia and to make the *ṭikká* mark on the forehead.

TORÉ ਟੋੜੇ *s. m. pl.* A silver ornament worn by women on the feet;—*conj. (M.)* Although; either:—*toré pawin kishale sikká talab ná chhare.* Although misfortunes happen, the lover does not abandon his object.—Story of *Sassi and Punnún*.

TORÍ ਟੋੜੀ } *ad.* Till, to, up to.  
TORÍN ਟੋੜੀ }

TORÍ ਟੋਰੀ *s. f.* The name of a small gourd eaten as a vegetable, *Luffa acutangula*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*:—*bhindí torí, s. f.* *Abelmoschus esculentus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*, grown by natives and Europeans in the plains throughout the Punjab. The fruit is cooked and eaten as a vegetable:—*gdár torí, s. f.* See *Paṇḍol*:—*ghidá torí, s. f.* *Luffa pentandra*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*) is cultivated throughout the Punjab plains for its fruit which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable:—*kálí torí, s. f.* *Luffa acutangula*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*; *i. q.* *Turai*.

TORKÍ ਟੋਰਕੀ *s. f.* An eruption from heat, a kind of disease; the *Indigofera linifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* common in the plains up to near the Indus;—*a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey.

TORNÁ ਟੋਰਨਾ } *v. a.* To despatch, to  
TORNÁ ਟੋਰਨਾ } dismiss, to cause to depart.

TORNÁ ਟੋੜਣਾ *v. a.* To break, to change, to pluck (fruit).

TORYÁ ਟੋਰਯਾ *s. m.* A sort of mustard seed.

TOS ਟੋਸ *s. m.* See *Gajpápal, Pládar*.

TOSAK ਤੋਸਕ *s. f.* A quilt handsomely marked, a mattress.

TOSEKHÁNÁ ਤੋਸੇਖਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Toshakkhánah*. A storehouse, a ward robe, a place where valuable stores or jewels are kept.

TOSH ਤੋਸ਼ *s. m.* See *Tos*.

TOSSÁ ਤੋਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Toshah*. Provisions, stores; a day's meal carried with the funeral procession amongst Muhammedans and given as alms to the grave-digger, or some poor person. It is supposed to support the deceased on his journey to the other world.

TOT ਤੋਟ } *s. f.* End; a loss, prostration  
TOT ਟੋਟ } of strength, enervation, a  
scarcity, deficiency.

TOTÁ ਤੋਤਾ *s. m.* } A parrot; a wooden  
TOTÍ ਤੋਤੀ *s. f.* } image of a parrot  
on the upper part of a door frame; the  
cock of a matchlock. A pet parrot is  
called *Ganga Rám*, by Hindus and *Míán*  
*Míthú* by Muhammedans.

TOTAR ਟੋਟਰ *s. m.* }  
TOTARÁ ਟੋਟਰਾ *s. f.* } The crown  
TOTARÍ ਟੋਟਰੀ *s. f.* } of the head.

TOTKÁ ਟੋਟਕਾ *s. m.* A kind of fireworks;  
*hocus pocus*; a charm or incantation for  
removing disease; (*Pot.*) an ear orna-  
ment.

TOTLÁ ਤੋਤਲਾ *a.* Stuttering, stammer-  
ing, lisping.

TOTLÁUNÁ ਤੋਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To lisp,  
to stutter.

TOTRÚ ਤੋਤਰੂ *s. m.* A small hole in a  
vessel or a well, a passage for water.

TOTṬÁ ਟੋੱਟਾ *s. m.* Loss, deficiency,  
scarcity, want, enervation, languor; a  
piece of rope; a candle-end; *c. u.*  
*bharnd*.

TOTṬÍ ਟੋੱਟੀ *s. f.* The space between  
the joints of sugarcane, or bamboo.

TOTYÁ ਤੋਤਯਾ *s. m.* Suspicion, false  
accusation, slander.

TUBBAN ਟੁੱਬਣ } *v. n.* To dive; to  
TUBBNÁ ਟੁੱਬਣਾ } raise mud from the  
bottom of a well by diving.

TUBBÍ ਟੁੱਬੀ } *s. f.* A dip, a dive.  
TUBBHÍ ਟੁੱਬੀ }

TUBHÁÍ ਟੁਭਾਈ *s. f.* Deepening the  
pit of a well after water has been reached.

TUCHCHH ਟੁੱਛ *a.* Contemptible,  
despicable, worthless:—*tuchchh muchchh*,  
*a.* Broken or cut in pieces.

TUDH ਤੁਧ *prog.* (*obl. sing.* of *Tú*)  
Thee.

TUFAK ਤੁਫਕ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Hindi *Tufak*. A gun:—*ghar dāng nahī*  
*medī tufuk chā ghin āo*. There is not  
even a stick in the house, and he says,  
take up and bring my gun.—Prov.

**TUFÁN ਤੁਫਾਨ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Táfán*. A storm, a tempest, a dust storm, the Deluge, a false accusation, a boisterous quarrel; an exorbitant demand:—*tufán khard karná*, *v. a.* To calumniate, to slander.

**TUFÁNAN ਤੁਫਾਨਣ** *s. f.* } A boisterous,  
**TUFÁNÍ ਤੁਫਾਨੀ** *s. m.* } quarrelsome person.

**TUFATNARGAS ਤੁਫਤਨਰਗਸ** *s. m.*  
(*M.*) One rupee per yoke of bullocks on wells paying a fixed *jamá*.

**TUH ਤੁਹ** *s. m.* See *Toh*.

**TUHÁ ਤੁਹਾ** *s. m.* The hull of barley, rice; a small bit of cotton; a nit.

**TUHÁDÁ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ** }  
**TUHÁDÍ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ** } *pron.* Your, yours.

**TUHÁÍ ਤੁਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Feeling about, handling, sounding one's views, taking the depth of water; price paid for bringing a burden.

**TUHÁN ਤੁਹਾਂ** } *pron. (obl. pl. of Tán)*  
**TUHÁ ਤੁਹਾ** } You; *i. q.* *Tusán*.

**TUHÁUNÁ ਤੁਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (*Caus. of Tuhuná.*) To cause to be felt or handled, to be sounded.

**TUHMAT ਤੁਹਮਤ** *s. m.* Suspicion, charge, accusation, calumny; *c. w.* *láuní, lagáuní*.

**TUHMATAN ਤੁਹਮਤਣ** *s. f.* } An accu-  
**TUHMATÍ ਤੁਹਮਤੀ** *s. m.* } ser, a calumniator.

**TUHNA ਤੁਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To feel about,  
**TUHUNÁ ਤੁਹੁਣਾ** } to ascertain, to sound one's intentions, to sound the depth of water; to touch.

**TUHUBÁ ਤੁਹੁਬਾ** *s. m.* A pond, a tank; a diver.

**TUHUNÍ ਤੁਹੁਣੀ** *s. f.* A club, a stick, a pole, a staff, a dependence.

**TÚFÍ ਤੂਢੀ** *s. f.* The point of a nail, a spear top.

**TÚJÁNÁ ਤੂਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To cast the young early (used of the lower animals); *i. q.* *Túúd*.

**TUJJUN ਤੁੱਜੁਨ** *s. m.* (*K.*) See *Tijjin*.

**TUK ਤੁਕ** *s. m.* A line of poetry, a verse, a rhyme, a lesson.

**TUK ਟੁਕ** *a.* Little.

**TUKAH ਤੁਕਹ** *s. m.* Irrigation by flow.

**TUKÁÍ ਟੁਕਾਈ** *s. f.* Cutting; the price of cutting.

**TUKAR PARÁKÁ ਟੁਕਰਪਰਾਕਾ** *s. m.*  
(*M., Pot.*) (*lit.* a morsel and buttermilk.) A light meal eaten before the midday meal, especially by ploughmen; *i. g.* *Sháh-weld*.

**TUKÁUNÁ ਟੁਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be cut; to cause to be told.

**TUKAR MACHCHHÍ ਟੁਕਰ ਮੱਛੀ** *s. f.*  
(*M.*) A kind of fish.

**TUKHAM ਤੁਖਮ** } *s. m.* Seed:—*semen*  
**TUKHM ਤੁਖਮ** } *hominis*:—*tukh-*

*malangán, s. m.* See *Tukmalangán*:—*Tukhm balangá, s. m.*, See *Tukmalangán*:—*tukhm balsan, s. m.* The *Balsamudendron Gileadense*, Nat. Ord. *Meliaceae*, considered a panacea:—*tukhm ahalyan, s. m.* The seeds of a variety of *Rhus*:—*tukhm gáwah jamij, s. m.* The seeds of *Berberis lycium* (*B. Asiatica* or *aristata*) used medicinally in a variety of diseases of skin, eye and ear. The alkaloid Berberine, which is bright, red and very bitter, is prepared from the plant. *Rasaunt* is an extract rich in Berberine, it is a valuable tonic and antepertodic:—*tukhm jardalú, s. m.* The stones of

*Prunus Armeniaca*, Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*, used in a variety of diseases:—*tukhm kaddú*, *s. m.* See *Kaddú*:—*tukhm kanan-chá*, *s. m.* A product of *Salvia Moorcroftiana*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*:—*tukhm kasús*, *s. m.* (1) The seeds of *Hyoscyamus nigra*, see *Khurá-áni ajwaín*; (2) the *Polynisia viscosa*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceae*. It is a counter irritant and besicant, carminative, and the root is said to be anthelmintic; the juice is used in deafness:—*tukhm kharbújá*, *s. m.* See *Kharbújá*:—*tukhm khatmí*, *s. m.* The seeds of *Althea rosea* used medicinally:—*tukhm khirán*, *s. m.* See *Khírá*:—*tukhm khurmá*, *s. m.* The kernel of *Phoenix dactylifera*, a warm remedy used in coughs and asthma:—*tukhm rehán*, *s. m.* See *Rehán*:—*tukhm turb*, *s. m.*, The seeds of radish, see *Múli*:—*tukhm tarbúj*, *s. m.*, See *Tarbúj* and *Hadwáná*:—*tukhm wasmá*, *s. m.*, The seeds of *Indigofera tinctoria*, the Indigo.

TUKHĀR तुखार *s. f.* Cold.

TUKHNÁ तुखना *s. m.* A button.

TUKK टुक *s. m.* A piece, a bit of bread; a web in the eye; a cut; *c. w.* *pai jáná*.

TUKKÁ तुक्का *s. m.* A corn-cob; a light arrow blunt at the end.

TUKKÁ टुक्का *s. m.* (M.) A cut; flow-irrigation from a canal, so called because the canal bank is cut to let the water flow.

TUKKAN टुक्कन *v. a.* (M.) To cut.

TUKKAR टुक्कर *s. m.* A thick piece of bread.

TUKKHNÁ तुक्खना *s. m.* } A bit of a  
TUKKHNI तुक्खनी *s. f.* } stalk of  
grass or straw.

TUKKNÁ टुक्कना *v. a.* To cut.

TUKKUL तुक्कुल *s. f.* A kind of paper kite. There are various forms of kites.

The square kind is a *guddá*, or if large a *guddá*; the *tukkul* is the variety which is beaked. If the *tukkul* is constricted at the bottom it becomes a *kup*. Kites are flown with string prepared with a mixture of fine glass and paste, and the height of the art is to entangle the string with that of another kite and cut it (*penchá laráná*.) It is not only a favourite pastime, but further is not unoften a means whereby a good deal of gambling is done. It and pigeon flying correspond to the horse racing of the West in this particular.

TUKKUR टुक्कुर *s. f.* See *Tukkar*.

TUKLÁ तुक्ला *s. m.* The fruit of the *Kikkar* tree.

TUKLÍ तुक्ली *s. f.* A small *tukkul*.

TUKLÁMÁR तुक्लामार } *s. m.* (M.)

TUKMÁR तुक्मार } A disease

of crops. It occurs to *Jí dr* at the end of *Assú*, and beginning of *Kattak*. It is attributed to excessive rain and the east wind. An insect eats the stalk at the junction with the ear and thus destroys it. Cattle eat the earless stalks which are called *Takke*, *Tuklá* or *Tiklá*.

TUKMALANGÁN तुक्मलंगां *s. f.*

*Lallemantia Royleanum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* common wild in many places in the Salt Range. Its seeds are used medicinally, being considered cooling and sedative. It is a cold remedy similar in action to mint, and is chiefly used in palpitation of the heart.

TUKMÁN तुक्मान *s. m.* (M.) A pendant ornament for the ear, consisting of a thick cord of silk hung from the lobe with a small ball of gold or silver attached at the end:—*nán malúk zádí, te tukmes múnj de*. She calls herself a lady! why, she wears pendants of grass!—Prov.

TUKRÁ टुक्का *s. m.* A piece of anything, a bit of bread.

TUKRAK टुक्कर *s. m.* (M.) lit. A little piece.

**TUKRÍ** **ਟੁਕੜੀ** *s. f.* A small piece, a portion, a division; a flock of pigeons, a flock, a crowd; a festival which falls fifteen days after *Diwálí*:—*tukrí dá melá*, *s. m.* A fair held on *Tukrí* days.

**TUKWÁÍ** **ਟੁਕਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The price of cutting; cutting.

**TUKWÁUNÁ** **ਟੁਕਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be cut, or cut to pieces.

**TÚL** **ਟੂਲ** *s. m.* Drowsiness, nodding, dosing (caused by the use of opium); *c. w. ਡੁਲਦਾ*.

**TÚL** **ਟੂਲ** *s. f.* A small tree (*Morus parvifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) which occurs wild in the plains of the eastern Panjab. Its fruit does not appear to be valued. Its leaves are prized as cattle fodder;—*s. f. (M.)* The under-bedding of a nuptial couch. The father of the bride gives the bedding, consisting of *wihánán*, a bolster; *Túl*, under-bedding; *sawwár*, upper bedding:—*bhaṭh Khairán dí tál wiháner, mainkún bhándí Ránjho dí loi*. Cursed be the nuptial bolsters and the bedding of the *Khairás*! It is *Ránjhá's* blanket that pleases me.—Story of *Hír* and *Ránjhá*. The relations of *Hír* wished her to marry *Iláwal*, of the *Khairá* tribe, but she fell in love with *Ránjhá* a *Jaṭ*.

**TUL** **ਟੂਲ** *s. f.* Strength, power, support.

**TULÁ** **ਟੂਲਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of crops.

**TULÁHÍ** **ਟੂਲਾਹੀ** } *s. f.* A quilted.

**TULÁÍ** **ਟੂਲਾਈ** } mattress under bedding of whatever sort.

**TULÁÍ** **ਟੂਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Weighing; wages for weighing.

**TULAH** **ਟੂਲਹ** *s. f. (K.)* Testing or settlement of account of any kind.

**TULANÁ** **ਟੂਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To be drowsy, to nod, to dose.

**TULÁUNÁ** **ਟੂਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be weighed.

**TULANCH** **ਤੁਲੰਚ** *s. m.* See *Pagúnaí*.

**TULENNÍ PHÚL** **ਤੁਲੇਂਨੀ ਫੂਲ** *s. m.* See *Phillá*.

**TULHÁ** **ਤੁਲਾ** *s. m.* A buoy on which lamps are floated by Hindus in the month of *Kátak*, a buoy for floating one's self across a stream.

**TÚLBÁ** **ਤੂਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The tamarisk tree (*Tamarix orientales*).

**TULHARÁ** **ਤੁਲਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A little buoy.

**TULI** **ਤੁਲਿ** *s. m. (K.)* Grass stalk.

**TÚLÍKÚKÁR** **ਤੂਲੀਕੂਕਾਰ** *s. m.* The *Gardenia tetras pernia*, a mere shrub of no great value (*Hazara*):

**TÚLKLÚ** **ਤੂਲਕਲੂ** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* See *Tút*.

**TULL** **ਤੁੱਲ** *a.* Equal, like:—*tull báṭá*, *s. m.* An equal circle.

**TULNÁ** **ਤੁਲਨਾ** *v. n.* To be weighed.

**TULSÍ** **ਤੁਲਸੀ** *s. f.* The holy Basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*. It is one of the holy plants of the Hindus, is said to have been produced from the hair of the goddess *Tulsí*; it is worshipped generally, but is held in special veneration by the followers of Vishnu. Its leaves are used in worship, and it is usually kept in Hindu houses. Medicinally it is deemed a hot pungent remedy, and is used in a variety of diseases. The leaves are aromatic, and Hindus very generally chew one after meals. The seeds are mucilaginous and are used in gonorrhœa.

**TÚLÍKÚL** **ਤੂਲੀਕੂਲ** *s. m.* See *Tút*.

**TULWÁÍ** **ਤੁਲਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Weighing; wages for weighing.

**TULWÁUNÁ** **ਤੁਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *a.* To cause to be weighed.

**TUMAN** **ਤੁਮਨ** } *s. f. (M.)* A tribe.  
**TÚMAN** **ਤੂਮਨ** }

TUMÁDÁR ਤੁਮਾਦਾਰ } *s. m. (M.)*  
 TUMANDÁR ਤੁਮਨਦਾਰ } The chief  
 of a tribe.

TÚMÁR ਤੁਮਾਰ *s. m. See Tumbár.*

TÚMB ਟੂੰਬ *s. f. A small piece of metal, jewel; a piece of flesh (as heart, liver, head and foot):—túmb tálí, túmb tálí, s. f. Pieces of clothes.*

TÚMBÁ ਟੂੰਬਾ *s. m. A small bit of cotton; a disease of cows; a hollowed gourd (Lagenaria vulgaris, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ) used by fakirs as a drinking vessel;—s. m. The Bottle Gourd, a large gourd (Lagenaria vulgaris, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ) cultivated throughout the Panjab plains. Its seeds are used medicinally, being given in headache. The hard outer covering is used for containing fluids after the removal of the pulp and seeds. Symptoms of poisoning have followed the use of beer which had stood in one of these flasks. The bitter pulp induces symptoms like those of cholera.*

TUMBÁÍ ਟੂੰਬਾਈ } *s. f. Picking*  
 TUMBÁÍ ਤੁਮਬਾਈ } cotton with the  
 fingers; wages for picking cotton.

TUMBÁÍ ਟੂੰਬਾਈ *s. f. Touching, shaking, rousing.*

TUMBÁLÁ ਤੁਮਬਾਲਾ *s. m. A piece of cotton or flesh.*

TUMBÁR ਤੁਮਬਾਰ *s. m. A long story:—tumbár bannhūd, v. a. To make a long story.*

TÚMBAR ਤੁਮਬੜ *s. m. A hollow gourd; the face, the head.*

TÚMBARÍ ਤੁਮਬੜੀ *s. m. A small gourd, a cupping glass.*

TUMBÁUNÁ ਤੁਮਬਾਉਣਾ } *v. a. To*  
 TUMBÁUNÁ ਟੂੰਬਾਉਣਾ } cause cotton to be picked.

TUMBÁUNÁ ਟੂੰਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a. To cause to be roused, excited, touched.*

TÚMBÍ ਤੁਮਬੀ } *s. f. A small gourd*  
 TÚMBÍ ਟੂੰਬੀ } used by fakirs as  
 a drinking vessel; also see *Shingári.*

TUMBÑÁ ਟੁਮਬਣਾ } *v. a. To touch,*  
 TUMBÑÁ ਟੂੰਬਣਾ } to shake, to  
 rouse, to excite, to prompt.

TUMBÑÁ ਟੂੰਬਣਾ } *v. a. To pick*  
 TUMBÑÁ ਤੁਮਬਣਾ } cotton with the  
 fingers.

TUMBṬÁÍ ਟੂੰਬਟਾਈ } *s. f. A*  
 TUMBṬÁÍ ਟੂੰਬਟਾਕੀ } small piece  
 TUMBṬALLÍ ਟੂੰਬਟੱਲੀ } of cloth.

TUMBÁTAR ਤੁਮਬਾਤੜ *a. Like you.*

TUMMÁ ਤੁੱਮਾ *s. m. See Rájal.*

TUMMÁ ਤੁੱਮਾ } *s. m. The Colocynth*  
 TUMMÁN ਤੁੱਮਾਂ } (*Citrullus coly-*

*cynthis, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ) which grows abundantly in most of the arid sandy tracts of the Panjab. Its fruit is extensively used as a purgative for horses. The pulp used medicinally for human beings by preference when fresh in warm water, or when dried with ajwain, and it is reckoned especially valuable in cholera—which smacks of homœopathy. The seeds are used medicinally. The fresh root is used as a tooth brush, and dried and powdered is given as a purgative:—tukhm tummán, s. m. The seeds of Tummad.*

TÚMTARÁK ਤੁਮਤੜਾਕ } *s. m. Mag-*  
 TÚMTARÁKH ਤੁਮਤੜਾਖ } nificence,  
 splendour, grandeur.

**TUN** तुण्ड *s. f.* The name of a fine

timber tree (*Cedrela toona*, Nat. Ord. *Cedrelaceæ*). The bark is very astringent, given in diarrhoea and dysentery. The seeds are sometimes used as a tonic in fevers, also as ecbolics and emmenagogue. From the flowers a fleeting yellow dye is obtained. The seeds are used to dye red. The wood is hard and durable, reddish, and is the best furniture wood in Northern India:—*tun dógá*, *s. m.* The seed of *Tun*.

**TÚN** तुँ *s. f.* The sound of a borborygm.

**TÚN** तुँ *prop.* Thou;—*s. m.* Tin.

**TÚNÁ** तुना *v. n.* To cast young (used of the lower animals.)

**TÚNÁ** तुना *s. m.* Magic, enchantment, a charm.

**TUNAKNÁ** तुनकना *v. a.* To eat grain by throwing one grain at a time into the mouth.

**TUNAK TUNAK KARNÁ** तुनक तुनक

*वरना* *v. a.* To make a sound as by ringing a small bell.

**TUNÁNÁ MADHÁNÁ** तुनाना मधाना *s. m.* A tree (*Rhamnus purpureus*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnæ*) common up to near the Indus. In Hazara the fruit is used as a purgative.

**TUND** तुँद *a.* Sharp, keen, pierce, strong; pure, good;—*tund majój*, *a.* Hot-tempered.

**TUNÁNÁ JANÁNÍ** तुनाना जनानी *s. f.* See *Nágdaug*.

**TUND** तुँड *s. m.* A handless arm, a withered hand; the bare trunk of a tree.

**TUNDÁ** तुँडा *a., s. m.* Wanting a hand, a shrivelled or paralysed hand; one who is without hand or arm, or has either broken:—*tundíán kassnián*, *v. a.* To tie the hands behind the back:—*má tundí*, *piu kánán*, *puttar motí dā dógá*. The mother maimed, the father blind of an eye; do you expect the son to be a pearl?—Prov.

**TUNDHÁÍ** तुँहायी *s. f.* Sewing, patching; the price of sewing or patching.

**TUNDHÁUNÁ** तुँहाउना *v. a.* To cause to be sewed, or patched.

**TÚNDHE** तुँये *s. f.* See *Tunáná Madháná*, and *Nágdaug*.

**TUNDHNÁ** तुँहना *v. a.* To sew, to patch.

**TUNDÍ** तुँदी *s. f.* Swiftmess, fierceness; (*M.*) a variety of *Juár*.

**TÚNG** तुँग *s. m.* See *Túnglá*; *Tantarik*.

The *Rhus parviflora*; the wood is small but excellent for turnery work.

**TUNG** तुँग *s. f.* A vessel with a large narrow neck, a spirit jug; the summit of a hill.

**TUNGAL** तुँगल } *s. m.* An ornament worn by  
**TUNGUL** तुँगल } young males.

**TUNGGNÁ** तुँगना *v. a.* To stuff anything under the waistband; to tuck up.

**TÚNÍ** तुनी *s. m.* See *chiffí sirính* in *Sirính*.

TÚNGÚ ਤੁੰਗੁ *s. m.* See *Sumák*.

TUNKÁ ਤੁਣਕਾ } *s. m.* A bit of grass  
TUNKHÁ ਤੁਣਖਾ } or shred of straw.

TUNKÍ ਤੁਣਕੀ *s. f.* A very thin *chapátí* or large wafer made with butter.

TUNNÍ ਤੁੱਨੀ *s. f.* The navel; *i. q.* *Dhunní*.

TUNNŃÁ ਤੁੱਨਣਾ } *v. a.* To stuff.  
TUNŃÁ ਤੁਨਣਾ }

TÚN TÁN KARNÁ ਤੁੰਤਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.*  
To speak rudely.

TUN TUN KARNÁ ਟੁਣਟੁਣ ਕਰਨਾ }  
TUNTUNÁUNÁ ਟੁਣਟੁਣਾਉਣਾ }  
*v. n.* To sound a musical instrument gently.

TUNTUNÍ ਤੁਣਤੁਣੀ *s. f.* A musical instrument.

TUNYÁN ਟੁਣਯਾਂ *s. m.* A kind of parrot; a blunt, slow, obtuse and stupid man; a weak minded man.

TUPKÁ ਤੁਪਕਾ *s. m.* A drop of any liquid.

TUPP ਤੁੱਪ *s. m.* Sewing together, patching, stitching; a drop of any liquid.

TUPPAK ਤੁੱਪਕ } *s. f.* A gun, a can-  
TUPPUK ਤੁੱਪੁਕ } non.

TUPPNÁ ਤੁੱਪਣਾ *v. a.* To sew, to stitch, to join.

TUPPNÍ ਤੁੱਪਣੀ *s. f.* A needle.

TUR ਤੁਰ *s. m.* The beam of a loom around which the cloth is wound; an imperative of *v. n.* *Turúđ*.

TURÁ ਤੁਰਾ *s. m.* A strumpet; (*M.*) one end of a turban allowed to hang down the back:—*bure te burá kurd, ná dánd dí gombať ná jatt dá turá*. A drought is evil upon evil; then the bullocks have no humps and the farmer has no tail to his turban.—Prov.

TURÁÍ ਤੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* Gathering fruit; wages for the same.

TURÁÍ ਤੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* The same as *Torí*; (*M.*) a mare:—*kálí turái, s. f.* See *Torí*:—*ghíá turái, rám turái, s. f.* See *Bhíndí torí* in *Torí*.

TURAKNÁ ਤੁਰਕਣਾ *v. a.* To pour hot *ghee* on vegetables, meat, to season; to break off a bargain.

TURAM ਤੁਰਮ *s. m.* A trumpet.

TURAMCHÍ ਤੁਰਮਚੀ *s. m.* A trumpeter.

TURAN ਟੁਰਨ *v. n.* (*M.*) To go, to start, to set off; to die:—*tur ná sage áp te lánat gođidn kún*. He cannot move about himself, and he blames his knees.—Prov.

TURAN ਤੁਰਨ *s. f.* (*M.*) *Judr* stalk; of which the leaves are green and silky.

TURÁNÍ ਤੁਰਾਨੀ *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of *Tehrán*.



**TURANJBÍN ਤੁਰੰਜਬੀਣ** *s. m.* A kind of medicine; manna, the product of *Alhagi maurorum*.

**TURANT ਤੁਰੰਤ** *ad.* Instantly, immediately.

**TURĀT ਤੁਰਾਤ** *s. f.* The law of Moses; the Pentateuch.

**TURĀUNĀ ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to depart, to cause to go.

**TURĀUNĀ ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (Caus. of *Turād*.) To impel, to set agoing, to make to go or pass, to forward, to send, to despatch, to make go.

**TURĀUNĀ ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause fruit to be broken or plucked.

**TURBAD ਤੁਰਬਦ** *s. f.* The *Ipomœa turpethum*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. It contains a principle resembling that of Jalap, but is uncertain in its action as a purgative.

**TURET ਤੁਰੇਤ** *s. f.* See *Surât*.

**TURFĀNĪ ਤੁਰਫਾਨੀ** *s. f.* A second rate variety of shawlwool.

**TURHĪ ਤੁਰਹੀ** *s. f.* A trumpet.

**TURĪ ਤੁਰੀ** *s. f.* The chaff of wheat; dry crushed or broken or chopped straw of wheat or barley.

**TURĪ ਤੁਰੀ** *s. f.* (M.) See *Torī*.

**TURK ਤੁਰਕ** *s. m.* A Turk, a Musalman.

**TURKĀ ਤੁਰਕਾ** *s. m.* Hot ghee and condiments for seasoning food; the sound caused by throwing anything moist into boiling fat; *c. w. lāunā*.

**TURKAN ਤੁਰਕਣ** *s. f.* A Turkish mare.

**TURKĪ ਤੁਰਕੀ** *s. m.* A Turkish horse: —*turkī puṇā*, *s. m.* Turkish, the qualities (evil) of a Turk; the properties of a Turkish horse.

**TURKĪ ਤੁਰਕਣੀ** *s. f.* A female Turk, a female Muhammadan.

**TURKĀNĀ ਤੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To break wind.

**TURMATĪ ਤੁਰਮਤੀ** *s. f.* The name of a kind of hawk.

**TURMAR TURMAR DEKHNĀ ਤੁਰਮਰ**

**TURMAR TURMAR WEKHNĀ ਤੁਰਮਰ**

**ਤੁਰਮਰ ਦੇਖਣਾ** } *v. n.* To gaze silent  
**ਤੁਰਮਰ ਵੇਖਣਾ** } with amazement.

**TURMUJ ਤੁਰਮੁਜ** *s. m.* The *Lupinus albus*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*; said to be imported from Egypt, and to be useful as a carminative and in leprosy.

**TURNĀ ਤੁਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To go, to depart, to set out, to walk: —*turād phirād*, *v. n.* To go about, to walk about.

**TURNĀ ਤੁਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To walk, to depart, to start, to go, to move, to proceed, to go off, to pass current (as coin); to sail, to work, to succeed, to avail.

**TURPĀĪ ਤੁਰਪਾਈ** *s. f.* Sewing; wages for sewing.

**TURPĀUNĀ ਤੁਰਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to sew.

**TURPHARĀUNĀ ਤੁਰਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To recover health, to be restored, to grow fat.

**TURPNĀ ਤੁਰਪਣਾ** *v. a.* To sew, to stitch.

**TURRĀ ਤੁਰਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn in the turban; a ringlet, a curl; a gulp, a draught.

TURSÁÍ ਤੁਰਸਾਈ }  
TURSÁWÁ ਤੁਰਸਾਵਾ } *s. f.* Acidity.

TURT ਤੁਰਤ *ad.* Immediately, instantly, quickly :—*turt phurt*, *ad.* The same as *Turt*.

TURTURÁ ਤੁਰਤੁਰਾ *a.* Nimble, active, flippant.

TURWÁÍ ਤੁੜਵਾਈ *s. f.* Gathering fruit; wages for the same.

TURWÁÍ ਤੁਰਵੈਈਆ } *s. m.* One

TURWAIYÁ ਤੁਰਵੈਯਾ } that breaks

TURWAYYÁ ਤੁਰਵੱਯਾ } or plucks, a gatherer of fruit.

TURWÁUNÁ ਤੁੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause fruit to be broken or plucked.

TURYÁAWASTHÁ ਤੁਰਯਾਅਵਸਥਾ *s. m.* The state of abstraction from external things and absorption in the contemplation of Supreme Being.

TÚS ਤੁਸ *s. f.* The first quality of shawl wool called *shdb tush* or *asb tús*; this is destroyed by white ants :—*tús khudrang*, *s. f.* Gray *tús*, or second quality.

TÚS ਤੁਸ *s. f.* A pungent, disagreeable smell as of mustard oil; *c. w. áugé, mární*:—*túsán nikal jánán*, *v. n.* To be annoyed by a disagreeable, pungent smell or taste.

TÚSÁ ਤੁਸਾ *s. m.* A bud of *Madár* or wild cotton.

TUSÁ ਤੁਸਾ } *pron.* (*obl. pl. of Tús*)  
TUSÁN ਤੁਸਾਂ } You.

TÚSH ਤੁਸ਼ *s. f.* See *Tús*.

TÚSHÍ ਤੁਸ਼ੀ *s. f.* A dark brown gray colour.

TÚSÍ ਤੁਸੀ *s. f.* A small bud of wild cotton.

TUSÍN ਤੁਸੀਂ *pron.* (*nom. and instr. pl. of Tús*.) You.

TUSSNÁ ਤੁੱਸਣਾ *v. n.* To break out as small pox.

TÚT ਤੁਤ *s. m.* The mulberry tree; its fruit. In the Panjab there are two colours of mulberries red and white. There are two varieties of each colour. One is small oval, mawkish sweet and a miserable fruit. The other called *Shaktít* is very long narrow looking like a caterpillar, greenish yellow or reddish black. It is exceedingly sweet and a great improvement on the smaller kind, but is flavourless. This *Shaktít* must be distinguished from the real *Shaktít*, the "royal mulberry" of Kashmir, which is fine large subacid well-flavoured like the English fruit.

The Panjab fruit is the product of various species of *Morus*, *Nat. Ord. Moraceæ*. Thus we have *Morus Indica*, *M. Alba*, *M. laevigata*, *M. Sinensis*, *Chindá tát*, is imported from China, and forms the best food for silk worms. *M. nigra* is used medicinally as a refrigerant in inflammatory diseases and fevers, dyspepsia, melancholia. The bark is considered purgative and anthelmintic. The wood of all old mulberry trees is highly esteemed for furniture. It is a good lasting timber, but apt to bend and warp. It is largely used in boat and carriage building.

TÚT TÚT *s. f.* A fraction; a fracture; a breakage; *i. q. Tuff*.

TÚTÍ ਤੁਤੀ *s. f.* A paraquet, a parrot the fruit of a small mulberry tree.

TÚTÍ ਤੁਟੀ *s. f.* The spout of a tea pot, or any thing of that sort; the mouth piece of a *hukká*; a fibrous thread obtained from a parasite of the *ber* used for wrapping gunstocks, either for strength or ornament.

TUTLÁ ਤੁਤਲਾ *a.* Stammering, stuttering, speaking imperfectly as a child.

TUTLÁUNÁ ਤੁਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stammer, to lisp, to speak indistinctly.

TÚTRÁ ਤੁਤਰਾ *s. m.* } A small mulberry

TÚTRĪ ਤੁਤਰੀ *s. f.* } tree. The *morus parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*; grows in the hills 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The leaves form a valuable fodder.

TUTṬ ṭṭ *s. f.* A fracture, breaking, breach; a misunderstanding or coolness between friends; harm, loss; deficiency; an omitted passage inserted in the margin.

TUTṬHÁ ਤੁੱਠਾ *a.* Pleased.

TUTṬHMUTṬH ਤੁੱਥ ਥਮੁ *a.* Ugly, ill-shaped.

TUTṬHNÁ ਤੁੱਠਣਾ } *v. a.* To be  
TUTṬHNÁ ਟੁੱਠਣਾ } pleased, to be gratified, to be kind.

TUTṬIN ਟੁੱਟਿਨ *s. f.* (M.) A dove (female).

TUTṬNÁ ਟੁੱਟਣਾ *v. n.* To break, to be broken, to fail, to burst, to burst forth or rush upon one:—*ṭṭṭh paṇḍ*, *v. n.* To fall down, to be broken, to fall upon, to rush in, to break in upon, to pour upon (an enemy):—*ṭṭṭh paṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be reduced to poverty; to occur (deficiency):—*ṭṭṭh rahṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be distressed, to be weary, to be reduced to poverty, to pine away; to be separated.

## U.—(ੳ)

UÁ ਉਆ *s. m.* See *Ujan*:—*úááá*, *s. f.* Eluding by stratagem.

UBÁ ਉਬਾ *s. m.* (M.) Excessive heat and perspiration on account of deficiency of the air; alluvial silt.

UBÁHAL ਉਬਾਹਲ *s. f.* (M.) Haste, hurry.

UBÁKĪ ਉਬਾਕੀ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w.* *duṇí*.

UBAKNÁ ਉਬਕਣਾ *v. n.* To vomit.

UBÁL ਉਬਾਲ } *s. f.* Boiling; excite-  
UBÁLÁ ਉਬਾਲਾ } ment of the passions:  
—*ubál duṇḍ*, *v. n.* To boil, to begin to boil:—*ubál uṭṭhḇḇ*, *v. n.* To be excited or inflamed (the passions).

UBALÁÍ ਉਬਲਾਈ *s. f.* Hire of boiling.

UBÁLANÁ ਉਬਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To boil.  
UBÁLNÁ ਉਬਾਲਨਾ }

UBALÁUNÁ ਉਬਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be boiled; caus. of *Ubálanḍ*.

UBÁLHÁ ਉਬਾਲੁਹਾ *a.* (M.) Quick, hasty:—*ghar kafan nahṇ*, *maran kṇ ubálhe*. No grave clothes in the house and he in such a hurry to die!—Prov.

UBÁLMÁN ਉਬਾਲਮਾਂ } *a.* Boiled.  
UBÁLWÁN ਉਬਾਲਵਾਂ } (used generally in the *pl.* as *ubálawen chaul*, boiled rice).

UBÁLÚ ਉਬਾਲੂ *a.* Fit to be boiled; on the point of boiling.

UBARNÁ ਉਬਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be sound.

UBÁSĪ ਉਬਾਸੀ *s. f.* Yawning; *c. w.* *duṇḇ*, *laṇḇ*.

UBBALMÁ ਉੱਬਲਮਾਂ } *a.* Boiled  
UBBALMÁN ਉੱਬਲਮਾਂ } (used generally in the  
UBBALWÁN ਉੱਬਲਵਾਂ } ally in the plural, as *ubbalwen chaul*, boiled rice).

UBBALNÁ ਉੱਬਲਣਾ *v. n.* To boil, to be boiled; *met.* to be enraged.

UBBALWÁÍ ਉੱਬਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Hire of boiling.

UBBALWÁUNÁ ਉੱਬਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be boiled.

UBBARIÁUNÁ ਉੱਬਰਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To swell, to rise.

UBBHARNÁ ਉੱਭਰਣਾ *v. n.* To swell, to rise up; to spring up, to jump, to leap.

UBBHE SÁH LAINE ਉੱਭੇ ਸਾਹ ਲੈਣੇ *v. n.* To sob.

ÚBH ਉੱਭ *ad.* Upwards.

UBHÁ ਉੱਭਾ *s. m. (M.)* The North.

UBHÁN ਉੱਭਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A tree (*Populus Euphratica*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*). It grows spontaneously on the banks of the Indus, the lower Chenab, and the Sutlej after its junction with the Chenab. The wood is light, and consequently used for making beds, door-frames, *bair*, wheels of wells, and for the timber of thatched roofs.

UBHÁR ਉੱਭਾਰ *s. m.* Rising, swelling:—*sijh ubbár, s. m. (M.)* Sunrise; the east.

UBHARAN ਉੱਭਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To rise; to swell. *Present participle*; *ubhardá*; *Future*: *ubharsán*; *Past participle*: *ubhariá*:—*ubhariá chāḍar, nāl ubharin tārē; thīsan ráhī fajar dōst pāḍrē*. The moon has risen, with it the stars are rising; my dear friends will start in the morning on their journey.—Song.

UBHÁRNÁ ਉੱਭਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To raise, to cause to rise or spring up; to excite.

UBHECHAR ਉੱਭੇਚੜ } *a. (M.)* Of or  
UBHOCHAR ਉੱਭੋਚੜ } belonging to the mouth.

UBHKÍ ਉੱਭਕੀ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w. dūḡí*.

UBHRÁÚ ਉੱਭਰਾਉ *a.* Having a tendency to swell or rise.

UBHRÁU ਉੱਭਰਾਉ *s. f.* A swelling, a rising.

UBHRÁUNÁ ਉੱਭਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to swell or rise.

UBKÁÍ ਉੱਥਕਾਈ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w. dūḡí*.

UBKÁUNÁ ਉੱਥਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make or cause to vomit.

UBKÍ ਉੱਥਕੀ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w. dūḡí*.

UBSÁṬ ਉੱਥਸਾਟ *s. m.* Putrefaction, a bad smell, the arising of a bad smell.

UBSÁUNÁ ਉੱਥਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to putrefy, to cause to smell badly.

UBSJÁNÁ ਉੱਥਸਜਾਣਾ } *v. a.* To have  
UBSNÁ ਉੱਥਸਣਾ } a bad smell, to putrefy, to rot, to spoil, to ferment.

ÚBÚSHÁ ਉੱਬੁਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*) common in parts of the plains of the western Panjab.

ÚCH ਉੱਚ *a.* High in caste or rank:—*úch nich, a.* High and low of all ranks:—*s. f.* Highness and lowness, ascent and descent; ups and downs of life; profit and loss; the advantages and disadvantages of any business.

UCHÁHAT ਉੱਚਾਹਟ *s. f.* Height, steepness; loudness.

UCHAKKÁ ਉੱਚੱਕਾ *s. m.* } A pick-  
UCHAKKÍ ਉੱਚੱਕੀ *s. f.* } pocket, a thief; a bad character, also see *Luchchí*.

UCHAKKBIDDIA ਉਚੱਕਬਿੱਦਿਆ *s. f.*  
Adeptness in picking pockets.

UCHAKKPUNÁ ਉਚੱਕਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* The  
business of a pick-pocket.

UCHÁLÁ ਉਚਾਲਾ *s. m.* Instigation:—  
*uchálá deṃḍá, v. a.* To instigate.

UCHÁLNÁ ਉਚਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To ex-  
UCHÁLNÁ ਉਚਾਲਨਾ } cite, to insti-  
gate.

UCHÁN ਉਚਾਣ *s. m.* Height, a high  
place, an elevation.

UCHÁPAT ਉਚਾਪਤ *s. f.* Drawing  
money from a banker, getting goods  
from a shop-keeper; the debit side of  
an account-opposed to *ágat*, the credit side  
of an account:—*ágat tholí, te uchápat*  
*baháṃ.* Little incomings and great out-  
goings.

UCHÁR ਉਚਾਰ *s. m.* Utterance, speak-  
ing, pronunciation; explanation; *c. w.*  
*karná.*

UCHARNÁ ਉਚਰਨਾ *v. a.* To speak,  
to utter.

UCHÁT ਉਚਾਟ *s. f.* The act of scolding  
or vexing.

UCHÁTṆÁ ਉਚਾਟਣਾ *v. a.* To scold,  
to vex.

UCHATṚÁ ਉਚਟੜਾ *s. m.* A disciple,  
a learner.

UCHÁU ਉਚਾਉ *s. m.* See *Uchdi*.

UCHÁWÁN ਉਚਾਵਾਂ *s. m.* A movable  
fire place:—*ucháwāṇ chullhá, s. m.* The  
same as *Ucháwāṇ.*

UCHCH ਉੱਚ *s. f.* See *Uch*:—*uchch*  
*dá píṛ, s. m.* A class of Sayads.

UCHCHÁ ਉੱਚਾ *s. m.* } *a.* High, lofty,  
UCHCHÍ ਉੱਚੀ *s. f.* } tall, steep; loud;  
—*s. m.* Tweezers, used by barbers and  
shepherds and the like for extracting  
thorns from the feet;—*ad.* High, high  
up, (a top):—*uchchá hatth rahiṇḍá, v. n.*  
To have the upper hand; to be superior  
to or over any one or any thing; to ex-  
ceed, to excel:—*uchchá darjád, s. m.*  
High rank or dignity:—*uchchí dukáṇ,*  
*s. f. lit.* An elevated or good shop; a  
famous, respectable, or well-known shop:  
—*uchchí jāt, s. f.* High caste:—*uchhí*  
*ntwín thán, s. f.* Rough uneven ground:—  
*uchchá sunḡḍá, v. n.* To be hard of hear-  
ing:—*uchchí sur nāl gáunḡḍá, v. n.* To  
sing in a high key:—*uchchí uchchí, ad.*  
Loudly.

UCHCHARNÁ ਉਚੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be  
separated as skin from the flesh, to be  
blistered.

UCHCHHALNÁ ਉਚਲਣਾ *v. n.* To spring  
up, to leap, to bound; to be full (the  
heart.)

UCHCHHNÁ ਉਚੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be broken  
or separated (used of skin), to be ab-  
raded, to be skinned, scratched, or scored.

UCHÍ ਉਚੀ *s. f.* See *Múnjád.*

UCHIR ਉਚਿਰ *s. f.* Until then (*unní*  
*chir*).

UCHCHÍDÍN ਉਚੀਦੀਂ *ad.* With a  
loud voice.

UCHERÁ ਉਚੇਰਾ *a.* A little higher.

UCHER BIDDIA ਉਚੇੜ ਬਿੱਦਿਆ }  
UCHER WIDDIA ਉਚੇੜ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ }  
*s. f.* Separating, prying into, penetrating,  
thoroughly investigating, vexing, worry-  
ing, persecuting.

UCHERNÁ ਉਚੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To strip off,  
as the skin from the body, to flay.

UCHHÁLI ਉਚਾਲੀ *s. f.* Vomiting;  
*c. w. dúṛí, karní.*

UCHHÁLŃÁ ਉਛਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to spring up or bound, to toss up.

UCHHĀR ਉਛਾਰ *s. m.* Cover of a quilt.

UCHHEHŃÁ ਉਛੇਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
UCHHIHŃÁ ਉਛਿਹਣਾ } separate  
the skin, to scratch, to scarify.

UCHIĀÍ ਉਚਿਆਈ *s. f.* Height, steepness; loudness.

UCHKANĀ ਉਚਕਣਾ *v. n.* To startle, to spring up, to jump, to bound.

UCHKĀUNĀ ਉਚਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause one to start up, to startle, to cause to rise.

UCHRĀUNĀ ਉਚਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be spoken or uttered, to cause to be written.

UCHTŃÁ ਉਚਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be unsettled (the mind), to be perplexed, to be sorrowful.

ÚD ਉਦ *s. f.* Aloe or Eagle wood, *Aquilaria agallocha*, Nat. Ord. *Aquillariaceae*. A yellowish white rather hard wood with a pleasant odour. The fragrance is due to the rotting of the wood, and the best specimens are, therefore, prepared by burying. They sink in water. It contains an aromatic resin, and is used as a stimulant and cordial in rheumatism, gout and nerve affections. The term aloe wood has nothing to do with aloes, but is a corruption of the Arabic name *Al-úđ*. Formerly it was much used in Europe. In Siam the wood forms the heart wood of certain trees, the sap wood is lighter and less odorous. Lign aloes is the product of *Alaxylon agallochum* of Cochin China:—*úđ salap*, *s. m.* the *Paonia* of *Dioscorides*. The *Pæonia cerallina*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*. It occurs in medicine in woody masses of irregular flattened shape brownish with a fibrous coating, and

fissures radiating from the centre. Used in weakness, anæmia, palpitation and asthma. It is hung round the neck of children to prevent asthma. The root is reckoned antispasmodic, and is said to stimulate the menstrual and lacteal flow. It is said to improve in quality the longer it is kept.

ÚDĀ ਉਦਾ *a.* Brown, chocolate purple colour

ÚDĀHAT ਉਦਾਹਟ } *s. f.* The quality  
ÚDĀÍ ਉਦਾਈ } of being brown.

UDĀHONĀ ਉਦਾਹੋਣਾ *v. n.* To rise up, to rise (the sun.)

UDAK ਉਦਕ *s. m.* Water; a heap.

UDĀ LAINĀ ਉਡਾ ਲੈਣਾ *v. a.* To take or learn from another by stealth; to winnow.

UDĀLE ਉਦਾਲੇ *prep.* Around, round about; *i. q.* *Dudle*.

UDAMĀD ਉਦਮਾਦ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
UDAMĀDĀ ਉਦਮਾਦਾ } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Unmád*. Longing, strong desire, avidity; the setting of the heart on a thing, avarice; *c. w.* *laggád*.

UDAN ਉਡਣ *s. m.* Flying:—*uđan kha-  
fóđ*, *s. m.* A small flying bedstead (in fable).

UDĀNBĀN ਉਡਾਨਬਾਣ *a.* Active, of rapid motion, fleet.

UDĀR ਉਡਾਰ *a.* Capable of flying, fledged; *met.* able to take care of one's self.

UDAR ਉਡਰ *s. m.* (*M.*) An otter:—*ahmak uđarón de gharán paráthá mange*. Only a fool would ask for the remains of yesterday's dinner from the otter's house (because there are none to get, otters being noted for their voracity).—Prov.

UDĀRAN ਉਡਾਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To cause to fly, to blow away, to throw up into the air:—*charkhā wā udārī, rann gulandī pānīān*. The wind blew away the spinning wheel, the woman is looking for her ball of cotton!—Prov. used of persons who bother themselves about trifles in the face of a great calamity.

UDĀRĪ ਉਡਾਰੀ *s. f.* Flight:—*udārī ubarī, mārī, v. n.* To fly.

UDĀRŪ ਉਡਾਰੂ *s. m.* See *Uḍāḍ*.

UDĀS ਉਦਾਸ *a.* Sorrowful, sad, disheartened, low-spirited; the state of being an *Uḍāsī*, the business of an *Uḍāsī*.

UDĀSAN ਉਦਾਸਣ *s. f.* The wife of a *Uḍāsī fakīr*.

UDĀSĪ ਉਦਾਸੀ *s. m.* Sadness, dejection, sorrow; *c. w. laggāī*;—*s. m.* An order of *fakīrs* founded by a son of Guru Nanak; one who has retired from the world.

UDĀSSĀ ਉਦੱਸਾ *s. m.* Sorrow:—*udās-sā lāunā, v. n.* To go away, to depart.

UDĀŪ ਉਡਾਊ *s. m.* A spend-thrift;—*a.* Capable of flying.

UDĀUNĀ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to fly; to waste; to ridicule, to praise ironically; to winnow:—*udāunā, pudāunā, v. n.* To scatter to the wind, to waste.

UDĀWAN ਉਡਾਵਨ *s. m.* See *Uḍāran*.

UDBALĀ ਉਦਬਲਾ *s. m.* See *Uḍbalā*.

UDDAM ਉਦਮ *s. m.* Industry, diligence, strenuous exertion or effort; *c. w. karnā*.

UDDAMAN ਉਦਮਣ *s. f.* An industrious, energetic woman.

UDDAMĪ ਉਦਮੀ *a., s. m.* Energetic, diligent, an energetic, persevering man.

UDDAR ਉੱਦਰ *pron., s. m. (K.)* An otter; the name of a bird.

UDDESĀUNĀ ਉੱਦੇਸਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To grow fat and plump, to thrive, to increase in stature, to grow up (a boy).

UDDH ਉੱਧ *s. m.* An otter; *met.* a stupid person.

UDDHAL JĀNĀ ਉੱਧਲ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.*  
UDDHLANĀ ਉੱਧਲਣਾ } To elope (a married woman.)

UDDHALWĀĪ ਉੱਧਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* The act of adulterously leaving a husband or parents; money given to any one who aids in getting a woman to elope.

UDDHALWĀUNĀ ਉੱਧਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Uddhalnā*.

UDDHAR ਉੱਧਰ *ad.* On the other side, there.

UDDHARDION ਉੱਧਰਦਿਓਂ } *ad.* By  
UDDHARDON ਉੱਧਰਦੇ } way of other side.

UDDHARNĀ ਉੱਧਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be ripped (cloth), to become uncorded, or unstrung as a *chārpāī*; to be broken up as a roof.

UDDIĀN ਉੱਦਿਆਨ } *a.* Depopulat-  
UDDIYĀN ਉੱਦਿਆਨ } ed, waste, desert.

UADḌNĀ ਉੱਡਣਾ *v. n.* To fly, to flee away; to vanish, to be wasted, to boast.

UDDOSÁUNĀ ਉੱਦੋਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uddesdunā*.

UDDUM ਉੱਦਮ *s. m.* See *Uddam*.

UDHĀL ਉਧਾਲ *s. f.* A wife who has eloped with a paramour, a concubine.

UDHĀLĀ ਉਧਾਲਾ *s. m.* The act of leaving a husband and eloping with a paramour, concubinage; *c. w. karnā*.

UDHĀLANĀ ਉਧਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To carry  
UDHĀLNĀ ਉਧਾਲਣਾ } off another  
man's wife, to run away with a woman.

UDHĀLŪ ਉਧਾਲੂ *s. m.* One who forsakes his wife and elopes with another woman; one who runs away with another man's wife or daughter, a woman who lives in a state of concubinage; one who entices away a woman to live in a state of concubinage with a third person:—*udhālū pīlā, s. m.* The name of a mountain, of which it is fabled that a woman passing it forsakes her husband; *met.* a wavering, inconstant, fickle person.

UDHAM ਉਧਮ *s. m.* The noise of music, dancing and rejoicing; disturbance, rebellion, impudence; *c. w. laggaī*.

UDHĀR ਉਧਾਰ } *s. m.* Debt, loan :—  
UDHĀR ਉਧਾਰ } *udhār denā, v. a.*

To lend or give on credit, to put out money on credit:—*udhār honā, v. n.* To be in debt; to be cured:—*udhār lainā, v. a.* To borrow, to take a loan, to raise money:—*udhār utārā, v. a.* To pay a debt:—*udhār utarā, v. n.* To be paid a debt:—*udhār dī mān margai hai.* Has the mother of loaning died?—Prov. used

to stimulate an unwilling lender. If you cannot lend me money some one else will. What is the mother of loaning dead?

UDHĀRĀ ਉਧਾਰਾ *a.* Borrowed.

UDHARĀĪ ਉਧਾਰਾਈ *s. f.* See *Udhar-wāī*.

UDHARAN ਉਧਾਰਨ } *v. n.* To be  
UDHARANĀ ਉਧਾਰਨਾ } raised :—  
*udharan hār, a.* Able to be saved.

UDHARĀUNĀ ਉਧਾਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Udharā*.

UDHĀRNĀ ਉਧਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To liberate, to discharge, to save.

UDHARWĀĪ ਉਧਾਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* The expense of unweaving the string, a bed, or of unroofing a house.

UDHARWĀUNĀ ਉਧਾਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be ripped, or broken up; caus. of *Udharā*.

UDHĀUNĀ ਉਧਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be put on (clothes.)

UDHERNĀ ਉਧੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To rip, to unstring, to uncord a bedstead, to break up, to open.

UDHERŪ ਉਧੇਰੂ *s. m.* One that rips, one that uncords a bedstead, one that breaks up.

UDĪ ਉਦੀ *a.* Brown chocolate colour, purple red;—*s. f. (M.)* A hole dug in the ground from which to shoot deer and pigs at night:—*ādī mittī, s. f.* A chocolate coloured earth from Haripur in the Kangra District; it is used for colouring pottery and is allied to *harmusī*.



UDĪK ਉਡੀਕ *s. f.* Expectation, looking  
ing out for; *c. w. karnā.*

UDĪKṢĀ ਉਡੀਕਣਾ *v. a.* To expect, to  
look out for, to wait for.

UDĪL ਉਡੀਲ *s. m.* The similitude,  
the likeness, the appearance:—*jhaṛ dā*  
*udīl hai.* It has the appearance of a  
cloud.

UDNĀ ਉਡਨਾ *v. n.* See *Uḍḍḡd.*

UDON ਉਦੋਂ *ad.* Then, from that time.

UDRĀUNĀ ਉਦਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To dis-  
courage, to deter.

UDWAIĀ ਉਡਵੈਈਆ *a., s. m.*  
UDWAIYĀ ਉਡਵੈਯਾ } Fleet, ac-  
UDWAYYĀ ਉਡਵੱਯਾ } tive, swift;  
a flyer.

UGĀH ਉਗਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Gawdh.* A witness:—*ugāh*  
*bandūgā,* *v. n.* To name a person as a  
witness:—*ugāh deṇā,* *v. a.* To produce a  
witness:—*ugāh harnā,* *v. a.* To make  
one a witness.

UGĀHĪ ਉਗਾਹੀ *s. f.* Evidence, testi-  
mony.

UGĀI ਉਗਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to grow;  
the wages of production.

UGAL ਉਗਲ *s. m.* (K.) Buckwheat;  
*Eriogonum polygonum*, Nat. Ord. *Polygo-  
naceae* (Simla States).

UGĀL ਉਗਲ *s. m.* Loosening, coming  
off, separating; that which is spit out  
after being chewed; a mouthful:—*ugāl*  
*dān,* *s. m.* A spit-box.

UGAL ਉਗਲ *s. m.* See *Phaphrā,*  
*Phāphrā.*

UGALACHCHHṢĀ ਉਗਲੱਛਣਾ } *v. a.*  
UGLĀCHHṢĀ ਉਗਲਾਛਣਾ }

*a.* To bring up food from the stomach or  
maw (as cattle that chew the cud), to  
spit out, to vomit, to disgorge.

UGALĀUNĀ ਉਗਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
loosen, to separate, to disengage; to  
cause to be disgorged.

UGĀLĪ ਉਗਲੀ *s. f.* Chewing the  
cud.

UGĀLNĀ ਉਗਲਨਾ *v. a.* To loosen,  
to separate, to disengage; to vomit, to  
disgorge; to spit out.

UGALNĀ ਉਗਲਣਾ *v. n. a.* See *Ug-  
gāṇā.*

UGAMAN ਉਗਮਨ *v. n. (M.)* To  
sprout, to come up:—*hik mūe hik ugama*  
*kaḍen nā bhaje rānā.* One dies, another  
springs up; the game is never interrupt-  
ed.—Prov.

UGĀRAN ਉਗਰਨ *v. n. (M.)* To col-  
lect revenue, debt.

UGĀRĪ ਉਗਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* Collection of  
revenue, debt.

UGARWĀHUNĀ ਉਗਰਵਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause revenue or other dues to be  
collected; *i. q.* *Ugrāhūṇā.*

UGĀŪ ਉਗਾਉ *a.* About to spring up,  
in a state to spring up.

UGĀUNĀ ਉਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to spring up or grow.

UGGALNÁ ਉੱਗਲਣਾ *v. n.* To be loosened, to be separated, to be disengaged; to spring up;—*v. a.* To vomit:—*uggal niggāl ke khāṇā*, *v. n.* To eat with difficulty that which is distasteful or nauseating.

UGGAMNÁ ਉੱਗਮਣਾ *v. n.* To spring up, to appear, to rise (as the sun.)

UGGHÁ ਉੱਘਾ *a.* Clear, open, manifest, known.

UGGHARNÁ ਉੱਘਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be paid (used of taxes and other dues), to be collected; also see *Uggarṇā*.

UGGHARNÁ ਉੱਘੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be spread out, to be opened, to be uncovered, to be discovered, to be revealed, to transpire.

UGGH SUGGH ਉੱਘ ਸੁੱਘ *s. f.* News, information, report.

UGGNÁ ਉੱਗਣਾ *v. n.* To spring up, to be produced, to grow.

UGGULNÁ ਉੱਗੁਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uggālṇā*.

UGGURNÁ ਉੱਗੁਰਣਾ *v. a.* To threaten (as with the fist):—*uggar uggar paṇḍā*, *v. n.* To run at a person with the fist clenched.

UGHÁ ਉਘਾ *s. m. (M.)* One who wipes up, especially one who wipes together the dried juice on the incised poppy capsule in the manufacture of opium.

UGHAN ਉਘਨ *v. a. (M.)* To wipe; especially to wipe off or collect with a shell the opium that exudes from the sliced capsule of a poppy.

UGHÁRÁ ਉਘਾਰਾ *a.* Naked, open, manifest:—*ughārā bhugārā*, *a.* The same as *Ughārā*.

UGHARÁUNÁ ਉਘੜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
UGHARWÁUNÁ ਉਘੜਵਾਉਣਾ } To cause to be opened or disclosed, to make known.

UGHARNÁ ਉਘਰਨਾ *v. a.* To open, to disclose, to make known.

UGHARWÁNÁ ਉਘਰਵਾਣਾ } *v. a.*  
UGHARWÁUNÁ ਉਘਰਵਾਉਣਾ } To cause revenue or other dues to be collected; *s. q.* *Ugarwāḥuṇḍā*.

UGHÁRÚ ਉਘਾੜੂ *s. m.* One who unveils or makes known.

UGHERNÁ ਉਘੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To open, to disclose, to make known.

UGHÍ ਉਘੀ *s. f. (M.)* The act of wiping, especially in opium collecting.

UGLÁ ਉਗਲਾ *s. m.* See *Ugal*.

UGHURWÁUNÁ ਉਘੁੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be opened or disclosed, to make known.

UGRÁHÁ ਉਗਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* A tax gatherer, a collector of dues.

UGRÁHUNÁ ਉਗਰਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To gather taxes, to collect dues of any kind.

UGULÁUNÁ ਉਗੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uglāuṇḍā*.

UGWÁÍ ਉਗਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to grow, producing; the wages of production.

UGWÁUNÁ ਉਗਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be produced.

UH ਉਹ *pron.* That, he, she, it:—*uhdā*, *uhdī*, *pron.* Whose, of him.

UHÁ ਉਹਾ *pron.* Of that sort, the same (in this sense provincial):—*uhā jehā*, *pron.* Of that sort, such as that.

UHDÁ ਉਹਦਾ } *s. m.* Office, duty.  
UHDAH ਉਹਦਹ } *see Huddā.*

UHÍ ਉਹੀ *pron.* That very, the same.

UHLÁ ਉਹਲਾ *s. m.* A screen, anything that conceals:—*uhlā karndā*, *v. a.* To conceal:—*uhlā honā*, *v. n.* To be concealed; to get on one side; to be in private:—*uhle kar dēdā*, *v. n.* To conceal.

UHO ਉਹੋ *pron.* That very, the same.

UHUR PUHUR ਉਹੁਰਪੁਹੁਰ *s. m.* Endeavours, pains, expedients and remedies of every kind; *c. w. karndā*.

UJÁGAR ਉਜਾਗਰ *a.* Manifest, known; famous; *c. w. honā*, *karndā*.

UJÁLÁ ਉਜਾਲਾ *s. m.* Light, day-break, the light of day; splendour, brightness; *c. w. honā*.

UJÁLANÁ ਉਜਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* To brighten, to polish (metals or jewels), to cleanse.

ÚJAN ਉਜਣ *s. m.* A kind of grain (*Hordeum caeleste*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) cultivated on the Sutlej.

UJAR ਉਜਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Usar*. Objection, protest, apology; *c. w. honā*, *karndā*.

UJÁR ਉਜਾਰ *s. f.* A desert, wilderness; ruin, waste;—*a.* Demolished, deserted; ruined.

UJÁRÁ ਉਜਾਰਾ *s. m.* Depopulation, laying waste, ruin, migration, damages for injuring or laying waste property.

UJARÁÍ ਉਜਾਰਾਈ } *s. f.* The  
UJARWÁÍ ਉਜਰਵਾਈ } act of laying waste, or causing to lay waste; wages of laying waste, (a piece of land.)

UJARÁUNÁ ਉਜਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to lay waste.

UJÁRNÁ ਉਜਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To lay waste, to ruin, to depopulate, to cause to migrate.

UJARWÁUNÁ ਉਜਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to lay waste.

UJEHÁ ਉਜੇਹਾ } *a.* Such, such  
UJIHÁ ਉਜਿਹਾ } like;—*ad.* So, thus.

UJIHÁN ਉਜਿਹਾਂ *a. (M.)* Of that kind, like that, such as that.

UJÍRAN ਉਜੀਰਨ *s. f.* Dyspepsy; *i. g.* *Ajran*, *Jiran*.

UJJAL ਉਜਲ *a.* Bright, shining, clear, clean, pure:—*ujjalidā*, *s. f.* Brightness, purity.

UJJALNÁ ਉਜਲਣਾ *v. n.* To be brightened, to be made pure, to become pure.

UJJAR ਉੱਜੜ *a.* Desolate, in ruins, desert :—*ujjar jānā*, *v. n.* See *Ujjarā*.

UJJARNĀ ਉੱਜੜਨਾ *v. n.* To become desolate, to be ruined, to abandon one's home and remove to another place, to migrate.

ÚJHĀN ਉੱਜ਼ਾਨ *s. m.* The Tamarisk, *Tamarix orientalis*, see *Ukānā*.

UJLĀ ਉੱਜਲਾ *a.* Bright, shining, clear, pure, clean :—*ujlā ādmī*, *s. m.* A man dressed in clean white clothes; a respectable man :—*ujle kapre*, *a.* Clean and white clothes.

UJLĀÍ ਉੱਜਲਾਈ *s. f.* Brightness; wages for brightening or polishing.

UKĀSNĀ ਉੱਕਾਸਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle, to excite, to instigate; to influence one to go away; to remove.

UKĀUNĀ ਉੱਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to err, to cause to blunder, to mislead.

UKHĀN ਉੱਖਾਨ *s. m.* See *Kharlet*, *Narlet*.

UKHĀNH ਉੱਖਾਂਹ *s. m. (M.)* The tamarisk tree (*Tamarix orientalis*, Nat. Ord. *Tamaricaceae*) found in the Jhang district. The wood is hard, and is used in a variety of ways; but it is of little value, emits an offensive odour when burned; it is used for charcoal. The tree grows rapidly, and is common in the saline tracts; *i. q.* *Pharwānā*, *Faras*.

UKHĀRNĀ ਉੱਖਾੜਨਾ } *v. a.* To  
UKHERNĀ ਉੱਖੇੜਣਾ } pluck up, to  
eradicate.

UKHERĀ ਉੱਖੇੜਾ *s. m.* A disease in which the hair comes out by the roots; *c. w.* *laggā*.

UKHRĀUNĀ ਉੱਖੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be plucked up or eradicated.

UKKĀ ਉੱਕਾ *a.* Only, alone, single, without extra expense :—*ukkā pukkā*, *a.* Single, alone, only; without extra expense.

UKKAR ਉੱਕਰ *ad.* In that way, thus.

UKKARNĀ ਉੱਕਰਣਾ *v. a.* To dig, to engrave.

UKKAT ਉੱਕਤ *s. f.* Continuance, invention.

UKKATAN ਉੱਕਤਣ *s. f.* } A contri-  
UKKATÍ ਉੱਕਤੀ *s. m.* } ver, an  
inventor.

UKKHAL ਉੱਖਲ } *s. m.* A large  
UKKHUL ਉੱਖਲ } wooden mortar; a  
lubber.

UKKHALÍ ਉੱਖਲੀ } *s. f.* A small  
UKKHULÍ ਉੱਖਲੀ } wooden mortar.

UKKHARNĀ ਉੱਖੜਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
UKKHURNĀ ਉੱਖੁੜਣਾ } plucked  
or raised up, to be eradicated :—*ukkharnā*  
*pukkharnā*, *v. n.* To be plucked up root  
and branch, to be thoroughly eradicated.

UKKJĀNĀ ਉੱਕ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
UKKNĀ ਉੱਕਣਾ } err, to  
commit a blunder, to miss the mark, to  
act foolishly, to mistake, to make a mis-  
take.

UKKUR ਉੱਕਰ *ad.* In that way, thus.

ÚKLŪ ਉੱਕਲੂ *s. m.* See *Nāydaṅ* :—  
*richhī úklū*, *s. m.* See *Rājā*.

UKRĀUNĀ ਉਕਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be engraved.

UKRŪ ਉਕੜੁ *s. m.* The posture of sitting on the hams with the soles of the feet on the ground, squatting; *i. q.* *Ohin.*

UKSANĀ ਉਕਸਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled, to be excited, to be instigated, to spring or grow up; *i. q.* *Uksand.*

UKSĀUNĀ ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle, to excite, to instigate, to cause to spring up or grow; to influence one to go away.

UKTĀUNĀ ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To vex, to disturb;—*v. n.* To be vexed, to be out of patience, to fret, to be disgusted, to be melancholy.

ULĀBHOLĀ ਉਲਾਭੋਲਾ *a. (M.)* Simple, artless, stupid; *i. q.* *Alā bhold.*

ULĀD ਉਲਾਦ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Aulād.* Children, offspring, descendants, progeny.

ULADDNĀ ਉਲੱਦਣਾ *v. a.* To overturn, to upset, to turn over, to turn up to view; to reveal secrets.

ULĀHMĀ ਉਲਾਹਮਾ } *s. m.* Re-  
ULĀHMĀN ਉਲਾਹਮਾਂ } proach, com-  
ULĀMBHĀ ਉਲਾਮਭਾ } plaint; *c. w.*  
*deqd.*

ULĀHNĀ ਉਲਾਹਣਾ *s. m.* Reproach, complaint, upbraiding; *c. w.* *deqd, mārnd.*

ULĀHUNĀ ਉਲਾਹੁਣਾ *v. n.* To mourn for the dead, in plaintive strains of music (performed by women); *i. q.* *Alāhuqd.*

ULĀN ਉਲਾਨ *s. f.* A shrub (*Steroulia Wallichii*, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceae*).

ULĀLNĀ ਉਲਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uldrṇḍ.*

ULĀNĀ ਉਲਾਣਾ *a.* Bare-backed, (a horse or other riding animal.)

ULANGGHAN ਉਲੰਘਣ *s. m.* Transgression, disobedience; passing over;—*ulangghan karnd, v. n.* To transgress.

ULANGGHANĀ ਉਲੰਘਣਾ *v. a.* To transgress, to pass over.

ULĀR ਉਲਾਰ *a.* A tilt, a cant to one side inclined, susceptible of being tilted or inclined.

ULĀRĀ ਉਲਾਰਾ *s. m.* An excitement; a swinging or whirling motion, a series of motions with the hand while exercising;—*uldrḍ deqd, v. a.* To incite, to give one a swing;—*uldrḍ laiqd, v. a.* To shake the head; to swing; *i. q.* *Huldrḍ.*

ULARAN ਉਲਰਨ } *v. n.* To grow  
ULARNĀ ਉਲਰਨਾ } up; to grow  
tall, used of a crop; to spring up in order to hit a person:—*kanak ular gā hai.* The wheat has grown up.

ULĀRNĀ ਉਲਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To cause to bend or spring, to tilt: to toss up.

ULFAT ਉਲਫਤ *s. f.* Affection, love, attachment; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ, karnd.*

ULGO ਉਲਗੋ *s. m.* See *Phāphrd.*

ULĪĀĪ ਉਲਿਆਈ *s. f.* The act or state of being an *Auliyd.*

ULIÁU ਉਲਿਆਉ *s. m.* } A M u-  
ULIÁUNÍ ਉਲਿਆਉਣੀ *s. f.* } hamma-  
dan saint.

ULJHÁU ਉਲਝਾਉ *s. m.* Entanglement,  
the state of being tangled; perplexity,  
intricacy, complication, involution.

ULJHÁÚ ਉਲਝਾਉ *a.* In danger of  
being tangled, on the point of being  
tangled, capable of being tangled.

ULJHÁUNÁ ਉਲਝਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To en-  
tangle, to tangle; to involve.

ULJHERÁ ਉਲਝੇੜਾ *s. m.* Entangle-  
ment; quarrel, dispute; *i. q.* 'Aljherá.

ULJHNÁ ਉਲਝਣਾ *v. n.* To be tangled;  
to be involved (in a quarrel, love affair):  
—*uljh puljh jásd*, *v. n.* To become en-  
tangled.

ULKÁPÁT ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤ *s. f.* Foolish  
talk, nonsense; a meteor, fire falling  
from heaven; overthrow, ruin, calamity,  
destruction.

ULKÁPÁTAN ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤਣ *s. f.* }  
ULKÁPÁTÍ ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤੀ *s. m.* }

A person who prates and talks nonsense;  
one who causes destruction or great  
calamity.

ULL ਉੱਲ *s. f.* A piercing headache, or  
pain in the side; *c. w.* *paig*; *i. q.* *Hull*:  
—*ullbocht*, *s. f.* Playing ball by throw-  
ing it up and catching it; *c. w.* *kheqú*.

ULLARNÁ ਉੱਲਰਣਾ *v. n.* To bound,  
to rebound, to spring.

ULLÍ ਉੱਲੀ *s. f.* Mould, a substance  
formed on the surface of moist bodies.

ULLÚ ਉੱਲੂ *s. m.* An owl; *met.* a fool,  
a stupid fellow:—*ullá bandungd*, *v. a.* To  
be fool, to cheat:—*ullá bangd*, *v. n.* To  
be intoxicated, to be silly:—*ullá dd patthd*,  
*a.* Stupid, foolish, idiotic;—*s. m.* (*met.*  
"young of an owl" an owlet.) A foolish  
person:—*ullá pugd*, *s. m.* Folly, foolish-  
ness.

ULS ਉਲਸ *s. m.* Food left over from  
a meal; leavings.

ULSÍ ਉਲਸੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Alst*.

ULT ਉਲਟ *s. f.* Reversion, inversion,  
the opposite, reverse; the wrong side:—  
*ult pulf*, *a.* See *ults pulfs* in *Ultá*.

ULTÁ ਉਲਟਾ } *a.* Contrary, opposite,  
ULTÍ ਉਲਟੀ } opposed to, reversed,  
turned back and down;—*ad.* On the  
contrary, *vice versa*; notwithstanding,  
carelessly, wrongly:—*ults pulfs*, *a.* Sub-  
verted, topsy turvy, up side down; dis-  
ordered; involved:—*ults pulfs karné*, *v. n.*  
To turn over and over again; to put into  
disorder:—*ults samajhd*, *v. n.* To mis-  
conceive, to misunderstand; to mistake,  
to prevent:—*ults samajh*, *s. f.* A wrong  
view or opinion.

ULTÁÍ ਉਲਟਾਈ *s. f.* Hire of overturn-  
ing.

ULTÁU ਉਲਟਾਉ *s. m.* Subversion,  
confusion.

ULTÁUNÁ ਉਲਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To upset,  
to overturn, to reverse, to thwart, to sub-  
vert.

ULTNÁ ਉਲਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be upset, to  
be turned upside down, to turn; to be  
attentive; to turn upon or against, to be  
opposed to.

ULÚL JALÚL ਉਲੂਲ ਜਲੂਲ *a.*  
Wanting in neatness and accuracy, not  
in good style or form; foolish.

UMAD ਉਮਡ *s. f.* Overflowing, fall-  
ing, (as tears); swelling or increase (as  
of a river, an army, clouds), pouring out  
(as of the heart.)

UMADNÁ ਉਮਡਣਾ *v. n.* To overflow,  
to fall (as tears); to swell or increase  
(as a river, an army, clouds), to be poured  
out (as the heart.)

UMAG ਉਮਗ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Umag*. Desire, ambition,  
aspiring; excessive joy, transport.

UMAGÍ ਉਮਗੀ *a.* Ambitious, aspir-  
ing.

UMAGNÁ ਉਮਗਣਾ *v. n.* To be am-  
bitious, to aspire; to be excessively joy-  
ful.

UMÁHÁN ਉਮਾਹਾਂ *s. m.* Ambition, ex-  
cessive joy; *i. q.* *Umag*.

UMAID ਉਮੈਦ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Umed*. Hope;—*umaid*  
*dehí*, *v. a.* To give or inspire hope, to  
raise expectations:—*umaidwár*, *s. m.* An  
applicant, a candidate, a probationer;—  
*a.* Hopeful:—*umaidwári*, *s. f.* Expec-  
tation, hope, expectancy, the state of being  
a candidate; pregnancy.

UMAND ਉਮੰਡ *s. f.* See *Umad*.

UMANDNÁ ਉਮੰਡਣਾ *v. n.* See *Umadná*.

UMANG ਉਮੰਗ *s. f.* Ambition; exces-  
sive joy; *i. q.* *Umag*.

UMANGGNÁ ਉਮੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To be am-  
bitious, to aspire; to be excessively joy-  
ful.

UMAR ਉਮਰ *s. f.* Age:—*umar dián*  
*roján kamáuníán*, *v. a.* To earn enough  
for one's whole life; to make a fortune:  
—*umar kaid*, *s. f.* Imprisonment for life:  
—*umar kaidí*, *s. m.* A prisoner for life:  
—*umar paṭá*, *s. m.* A lease for life.

UMED ਉਮੈਦ *s. f.* See *Umaid*:—*umed-*  
*wár*, *s. m.* See *umaidwár* in *Umaid*:—  
*umedwári*, *s. f.* See *umaidwári* in *Umaid*.

UMHÍÁN ਉਮੀਅਾਂ } *s. f. pl.* Unripe-  
UMHÍÁN ਉਮਹੀਅਾਂ } wheat or barley  
roasted in the ear; *Anhíán*.

UMMAT ਉਮੱਤ *s. f.* A sect or people;  
people of the same religion.

UMMATAN ਉਮੱਤਣ *s. f.* } A member  
UMMATÍ ਉਮੱਤੀ *s. m.* } of a sect  
of people.

UMMÍ ਉਮੀ *s. m.* One illiterate, an un-  
educated man.

UMMÍÁN ਉਮੀਅਾਂ *s. f.* Unripe wheat  
or barley roasted in the ear; *i. q.* *Anhíán*.

UMRÁÍ ਉਮਰਾਈ *s. f.* Nobility, rank  
of *Umráu*.

UMRÁU ਉਮਰਾਉ *s. m.* A nobleman,  
a chief, a person of high respectability.

UN ਉਣ *a.* One less than any number  
(used only in composition as *unattíh*, one  
less than thirty).

ਓਨ ਉਣ *s. f.* A deficiency, want, the want of fulness, a small vacancy.

ਓਨ ਉਨ *pron.* He (*i. q.* *Usne.*)

ਓਨ ਉਂ *ad.* In that way; don't:—*ਓਨ ਕਰਨਾ, v. a.* To refuse, to deny; to show displeasure.

ਓਨਾ ਉਣਾ *a.* Not quite full (as a vessel or the belly).

ਓਨਾਬ ਉਨਾਬ *s. m.* The tree or fruit of *Zizyphus Jujuba*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceae* used medicinally, being considered useful for cold and brain diseases; *i. q.* *Ber.*

ਓਨਾਬੀ ਉਨਾਬੀ *a.* Red like a jujube fruit.

ਓਨਾਹਾਟ ਉਣਾਹਟ *a.* Fifty-nine.

ਓਨਾਹਾਟਾ ਉਣਾਹਟਾ *s. m.* The year 59 (Hindu).

ਓਨਾਹਾਟਵਾਨ ਉਣਾਹਟਵਾਂ *a.* Fifty-ninth.

ਓਨਾੀ ਉਣਾਈ *s. f.* The cost of weaving; *i. q.* *Ugwaí.*

ਓਨਾਲਾ ਉਣਾਲਾ *a.* Woollen.

ਓਨਾਨ ਉਨਾਂ *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Uk*). Them, those.

ਓਨਾਨਜਾ ਉਣੇਜਾ *a.* Forty-nine.

ਓਨਾਨਜਵਾਨ ਉਣੇਜਵਾਂ *a.* Forty-ninth.

ਓਨਾਨਵਾਨ ਉਣਾਨਵਾਂ *a.* Eighty-ninth.

ਓਨਾਨਵੇਨ ਉਣਾਨਵੇਂ *a.* Eighty-nine.

ਓਨਾਸੀ ਉਨਾਸੀ *a.* Seventy-nine.

ਓਨਾਸੀਆ ਉਣਾਸੀਆ *s. m.* The year 79 (Hindu).

ਓਨਾਸੀਵਾਨ ਉਣਾਸੀਵਾਂ *a.* Seventy-ninth.

ਓਨਾਟੀ ਉਣੱਤੀ *a.* Twenty-nine.

ਓਨਾਟੀਆ ਉਣੱਤੀਆ } *s. m.* The year  
ਓਨਾਟੀਹਾ ਉਣੱਤੀਹਾ } 29 (Hindu).

ਓਨਾਟੀਵਾਨ ਉਣੱਤੀਵਾਂ *a.* Twenty-ninth.

ਓਨਾਉਣਾ ਉਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be woven.

ਓਨਾਉਣਾ ਉਂਧਾ *a., s. m.* Overturned, upside down, with the face downward; absent minded; a hog; *met.* a bad person, a bad hearted man.

ਓਨਾਉਣੀ ਉਂਧਾਲੀ *s. f.* Giddiness, a swoon, a fit.

ਓਨਾਉਣੀ ਉਂਧਾਲਾ *v. a.* To turn down for purpose of growing.

ਓਨੇ ਉਨੇ *pron.* (Instr. of *Uhi*) He, himself, she, herself.



UNGGAL ਉਂਗਲ } *s. f.* A finger;  
 UNGGUL ਉਂਗਲ } a toe:—*ung-*  
 UNGGALÍ ਉਂਗਲੀ } *gal bhar, s. f.*  
 UNGGULÍ ਉਂਗਲੀ } A finger's

breadth, and sometimes, though rarely, a finger's length.

UNGGARNÁ ਉਂਗਰਨਾ } *r. n.* To  
 UNGGURNÁ ਉਂਗਰਨਾ } spring up,  
 (a vegetable); to sprout.

UNGGH ਉਂਘ *s. f.* Nodding, drowsi-  
 ness.

UNGGHNA ਉਂਘਣਾ } *r. a.* To  
 UNGGHLÁUNÁ ਉਂਘਲਾਉਣਾ } nod, to be  
 drowsy, to doze or slumber.

UNGGURÍ ਉਂਗੁਰੀ *s. f.* See *Angurí*.

UNGGÚTHÍ ਉਂਗੁਠੀ *s. f.* A finger  
 ring; *i. q.* *Anggúthí*.

UNHÁN ਉਨਾਂ *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Uh*)  
 Them, those.

UNHATTAR ਉਨਹੱਤਰ *a.* Sixty-nine.

UNHATTARWÁN ਉਨਹੱਤਵਾਂ *a.*  
 Sixty-ninth.

UNHATTRÁ ਉਣਹੱਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* The year  
 69; the famine of the year 1869 (Hindu  
 year.)

UNHÍN ਉਨਹੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Uh*)  
 They.

UNÍHWÁN ਉਨੀਹਵਾਂ } *a.* Nineteenth.  
 UNÍSWÁN ਉਨੀਸਵਾਂ }

UNÍN ਉਨੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Uh*)  
 They.

UNÍNDÁ ਉਣੀਂਦਾ *s. m.* Want of sleep;  
 —*a.* In want of sleep, sleepy.

UNJAL ਉਂਜਲ *s. m.* A double hand-  
 ful.

UNN ਉਂਨ *s. f.* Wool.

UNNÁ ਉਂਨਾ *a.* Woollen.

UNNÁ ਉਣਨਾ *v. n.* To weave.

UNNÍ ਉਂਨੀ *a.* Nineteen; woollen.

UNNU ਉਂਨੂ *s. m.* (*Pop.*) See *Inuú*.

UNS ਉਨਸ *s. f.* Affection, love,  
 attachment.

UNSRÍ ਉਨਸਰੀ *s. f.* In the Upper  
 Sutlej the blackberry (*Rubus flavus*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Rosaceæ*; in the Sutlej valley the  
 yellow raspberry (*Rubus flavus*, *R. fruc-*  
*ticosa*).

UNT ਉਂਟ *s. m.* A camel:—*unt*  
*kaṣṣará, s. m.* A thorn or thistle eaten  
 by camels. The *Solanum xantho carpum*,  
 Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*, deemed an expec-  
 torant and used in coughs, Asthma and  
 Phthisis; *i. q.* *Uṭh, Uṭh*.

UNTÁ ਉਂਟਾ *s. m.* An Arithmetical  
 term denoting  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

UNTÁLHÍA ਉਣਤਾਲੀਆ *s. m.* The  
 year 39 (Hindu).

UNTÁLHÍWÁN ਉਣਤਾਲੀਵਾਂ *a.* Thirty-  
 ninth.

UNTÁLÍ ਉਤਾਲੀ *a.* Thirty-nine.

UNṬH ਉਠ *s. m.* A camel;—*unṭh anṭh*,  
*s. m.* Camels and such like; *i. q.* Uṭh.

UNṬHNÍ ਉਠਣੀ } *s. f.* A she camel;  
UNṬNÍ ਉਟਣੀ } *i. q.* Uṭh.

UNWÁÍ ਉਣਵਾਈ *s. f.* The cost of  
weaving, price paid for weaving.

UNWÁUNÁ ਉਣਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be woven.

UPADDAR ਉਪਦਰ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Upadarata*. Un-  
founded suspicion, unjust charge, calum-  
ny; an evil omen; violence, injustice;  
insult; calamity, deformity, a heinous  
crime.

UPADDARAN ਉਪਦਰਨ *s. f.* } A ca-  
UPADDARÍ ਉਪਦਰੀ *s. m.* } lum-  
niator, a false accuser, an oppressor, a  
great sinner;—*a.* Violent, unjust.

UPÁDH ਉਪਾਧ *s. f.* Violence, injustice,  
injury, tyranny.

UPÁDHAN ਉਪਾਧਣ *s. f.* } *a.* Violent,  
UPÁDHÍ ਉਪਾਧੀ *m.* } tyrannical,  
a tyrant.

UPAJ ਉਪਜ *s. f.* The chorus of a song,  
a variation in music.

UPAJÁÍ ਉਪਜਾਈ *s. f.* Producing, pro-  
duction.

UPAJÁIK ਉਪਜਾਇਕ *a.* Fertile, pro-  
ductive (soil); a producer.

UPAJAT ਉਪਜਤ *v. part.* Used in poe-  
try for *Upajádá*.

UPAJÁU ਉਪਜਾਉ *s. m.* Production,  
propagation.

UPAJÁÚ ਉਪਜਾਊ *a.* Productive, fertile,  
capable of growth, able to grow.

UPAJÁUNÁ ਉਪਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to spring up or grow, to produce.

UPAJNÁ ਉਪਜਣਾ *v. n.* To spring up,  
to grow, to be produced.

UPAMÁ ਉਪਮਾ } *s. f.* Greatness,  
UPAMÁN ਉਪਮਾਂ } glory; extolling,  
magnifying; resemblance (the latter  
used in poetry only.)

UPARAND ਉਪਰੰਦ } *ad. prep.* Then,  
UPARANT ਉਪਰੰਤ } therefore;  
after.

UPÁSNÁ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ *s. f.* Worship,  
adoration, service.

UPÁSNÁ ਉਪਾਸਣਾ *v. a.* To worship,  
to adore, to serve.

UPATṬHÁ ਉਪਠਾ *a.* See *Upatṭhá*.

UPÁU ਉਪਾਉ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Upáde*. Remedy, con-  
trivance, expedient; *c. w. karná*.

UPÁUNÁ ਉਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To continue, to produce.

UPDES ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ } *s. m.* Advice,  
UPDESH ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ } counsel, admonition,  
exhortation, instruction, preaching; *c. w.*  
*karná, deḡá.*

UPDESAK ਉਪਦੇਸਕ } *s. m.* An  
UPDESHAK ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ } adviser, an  
UPDEŚI ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ } exhorter, a  
UPDESHÍ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ } preacher.

UPDESŃÁ ਉਪਦੇਸਣਾ *v. a.* To advise, to admonish, to exhort, to instruct.

UPKÁR ਉਪਕਾਰ *s. m.* Assistance, kindness, favour.

UPKÁRAN ਉਪਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* } An assis-  
UPKÁRÍ ਉਪਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* } tant,  
one who shows kindness, a philanthropist;—*a.* Serviceable.

UPKARM ਉਪਕਰਮ *s. m.* An evil deed.

UPKARMAN ਉਪਕਰਮਣ } *a.* Wicked,  
UPKARMÍ ਉਪਕਰਮੀ } an evil  
doer.

UPNETAR ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ *s. m.* Spectacles.

UPPAL ਉੱਪਲ *s. m.* A sub-division of  
• *Khatrás.*

UPPAR ਉੱਪਰ } *ad. prep.* Above, on,  
UPPUR ਉੱਪਰ } over:—*uppar charḡá,*  
*v. n.* To climb, to ascend:—*uppar dalí,*  
*ad.* Without one's knowledge:—*uppar*

*dion, uppar don, ad., prep.* By the way above, by the upper way, (as *pahár de uppar dion*, by the upper way of the mountain, over the mountain):—*uppar de kamm, s. m.* Miscellaneous duties:—*upparlá, a.* Upper;—*s. m.* The moon; an upper cloth:—*uppar lainá, v. n.* To take on oneself, to take up:—*upparo uppar, ad.* Altogether, above; beyond one's knowledge:—*uppar thulí de bachche, s. m.* Children born one after the other:—*uppar wáre dion, ad.* By the upper way.

UPPARŃÁ ਉੱਪੜਨਾ } *v. n.* To arrive.  
UPPARŃÁ ਉੱਪੜਣਾ }

UPPARON ਉੱਪਰੋਂ *ad., prep.* From above.

UPPETÁŃÁ ਉੱਪੇਤਾਣਾ *a.* Born.

UPPHANŃÁ ਉੱਛਣਾ *v. a.* To swell and suppurate (as a wound or boil); to puff up (as dough from the effect of yeast); to rot, to become putrid.

UPRÁHÁN ਉਪਰਾਹਾਂ *ad.* Above.

UPRÁÍ ਉਪਜਾਈ *s. f.* Arrival.

UPRÁLÁ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ *s. m.* Assistance, taking one's part; *c. w. karná.*

UPRÁÚ ਉਪਰਾਉ *s. m.* A stranger.

UPRÁUNÁ ਉਪਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stand aloof, to make one's self appear as a stranger.

UPRÁUNÁ ਉਪਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to arrive.

UR ਉਰ *s. m.* The breast; strength, energy, exertion:—*ur karná, v. a.* To make an effort.

URÁ **ਉਰਾ** *s. m. (V.)* A term in ploughing. A field is ploughed in circles of concentric furrows, each furrow being inside the last. When the unploughed piece in the centre becomes so small that the plough cannot turn in it, the ploughman begins a new set of concentric furrows in a fresh piece of land, bringing back his plough when he has taken a wider sweep to finish the unploughed centre. Each set of concentric furrows is called a *chakí* and the leaving one set to take up another is *Urá*.

ÚRÁ **ਉੜਾ** *s. m.* The name of the first Gurmukhi letter **ੳ** which is vowel.

URAD **ਉਰਦ** *s. m.* See *Máph*.

URÁK **ਉੜਾਕ** *a.* Haughty, insolent, unmannerly, disrespectful.

ÚRAN **ਉਰਨ** *s. m.* See *Phulcái, Relami*.

URANGLAINÁ **ਉੜੀਗਲੇਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Tangad*.

URÁRLÁ **ਉਰਾਰਲਾ** *a.* Belonging to this side of a river.

ÚRBÚL **ਉਰਬੂਲ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) not uncommon in the Siwalik tract. The wood is not valued; on the Sutlej the bark is used for ropes. The fruit is eaten, being sweetish with a pleasant flavour.

URDH TAP **ਉਰਧਤਪ** *s. m.* Austerity, practised by lifting up the arms or standing on the head and lifting the feet upwards.

URE **ਉਰੇ** *ad.* On this side, here.

URERE **ਉਰੇਰੇ** *ad. (dim. of Ure)* A little on this side.

URHÁN **ਉਰਹਾਂ** *ad.* On this side, here.

ÚRÍ **ਉਰੀ** *s. f. (V.)* A windlass for raising earth from a well while the masonry cylinder is being sunk or the well cleaned, or for letting down or raising the well-sinkers.

URKÚL **ਉਰਕੂਲ** *s. m.* See *Rikhali*.

URLÁ **ਉਰਲਾ** *a.* On this side, this way; (*M.*) a yoke for a single bullock when working a well:—*urlá purlá, a.* Extra:—*urlá purlá kamm, s. m.* An extra work.

URMUL **ਉਰਮੂਲ** *s. m.* See *Urbúl*.

ÚRRANÍ **ਉਰਰਨੀ** *s. f.* See *Sharoli*.

URSÁ **ਉਰਸਾ** *s. m.* A circular stone upon which the Brahmins grind a small piece of sandal wood and paint their foreheads with it.

URWÁR **ਉਰਵਾਰ** *ad. (M.)* On this side of a river; *i. q.* *Urár*;—*urwárlá, a.* Belonging to this side of a river.

US **ਉਸ** *pron. (obl. case of Uh.)* Him, he, it, that; *i. q.* Oh:—*usnú, pron.* To him.

USÁN **ਉਸਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ausán*. Sensation, sense; courage, presence of mind:—*usán jánde rahiye, v. a.* To lose one's senses.

USÁN **ਉਸਾਨ** *s. m.* See *káli sarhon* in *Sarhon*.

USÁR ਉਸਾਰ *s. m.* *Cymbopogon aromaticus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ khas khas* grass. The roots yield a fragrant oil, and are dug up in March and April. Deemed cool and astringent is used as an aromatic stimulant in various diseases and for making *ṭaṭṭīs*.

USÁRÁ ਉਸਾਰਾ *s. m.* The act of building up; a porch, a vestibule, a room built on the top of a house.

USARAN ਉਸਰਨ *v. n. (M.)* To be built up, to be finished building:—*koṭṭhā ussariḍ, tarkhāṇ wissariḍ*. When the house was finished, the builder was forgotten.—Prov.

USÁRÁREWAND ਉਸਾਰਾਰੇਵਾਂਦ *s. m.* Gamboge. A product of various plants of the Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ* amongst which are *Garcinia morella*, *Cambogia Cochineusis*, *Gambogia gutta*, *Hypericum pomiferum*. Siam and Cochin China are the great source of production. A Gamboge tree abounds on the Ghats of the Canara country and the Wynuad (*C. tinctoria*), and there is another variety in Ceylon *Hebradendron Cambogoides*. Gamboge is imported into the Punjab, and is met with in fragments as the "pipe" or "roll" Gamboge of commerce medicinally it is used as a hydrogogue purgative, the native name "concrete extract of Rhubarb" indicates the idea prevalent that it is obtained from Rhubarb. It does not appear to be used here as a pigment. It is the chief ingredient in "Morrison's pills" which are imported into China by the hundred weight.

USÁRÍ ਉਸਾਰੀ *s. f.* The act of building; *i. q.* *Usarāḍi*.

USÁRNÁ ਉਸਾਰਣਾ *v. a.* To build up a wall, a house.

USATṬHÁ ਉਸੱਠਾ *a.* Unchiselled, crude, rude, uncivil, presumptuous, cruel; *i. q.* *Asaṭṭhā*.

USATṬHPUNÁ ਉਸੱਠਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Crudeness, rudeness, impudence, presumptuousness, cruelty; *i. q.* *Asaṭṭi*.

ÚSÍ ਉਸੀ *s. f.* See *kāli sarhoṇ* in *Sarhoṇ*.

USE ਉਸੇ } *pron. (obl. of Uhi)* That very,  
USÍ ਉਸੀ } the same.

USHÁK ਉਸਾਕ *s. m.* Gum Ammoniacum, a product of *Dorema Ammoniacum*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. It occurs in pale yellow globular masses, white inside and smooth. It is said to produce abortion, and is used in a variety of diseases as a stimulant and expectorant.

USHABÁ ਉਸੱਬਾ } *s. m.* Sarsaparilla.

USHBÁ ਉਸੱਬਾ } The rhizomes of various species of *Smilax*, Nat. Ord. *Smilacæ Smilax China*, a native of China Japan and India yields the Tuber *Chinæ* or China-root; a remedy extensively employed in specific diseases.

USHNÁ ਉਸਨਾ *s. m.* A lichen (*Borrera ushna*) used in dyeing.

USHNÁK ਉਸਨਾਕ *ad.* Clever, sharp, (generally used ironically), see *Usnák*:—*ushnák pāulidīṭab wichch malidāṇ*. He a clever weaver!—why, he keeps his shuttle tied up in his waistband.—Prov. used of unready persons.

USHNÁKAN ਉਸਨਾਕਣ *s. f.* See *Usnákāṇ*.

USKAL ਉਸਕਲ *s. f.* Suspicious, false accusation, calumny.

USKALAN ਉਸਕਲਣ *s. f.*  
USKALÍ ਉਸਕਲੀ *s. m.*  
USKALÍÁ ਉਸਕਲੀਆ *s. m.*

A false accuser, a calumniator.

USKANÁ ਉਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled, to be excited, to be instigated; to grow, to spring up.

USKĀUNĀ ਉਸਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle, to excite, to instigate, to influence one to go away or depart; to cause to grow or spring up.

USNĀK ਉਸਨਾਕ *a.* Sensible, clever, prudent, careful; neat; *i. q.* *Husnāk, Ushnāk*:—*usnāk puṇḍā, s. m.* Carefulness, neatness, cleverness, prudence.

USNĀKAN ਉਸਨਾਕਣ *s. f.* } A sensi-  
USNĀKĪ ਉਸਨਾਕੀ *s. m.* } ble, clever,  
ver, prudent, careful, neat person.

USNĀKĪ ਉਸਨਾਕੀ *s. f.* See *usnpākuṇḍā* in *Usnāk*.

USRĀĪ ਉਸਰਾਈ *s. f.* The act of building a wall, house.

USRĀUNĀ ਉਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be built up (a wall, a house).

USSARNĀ ਉੱਸਰਣਾ *v. n.* To rise as a wall in building, to be built.

USSŪ ਉਸੂ } *s. m.* The name of a  
USSŪN ਉਸੂ } plant (*Brassica eruca*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) from the seed of which the bitter oil is expressed; *i. q.* *Tārā mirā*.

USTĀ ਉਸਤਾ *s. m.* A barber.

USTĀD ਉਸਤਾਦ } *s. m.* A teacher,  
USTĀJ ਉਸਤਾਜ } a preceptor, a  
master; one skilled in any art, a musician, the tutor of a dancing girl; *met.* a clever man; a consummate knave;—*a.* Versed in, proficient; *c. w.* *hoṇḍā*.

USTĀDAGĪ ਉਸਤਾਦਗੀ *s. f.* Teaching, instruction, mastership, skill.

USTĀDANĪ ਉਸਤਾਦਣੀ *s. f.* A preceptress, a mistress, the wife of a preceptor.

USTĀDĪ ਉਸਤਾਦੀ *s. f.* Teaching, mastership, skill.

USTAND ਉਸਟੰਡ *s. m.* Slander; contrivance, ingenuity.

USTANDAN ਉਸਟੰਡਣ *s. f.* } A slan-  
USTANDĪ ਉਸਟੰਡੀ *s. m.* } derer, a  
contriver; ingenious.

USTARĀ ਉਸਤਰਾ *s. m.* A razor.

USTAT ਉਸਤਤ } *s. f.* Praise, ado-  
USTUT ਉਸਤਤ } ration; *c. w.*  
USTUTĪ ਉਸਤਤੀ } *karnī*.

USTUKHUDŪS ਉਸਤੁਖਦੂਸ *s. f.* A species of *Prunella*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*, used as stimulant, aromatic in various respiratory and nervous diseases.

UT ਉਤ *pron.* That; *i. q.* *Us*;—*ad.* To the last degree, *e. g.* *ut bewukūf*, foolish beyond the beyonds, *ut kharāb*, bad beyond telling.

ŪT ਉਤ *a.* Foolish, having little sense, stupid;—*s. m.* A blockhead, a dunce:—*ūt ghassā, ghissā, ghissid, ūt dā ghassā, a.* Idiotic, born of fool (used abusively):—*ūt dā, s. m.* Son of a stupid man (abuse):—*ūt puṇḍā, s. m.* Stupidity:—*ūṭṭ kion ūt giyā*, why did you play the fool.

UTĀHĀN ਉਤਾਹਾ *ad.* Above.

UTĀNGGAN ਉਟੰਗਣ } *s. m.* The  
UTĀNGGAN ਉਟੰਗਣ } name of a  
plant, the species of which has not been determined of the Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceae*, given in debilities; see *Baldūn*. The name of a river near Gwalior.

UTĀR ਉਤਾਰ *s. m.* Descent; decrease; (corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Autār*) an incarnation; cast off clothes:—*utār denā, v. a.* To give one a present of cast off clothes.

UTĀR ਉਤਾਰ *s. f.* High lands, an elevated region;—*s. f.* Vomiting, tendency to vomit; *c. w.* *duṇḍī*.

UTÁRÁ ਉਤਾਰਾ *s. m.* Alighting, descent; encamping; an inn, a stopping place for travellers; a ransom;—*utárd deṅṭí, v. a.* To furnish quarters; to give a ransom.

UTARÁHÁ ਉਤਰਾਹਾ } *s. f.* Declivity,  
UTARÁÍ ਉਤਰਾਈ } descent.

UTARÁIN ਉਤਰਾਇਣ *s. f.* The half of the year during which the sun is north of the equator; the summer solstice.

UTARÁU ਉਤਰਾਉ *s. m.* Descent, decrease, declivity.

UTARÁUNÁ ਉਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Utaruṇḍá.*

UTÁRNÁ ਉਤਰਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to alight, to bring down, to take down, to take off, to bear off, to cut off, to break off; to pay; to cause to press over, to ferry over; to lodge, to put up (as *musá-far utárṇá*); to loosen or unstring (the strings of a guitar, drum, bow (as *satár utárṇí*); to uncock (a gun); to cast out, to remove, to exercise, to expel (an evil spirit):—*bhár utárṇá, v. a.* To unload, or put down a burden; to land goods:—*bhúen utárṇá, n. v.* To take a dying person from the bed and put him on the ground in his last moments (a Hindu custom):—*báñh utár deṅṭí, v. a.* To dislocate the arm, to put out of joint:—*dhar ton sir utárṇá, v. a.* To cut off, to decapitate:—*dilon utárṇá, v. a.* To withdraw one's affection or favour from; to estrange oneself:—*guddí* or *takhton utárṇá, v. n.* To dethrone or cast down:—*ijjat utár deṅṭí, utárṇí, v. n.* To deprive of honour or credit, to dishonour; to rob, to plunder:—*kappá utárṇá, v. a.* To accomplish, to finish (weavers):—*karj utárṇá, v. n.* To pay, to discharge or liquidate (debt):—*pagg utárṇí, v. a.* To abuse, to degrade, to disgrace:—*páñí* or *pár utárṇá, v. a.* To let out, to make a channel for the escape of water:—*púrá utárṇá, v. n.* To weigh out, to give a certain weight:—*púrián* or *roṭián utárṇíán, v. a.* To cook or prepare food:—*samunḍar pár utárṇá, v. a.* To banish, to transport beyond seas:—

*sanghon utárṇá, v. a.* To swallow, to take down (a morsel, a pill):—*saunh utárṇí, v. a.* To redeem one's pledge, to keep one's oath:—*siron utárṇá, v. a.* To make a return; to cancel an obligation:—*táp* or *nashá utárṇá, v. a.* To cause to recover from intoxication, or fever; to repeat certain incantations in order to mitigate pain:—*topí utárṇí, v. a.* To take off one's hat; to salute (a European custom):—*ṭukre utárṇe, v. a.* To cut, to break, to tear off, to cut into slices:—*wál utárṇá, v. a.* To cut or shave one's hair:—*wajir utárṇá, v. a.* To play a pawn up to the rank of the queen (in chess).

UTARNÁ ਉਤਰਣਾ *v. n.* See *Utarṇá.*

UTÁRÚ ਉਤਾਰੂ *a.* Deprived of a hereditary or other appointment, turned out of a situation; reduced to a lower rank; *c. w. honḍ, karṇá.*

UTARWÁÍ ਉਤਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Cost of bringing down anything.

UTARWÁUNÁ ਉਤਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be brought down, causal of *Utarṇá.*

UTÁULÁ ਉਤਾਲਾ *a.* Swift, quick, speedy, precipitate, rash;—*ad.* Very quickly:—*utáulá utáulá dundá hai.* He comes very quickly.

UTÁULÍ ਉਤਾਲੀ *s. f.* Haste, speed, rashness, impatience;—*a. Fem. of Utáulá.*

ÚTBALÁ ਉਤਬਲਾ }  
ÚTBALÁÍ ਉਤਬਲਾਈ } *s. f.* An otter.  
ÚTBILÁÍ ਉਤਬਿਲਾਈ }

UTE ਉਤੇ *pron.* The same (used only with a noun in the ablative).

UTERAN ਉਟੇਰਨ *s. m.* A reel; *i. q. Aṭeran.*

UTERNÁ ਉਟੇਰਨਾ *v. a.* To make up thread into skeins, to reel; *i. q. Aṭerná*:—*uterṇá puterná, v. a.* To take off clothes; to plunder; to rob:—*uter laiṇá, v. a.* To take off clothes, to plunder, to rob.

UTH ਉਠ } *s. m.* A camel; *met.* a fool,

UTH ਉਠ } a blockhead, a tall man:—

*úth áth, s. m.* Camels and such like animals:—*úth kaṭará, s. m.* A thorn bush, a kind of thorn or thistle (*Echinops ectiotes*) eaten by camels, see *Uaṭ kaṭará*:—

*úth pairá, s. m. (M.) lit.* A camel's foot print. A plant with broad leaves that grows in the *jhal*. The leaves are dried, pounded and boiled, and used internally for gonorrhœa.

UTHÁ BAITH ਉਠਾ ਬੈਠ } *s. f.* See

UTHÁ BAITHAK ਉਠਾ ਬੈਠਕ } *Uṭhan*

UTHÁ BAITHÍ ਉਠਾ ਬੈਠੀ } *baithan,*

or *Uṭhak baithak*.

UTHÁI ਉਠਾਈ *s. f.* The cost of removing anything from one place to another:—*utháigirá, s. m.* A pilferer, a petty thief.

UTHAK BAITHAK ਉਠਕ ਬੈਠਕ *s. f.*

Rising up and sitting down; restlessness; trifling; a punishment, the offender being made to rise and sit alternately; *i. q.* *Uṭhan baithan*.

UTTHALLANÁ ਉੱਥੱਲਣਾ *v. a.* To turn over, to upset; to turn up to view, to reveal secrets:—*uthallaná putthallaná, v. a.* The same as *Uthallaná*.

UTHÁN ਉਠਾਨ *s. m. f.* The act of or manner of rising, ascension; removing.

UTHANT ਉਠੰਤ *s. f.* The act of rising, the manner of rising; the noise of the act of rising

UTHAT ਉਠਤ *s. f.* Rising;—*úthat baithat, s. f.* Rising and sitting.

UTHÁÚ ਉਠਾਊ *s. m.* One that takes up;—*a.* Capable of being raised or removed:—*utháú chullhá, s. m.* A movable *chullhá* or fireplace; a man of restless disposition:—*utháú piddá, s. m.* A term of ridicule, applied to a restless man, who is ever in motion, like the bird called *Piddá* (sparrow).

UTHÁUNÁ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rise, to raise, to cause to be taken up or carried away; to cause to abolish, to remove; to bear, to undergo; to set up, to erect; to rob, to steal, to pilfer; to wake from sleep;—*dukkh utháuná, v. a.* To suffer, to support, to endure:—*hatth utháuná, soṭṭá utháuná, v. a.* To raise one's hand, or stick as if to strike.—*karj utháuná, v. a.* To incur debt:—*kharch utháuná, v. a.* To spend, to disburse:—*pair utháke challná, v. a.* To quicken or mend one's place:—*parlá utháuná, v. a.* To lift up, to unveil a curtain.

UTHIÁUNÁ ਉਠਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To come back, to return.

UTHWÁÍ ਉਠਵਾਈ *s. f.* See *Uṭhái*

UTHWÁÍÁ ਉਠਵੈਈਆ } *a.* Swift,

UTHWAIYÁ ਉਠਵੈਯਾ } given to

UTHWAYYÁ ਉਠਵੱਯਾ } leaping,

agile (used only of a horse.)

UTHWÁUNÁ ਉਠਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to raise, to cause to be taken up or carried away; to cause to abolish.

UTÍ ਉਤੀ *pron.* That; *i. q.* *Uṣ* (used in the ablative only.)

UTKANÁ ਉਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To start, to spring up, to jump, to rise, to bound; *i. q.* *Uchkaná*.

UTKÁUNÁ ਉਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To startle, to cause to jump up.

UTLÁ ਉਤਲਾ *a.* Upper; (*M.*) that much.

UTNÁ ਉਤਣਾ } *pron.* So much, as

UTNÍ ਉਤਣੀ } much.

UTNÁÍ ਉਤਣਾਈ *s. f.* See *Uṭtanwáí*.

UTNÁUNÁ ਉਤਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uṭtanwáuná*.

UTNÍ ਉਤਣੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Uṭ*.



UTPANN ਉਤਪੱਨ } Creation:—*utpat*,  
 UTPAT ਉਤਪਤ } *utpann honá*, v. n.  
 UTPATT ਉਤਪੱਤ } To be created:—*ut-*  
*pat*, *utpann karná*, v. a. To create.

UTRÁDHÍ ਉਤਰਾਧੀ s. m. A division  
 of the *Arorás*.

UTT ਉੱਤ pron. See *Ut*.

UTTAM ਉੱਤਮ a. Great, excellent:—  
*uttam buddh*, a. Possessed of great  
 understanding:—*uttam pursh*, s. m. A  
 good virtuous man; (in Grammar) the  
 first person.

UTTANNÁ ਉੱਤਣਨਾ v. a. To take  
 thread off the reel, and make it into a  
 skein, or double it for twisting:—*uttan*  
*luṇá*, v. a. To strip, to plunder:—*utanná*  
*putanná* v. n. To strip off clothing or  
 jewels; to plunder, to rob.

UTTANWÁÍ ਉੱਤਣਵਾਈ s. f. The  
 cost of unreeling thread.

UTTANWÁUNÁ ਉੱਤਣਵਾਉਣਾ v. a.  
 To cause to unreel thread.

UTTAR ਉੱਤਰ s. m. An answer; the  
 worth; the north; an imperative of v. n.  
*Uttarṇá*:—*uttar painá*, v. n. See *Uttarṇá*:  
 —*uttardí*, s. f. The northern country:  
 —*uttar dená*, v. a. To answer:—*uttar*  
*dáik*, *dáyuk*, s. m. A respondent.

UTTARNÁ ਉੱਤਰਣਾ v. a. To descend,  
 to alight, to halt, to encamp, to put up;  
 to decrease, to pass over, to go off, to fall  
 off, to decay; to lose freshness; *met.* to  
 die (used of a child who dies before

being weaned); to be taken or swallow-  
 ed; to become incarnate; to be revealed;  
 to arrive, to reach; to land, to disembark;  
 —*akkhán wichch láli uttarṇá*, v. n. To  
 turn red with rage (eyes):—*bálak uttar*  
*jáṇá*, *uttarṇá*, v. n. To die, to expire, to  
 perish (a child):—*chihrá uttarṇá*, v. a.  
 To fail in health, to change colour, to turn  
 pale; to be emaciated, to grow thin:—  
*daryá uttarṇá*, v. a. To decrease, to ebb to  
 fall (river):—*duddh uttarṇá*, v. a. To  
 have or get milk in the udders or breasts:  
 —*hájú uttarṇá*, v. n. To be displaced or  
 dislocated an arm:—*gálián uttarṇá*, v. n.  
 To fall foul of, to quarrel, to abuse, to  
 fight:—*gussá uttarṇá*, v. a. To decrease,  
 to abate (anger):—*pesháb uttarṇá*, v. n. To  
 come away, to issue or flow (urine):—  
*uttar puttā honá*, v. n. To become free  
 from debt:—*púrā uttarṇá*, v. a. To stand  
 an examination, to pass a test:—*rang*  
*uttarṇá*, v. n. To become dull or faint, to  
 fade, to lose colour:—*roṭi uttarṇá*, v. n.  
 To be cooked (bread):—*sudá uttarṇá*, v. n.  
 To come to one's senses:—*táp* or *nashá*  
*uttarṇá*, v. n. To go off, to recover (from  
 fever or intoxication):—*wajir uttarṇá*, v. n.  
 In chess for a pawn to acquire the rank  
 of the queen.

UTTE ਉੱਤੇ prep. Over, on, upon,

UTTH ਉੱਠ s. m. A camel; an impera-  
 tive of v. n. *Uṭṭhṇá*:—*uṭṭh baiṭhṇá*, v. n.  
 To get up, to raise; to wake up, to set  
 off, to start to one's feet; to receive, to  
 acquire new life and strength:—*uṭṭh*  
*jáṇá*, v. n. To run, to go away, to de-  
 part; to cease, to die:—*uṭṭh khará honá*,  
 v. n. To stand up, to rise suddenly.

UTTHAN BAIṬHAN ਉੱਠਣ ਬੈਠਣ s. m.  
 Rising up and sitting down; a kind of  
 gymnastic exercise; restlessness; trif-  
 ling; intercourse.

UTTHE ਉੱਥੇ ad. There.

UTTH MUTTH ਉੱਥ ਮੁੱਥ a. Very fat,  
 fat to deformity, misshapen by reason  
 of fatness; c. *w. hojṇá*.

UTTHNÁ ਉੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To rise up, to be raised, to be removed; to be abolished; to arise, to begin to blow (*handeri*), to arise, to get up, to stand up; to rise, to go, to take leave; to stand, to be erect:—*phasád utthná*, *v. n.* To break forth or out a tumult or strife:—*pair utthná*, *v. n.* To be lifted, raised (one's feet):—*ghorí, gán, mainh utthná*, *v. n.* To be in heat, (mare, cow, buffalo):—*khamír utthná*, *v. n.* To ferment, to be leavened:—*mál utthná*, *v. n.* To be carried, to be taken away, to be removed:—*rupayyá utthná*, *v. n.* To be expended or laid out:—*utthná baiṭhna*, *v. a.* To work or do anything leisurely; to associate; to copulate.

UTTHON ਉੱਥੇ *ad.* Thence, from that place.

UTTHRÚ ਉੱਥਰੂ } *s. m.* Violent cough-  
UTTHÚ ਉੱਥੁ } ing; *i. q.* *Utthiṃ*;  
paroxysmal cough produced by the introduction of a foreign substance into the windpipe; *c. w.* *duṭṭá*.

UTTHÚ ਉੱਥੁ *a.* There.

UTTON ਉੱਤੋਂ *prep.* From on, off:—  
*utton ṛattí*, *ad.* Successively, alternately.

UTTRÁKHAND ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ *s. m.* The northern division or quarter.

UTTÚ ਉੱਤੂ *a.* Intoxicated with wine or other strong drink, dead drunk; *c. w.* *honá, hojána, kardená*;—*s. m.* An ornamental marking of clothes with a hot iron, plaits of cloth; *c. w.* *karná*:—*uttúgar*, *s. m.* One who plaits cloth.

UTTUR ਉੱਤਰ *s. m.* See *Uttar*.

UTWAL ਉੱਤਵਲ *ad.* To that side.

ÚWEN ਉੱਢੇ } *ad.* In that way, thus,  
UWEN ਉੱਢੇ } immediately.

## V. W.—(ਵ)

[*N. B.*—The letter ਵ *waswá*, *varvá* has the sound of V as well as of W, and many words which begin with W, are pronounced as if spelt with V, and in other cases indifferently with V or W. A (V) has been marked in most cases as an indication.]

WÁ ਵਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Váyá*. Wind, air; atmosphere:—*wá challáí*, *v. n.* To blow (wind):—*wá golá*, *s. m.* Colic:—*wá jhalotná*, *wá warolá*, *s. m.* A whirl wind:—*wá kháṇí*, *v. a.* To take the air:—*wá lagṇáí*, *v. n.* To get chilled, to feel a draught, to get a breeze:—*wá náí larṇá*, *v. n.* To fight or be quarrelsome; to pick a quarrel:—*wá sál*, *s. m.* Pain in the stomach or bowels arising from wind, colic:—*wá waring*, *s. f.* A small tree (*Myrsine Africana*, *Nat. Ord. Myrsinaceae*) common in many places in the Himalaya as well as in the Salt Range. In the Panjab Bazars the *wá waring* used as an anthelmintic for small intestinal worms, appears to be the fruit of this plant. This plant is well worth trying as a hedge in hill stations, as it would look neat, and would stand trimming:—*jino dí wá tinháon dá oḍhar*. It is in the direction from which the wind comes that one should look for a shelter.—Prov. (V.)

WÁCH ਵਾਚ *s. f.* A tax levied by the *lam-bardár* of a village under the authority of Government, on those who are not *simindáre*, as barbers, weavers:—*wáḥ bigár*, *s. f.* Compulsory collection of revenue, unjust taxation; exaction of labour without compensation (V.)

WÁCHÁ ਵਾਚਾ *s. m.* Affirmation, agreement, promise, word; striking the palm of the hand in confirmation of one's

word ;—*wáchá dená, márná, v. a.* To promise, to make an agreement.

WÁCHAK ਵਾਚਕ *s. m.* A reader. (V.)

WACHÁU ਵਚਾਉ *s. m.* Defence, protection, preservation, deliverance, escape, salvation. (V.)

WACHÁUNÁ ਵਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To save, to preserve, to deliver, to protect, to spare. (V.)

WACHÁWÁ ਵਚਾਵਾ *s. m.* One who saves, preserves, or delivers, a saviour, deliverer. (V.)

WACHCH ਵੱਚ *s. f.* Orris root, see *Warch*;—*s. m.* The eggs of fish, reptiles, or insects; the young of fish, reptiles, newly hatched; the young of animals; children, offspring:—*wachch wachch, s. m.* Little children; (*i. q.* *Bachch kuchch*).

WACHCHHÁ ਵੱਛਾ *s. m.* } The calf of  
WACHCHHÍ ਵੱਛੀ *s. f.* } a cow  
while suckling till one or two years old;  
*met.* a fool, a simpleton; (*i. q.* *Vachchhá, Vachchhi*, Latin *Vacca*).

WACHCHHAL ਵੱਛਲ *a.* Compassionate; propitious:—*bhagat wachchhal, s. m.* Propitious to the *devtás*.

WÁCHH ਵਾਛ *s. f.* A tax levied on weavers, see *Wách*; a corner of the mouth.

WACHH ਵਛ *s. f. (M.)* A female buffalo-calf while suckling.

WACHHÁÍ ਵਛਾਈ *s. f.* Spreading a bed, bedstead. (V.)

WÁCHHÁN ਵਾਛਾਂ *s. m. pl.* The corners of the mouth.

WÁCHHAR ਵਾਛਰ *s. f.* Rain falling aslant, wind and rain, driving rain; a crowd rushing together. (V.)

WÁCHNÁ ਵਾਚਣਾ *v. a.* To read; to collect taxes.

WACHOLÁ ਵੱਚੋਲਾ *s. m.* } One who  
WACHOLÍ ਵੱਚੋਲੀ *s. f.* } mediates

between two parties, whether as peace-maker or for negotiating business, a mediator, a negotiator, a go-between. (For the perfection of bliss it is necessary that there should be) either abundance of wealth, or let there be the service of God. Betwixt and between (the two) *O Suthrá* the soul struggles in distress as a drowning man; (*i. q.* *Vacholá, Vacholi*).

WAD ਵਦ *s. f. (M.)* Gleaning.

WADÁNAK ਵਡਾਣਕ *s. f.* A kind of large grained wheat. (V.)

WADANGGÍ ਵਦੰਗੀ *s. f.* The practice of medicine.

WADÁNÍ ਵਡਾਨੀ *s. f. (M)* The cord with which the bottom of a bedstead is tightened; (*i. q.* *Dauy*).

WADBOL ਵਡਬੋਲ *s. m.* } A per-  
WADBOLÁ ਵਡਬੋਲੀ *s. m.* } son of  
WADBOLÍ ਵਡਬੋਲੀ *s. f.* } lofty  
speech, a proud and disdainful talker, a chatter-box; (*i. q.* *Vadbol, Vadbolá, Vadboli*). (V.)

WADDÁ ਵੱਡਾ *m.* } a. Great, big,  
WADDÍ ਵੱਡੀ *f.* } large, exalted,  
high, lofty; respectable, eminent; rich, wealthy; of advanced age; elder, an ancestor; extinguished (a lamp):—*waddá sárá, a.* Long, large, big, great:—*waddá bábbá, s. m. lit.* An elder, a grand-father; the

biggest copy of the *Adi Granth* opened on the upper story of the Golden Temple, Amritsar:—*waddā darjā*, *s. m.* A high rank:—*waddā diq*, *s. m. lit.* A long day; Christmas day:—*waddā karnā*, *v. a. lit.* To enlarge; to extinguish, to put out a light; to perform the obsequies of an elder relative with pomp and grandeur:—*waddā sāhab*, *s. m.* The chief civil functionary:—*waddī peshin*, *s. f.* 4 p. m.:—*waddā welā*, *s. m.* The time just before sunrise, early dawn; *i. q.* *Vaddā*.

**WADDH ਵੱਢ** *s. m.* Ground from which the crop has been removed; the season for cutting trees; a cut in a stick of wood; disposition, character, principle; taste, savour; (*M.*) the ears of corn remaining in a field if the shares have been removed. (*V.*)

**WADDH ਵੱਧ** *s. f.* Increase, enlargement;—*s. f.* A bubo;—*a.* More, greater, too much:—*ghatt waddh*, *a.* Less or more. (*V.*)

**WÁDDHÁ ਵਾਧਾ** *s. f.* Increase, profit:—*ghattā wáddhá*, *s. m.* Loss and profit. (*V.*)

**WADDHÍ ਵੱਢੀ** *s. f.* A bribe, a bribery:—*waddhí khor*, *khora*, *s. m.* One who takes bribes. (*V.*)

**WÁDDHÁ ਵਾਢਾ** *s. m.* A mark made by a cutting instrument, a crease; a reaper; *i. q.* *Báddhá*.

**WÁDDHÍ ਵਾਢੀ** *s. f. m.* Reaping a carpenter. (*V.*)

**WADDHNÁ ਵੱਢਣਾ** *v. a.* To cut, to reap; to bite, to kill with a cutting instrument. (*V.*)

**WADDHRÍ ਵੱਧਰੀ** *s. f.* A small string of leather by which the *jugar* is attached to the *killi*; a dog's collar; the leather strap of a wooden shoe, drawn over the foot to keep it on.

**WADDHU ਵੱਧੁ** *s. m.* See *Waddh*.

**WÁDDHÚ ਵਾਧੂ** *a.* More than enough, superfluous. (*V.*)

**WÁDDÍ ਵਾੱਦੀ** *s. f.* A habit.

**WADERÁ ਵਡੇਰਾ** *s. m.* An ancestor, a forefather;—*a.* Great, large:—*waddē wadere*, *s. m.* Ancestors. (*V.*)

**WÁDH ਵਾਢ** *s. f.* The edge of a sword, knife; cutting; slaughter; killing.

**WÁDH ਵਾਧ** *s. f.* Increase;—A bubo:—*wádh ghát*, *a.* Less or more; no matter.

**WADHÁÍ ਵਧਾਈ** *s. f.* Benediction; blessing; a present given on occasion of a birth or wedding; in *pl.* a form of congratulation, as *wadháín*, all hail, I congratulate you!;—(*Pot.*) Hiccough; *i. q.* *Hichkí*.

**WADHÁÍ ਵਢਾਈ** *s. f.* Reaping, harvesting, cutting; slaughter, bloodshed; wages for reaping or cutting. (*V.*)

**WADHÁN ਵਧਾਨ** *s. m.* An increase. (*V.*)

**WADHAINT ਵਧੈਂਤ** } *s. m.* An in-  
**WADHANT ਵਧੰਤ** } crease in the viru-  
**WADHANTU ਵਧੰਤੁ** } lence of a disease;  
a battle.

**WADHAN ਵਧਨ** } *v. n. (M.)* To in-  
**WADHAN ਵਢਨ** } crease, to grow:—  
*mál dá wadhan kismat te.* Increase to wealth depends on fate.—Prov. (*V.*)

WADHĀNGĀ ਵਧਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* A great slaughter, killing; a great cutting of trees; *c. w. honā, karnā.*

WADHĀNWE ਵਧਾਨਵੇ *a. (M.)* Ninety-nine.

WADHAR ਵਧਰ *s. m. (M.)* Wrinkles:—*māh te wadhar te khedān dī sadhar.* Wrinkles on her face, and she wishes to play!—Prov.

WADHĀU ਵਧਾਉ *s. m.* Enlargement, increase; making much of a thing.

WADHĀÚ ਵਧਾਉ *a.* Susceptible of increase, in a way for enlargement, likely to increase or grow.

WADHĀUNĀ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To increase, to enlarge, to lengthen, to advance, to make to go on, to prolong; to take off jewelry; to extinguish a lamp. (V.)

WADHĀUNĀ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be repeated; to cause to be cut; to cause to be bitten, to cause to be killed.

WADHERĀ ਵਧੇਰਾ }  
WADHERE ਵਧੇਰੇ } *a. Much, more*  
WADHERĪ ਵਧੇਰੀ } (V.)

WADHĪ ਵਾਢੀ *s. f.* Reaping, harvesting; harvest time; a bribe, bribery; *i. q. Vādhī.* (V.)

WADHĪK ਵਧੀਕ *a., ad.* More. (V.)

WADHĪKĪ ਵਧੀਕੀ *s. f.* An increase on what is proper, excess; unjust treatment, violence.

WADHNĀ ਵਧਨਾ *s. m.* An earthen water vessel with a spout like a teapot.

WADHNĀ ਵਧਣਾ *v. n.* To increase, to grow, to be enlarged; to advance, to go forward, to make progress, to be prolonged; to be used up. This latter sense diminished, or finished, is a very peculiar one. It would be a most unfortunate thing to say that a necessary thing had run out. This would be equal to a curse or ill wish, the euphemism, therefore, is to say it has increased, thus *ātd wadh gayā*, the flour has increased, *i. e.*, is finished; *i. q. Vadh-ṇā.*

WĀDHÚ ਵਾਧੂ *a.* More than enough, superfluous. (V.)

WADHWĀĪ ਵਢਵਾਈ *s. f.* Cutting, reaping; wages for the same. (V.)

WADHWĀUNĀ ਵਢਵਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To cause to be reaped, to cause to be cut, bitten, or killed. (V.)

WĀDĪ ਵਾਦੀ *s. f.* See *Wāddī.*

WADĪĀĪ ਵਡਿਆਈ *s. f.* Greatness, excellence; honour, praise. magnifying. (V.)

WADĪAUNĀ ਵਡਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To applaud, to praise, to magnify, to make great, to advance. (V.)

WADĪ BÚṬĪ ਵਦੀ ਬੂਟੀ *s. f.* See *nīlkaṇ-ṭhī* in *Nīl, Mukand bābrī.*

WADĪFĀ ਵਦੀਫਾ *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wazīfah. lit.* A stipend, a fixed allowance; the small cake which is daily given to the *Mullān*, by pious Muhammadans:—*welhak ān wadīfā māt, chā thūthā nit karīn gadāī.* 'Saying, women! quickly bring your daily alms,' they take up the cup and always beg!—Song sung in deprecation of the avarice of *Mullāns.*

WADHĀND ਵਡਿਹਾਂਡ *s. m.* Large, stout, fat, of a good race (used of a man, cow, buffalo).

WADNÁ दण्ड v. a. To wager, to bet, to settle, to determine, to appoint; to agree to, to take as a witness; i. q. *Widud*.

WADPHÚLGÍ दण्डुलगी } s. f. Ex-  
WADPHÚLÍ दण्डुली } tr a v a -  
gance, expenditure; vain boasting, making one's self out more than the reality, whether by words or act. (V.)

WAFÁ दहा s. m. Faithfulness, fidelity; integrity; profit, advantage; performing a promise, keeping one's word; effect:—*wafáddár*, a. Faithful, trustworthy, true to one's word, reliable:—*wafádlári*, s. f. Fidelity, faithfulness;—*be wafá*, a. Faithless, treacherous:—*bewafáí*, s. f. Faithlessness, inconsistency; c. w. *karní*.

WAFÁT दहाउ s. f. Death; c. w. *honí*, *páuní*:—*wafát sharíf*, *barí wafát*, s. f. Muhammad's death; an annual observance in commemoration of Muhammad's death.

WAFÁTÍ दहाउती a. Born in the third Muhammadan month called *Rabbí ul sání*, being that in which Muhammad died.

WÁG दारा s. f. A rein, a bridle:—*wág chhaddúí*, *chhaddú dení*, v. n. v. n. To give up the reins to let the horse go:—*wág chhuṭṭ jóní*, v. a. The slipping of the reins from the hands, i. e. the loss of power or choice:—*wág chhúṭ*, a. Escaped from the control of the reins, uncontrollable, left to go or act at will, galloping:—*wág chhúṭ hojád*, v. n. To go or act at will:—*wág chhúṭ durád*, v. a. To let run at will (a horse):—*wág chhúṭ. darrúd*, v. n. To gallop:—*wág dor*, *wág dorí*, s. f. A rope by which a horse is led:—*wág morní*, v. a. To turn the reins; *met.* to come home, to turn about, to desist; to abate (small pox):—*wág pharásí*, s. f. That which is given to a groom by the buyer after a horse is sold; that which is

given to the sister of a bridegroom when she leaves him, after having led or attended him a short distance on the wedding journey; i. q. *Báj*, *Vág*.

WAGÁHUNÁ दगाहुना v. n. To throw, to cast, to fling.

WAGÁR दगार s. f. Corruption of the Persian word *Begár*. Working under compulsion, whether with pay or without, forced labour with or without pay:—*wagár tálgí*, v. n. To work carelessly; i. q. *Begár*, *Vigár*.

WAGÁRÍ दगारी s. m. One who works under compulsion from Government, a forced labourer.

WAGÁUNÁ दगाउना v. a. To cause to flow, to cause to blow; to make to move rapidly, to put in motion, to set agoing; to curse, to injure; i. q. *Vagáunád*.

WAGDE दगदे ad. Quickly, hastily, rapidly; i. q. *Vagdé*.

WAGG दॅग s. m. A herd of cattle.

WAGGMÁN दॅगमं a. Identical, precise, exact, of the same sort, of the same kind, like;—ad. Identically, precisely.

WAGHÍ दग्गी s. f. (M.) Flow of irrigation.

WÁGÍ दगगी A herdsman;—a. (M.) Similar, opposed to *adgí* identical:—*wágí mál*, s. m. Property like or of equal value to the thing stolen.

WAGNÁ दगना v. n. To move, to flow, (as a stream); to run, to discharge matter; to go hastily; to blow; to light, to fall, to come upon as *uhnún Dewí dí mār wāge*. May the curse of *Dewí* fall upon him; i. q. *Vagud*.

WAGOTAG ਵਗੋਤਗ *ad. (Pot., M.)* See *Wagde.*

WAGSÚÁ ਵਗਸੁਆ } *s. m. A*  
WÁGSÚÁ ਵਾਗਸੁਆ } buckle; *i. q.*  
*Baksúá.*

WAGWÁN ਵਗਵਾਂ *a. (M.)* Familiar;  
*i. q. Wágí.*

WÁH ਵਾਹ *intj.* Good! capital! bravo!  
(used as *wáh wáh*, also used satirically);  
—*s. f.* Power, ability, strength; business,  
transaction, intercourse; occasion (*c. w.*  
*paingá*); sand flowing in at the bottom  
of a well; ploughing, an imperative  
of *v. a.* *Wáhungá*:—*wáh wáh karná*,  
*v. a.* To applaud:—*wáh wáh hongá*, *v. n.*  
To be applauded:—*wáh lagáidán*. To  
the utmost of one's strength! to the  
extent of one's ability. (*V.*)

WAH ਵਹ *s. f. (M.)* A water course.

WÁH ਵਾਹ } *s. f. (M.)* A canal:  
WAHÁ ਵਹਾ } —*wahe wuphe nahín*  
*sinsár agge dí baithín!* The canals have  
not begun to flow, yet the alligators have  
come and are waiting!—Prov. used of  
greedy persons.

WAHÁÍ ਵਹਾਈ *s. f.* Ploughing.

WÁHAL ਵਹਾਲ *s. m. (M.)* A barren  
cow or buffalo that does not hold.

WÁHAN ਵਹਾਣ *s. m.* A ploughed  
field.

WAHÁN ਵਹਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* The handle  
of a sickle, hatchet, trowel.

WAHAN ਵਹਨ *s. m. (M.)* To flow, to  
move (used of animals and water.)

WAHÁNGÍ ਵਹਾਂਗੀ } *s. f. A bahingí*  
WAHANGÍ ਵਹੰਗੀ }  
with its fixture and load; *i. q. Vaingí.*

WÁHAR ਵਾਹਰ } *s. f. Help, aid; a*  
WAHAR ਵਹਰ } crowd of people;  
*c. w. hongí, karní*:—*píró wahar kar. O.*  
saint! help!

WAHAR ਵਹੜ } *s. f. The calf of a*  
WAHIR ਵਹਿੜ } cow from birth till  
fit to work when a male, and till fit to  
bear young when a female. (*V.*)

WÁHAR ਵਾਹੜ *s. f. (Pot.)* A hot wind;  
a disagreeable breath.

WÁHARNÁ ਵਾਹਰਣਾ *v. a.* To have de-  
sire for the male (used of animals.)

WAHÁÚ ਵਹਾਉ *a.* Disposed to let go  
and leave to ruin; fit for ploughing  
land.

WAHÁUNÁ ਵਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to  
flow, to make float, to let down (a vessel  
into a well); to cause to be ploughed.

WAHÁWAN ਵਹਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To cause  
to move; to plough, *Present participle*:  
*wahéndá*; *Future*: *wahesán*; *Past parti-*  
*ciple*: *waháyá* and *wáthá*:—*hal waháwan*,  
*v. a.* To drive a plough:—*khúh waháwan*,  
*v. a.* To work a well:—*Sáwan wahás*,  
*te Katten raháe, te Poh piláe, ghátá mál*  
*ná chée.* He who ploughs in *Sáwan*,  
and sows in *Katten*, and waters in *Poh*,  
will suffer absolutely no loss.—Prov.

WAHDÁ ਵਹਦਾ *s. m.* Promise, agree-  
ment; *c. w. karná.*

WAHDAR ਵਹਦਰ *s. m.* } A leather  
WAHDARÍ ਵਹਦਰੀ *s. f.* } thong.

WAHETÁ ਵਹੇਤਾ *s. m.* Carrying loads,  
work done by beasts of burden; any  
work done by oxen, asses.

WÁHÍ ਵਾਹੀ *s. f.* Ploughing, agriculture :  
—*wáhi pádsháhi, ná thíve te gal wichch  
pháhi.* Agriculture is an empire, but if  
there are no crops it is a halter to hang  
on.—Prov. (V.)

WAHÍ ਵਹੀ *s. f.* An account book of  
native merchants or bankers, a register,  
a record :—*wáhi wichch charháund, v. a.*  
To bring on the books, to place to account :  
—*khátá wáhi, s. m.* Account books :  
*rokar wáhi, s. m.* Cash book. (V.)

WAHI CHALLNÁ ਵਹਿਚੱਲਣਾ *v. n.* See  
*Wahingá.*

WAHIDAT ਵਹਿਦਤ *s. f.* A habit, a  
practice.

WAHIKOL ਵਹਿਕੋਲ *a.* Exterior.

WAHM ਵਹਿਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Wahm.* Memory, re-  
collection, consideration; superstition,  
doubt, suspicion, scrupulousness; crazi-  
ness.

WAHIMÁ ਵਹਿਮਾ } *s. m.* Anxiety, fear,  
WAHMÁ ਵਹਮਾ } suspicion.

WAHIMAN ਵਹਿਮਣ *f.* } *a.* Excessively  
WAHIMÍ ਵਹਿਮੀ *m.* } scrupulous,  
superstitious, crazy, a crazy person.

WAHIN ਵਹਿਣ *s. m.* The flowing of a  
stream; thought, consideration, reflec-  
tion. (V.)

WAHINÁ ਵਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To flow, to float,  
to blow; to be fickle and trifling. (V.)

WAHINDÁ ਵਹਿੰਦਾ *part. a.* Flowing  
(water), (V.)

WAHINDE ਵਹਿੰਦੇ *ad.* Quickly, hasti-  
ly, with great velocity.

WAHIJAT ਵਹਿਜਤ *s. f.* A habit, a  
practice.

WÁHIJÁT ਵਹਿਜਾਤ *s. f.* A corruption  
of *Wáhiyát.* Foolishness, absurdity.

WAHIN ਵਹਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* See *Wahar.*

WAHIRÁ ਵਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A bullock, a  
young bull.

WAHIRÍ ਵਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* A heifer.

WAHITAR ਵਹਿਤ੍ਰ *s. m.* An animal for  
riding, a beast of burden. (V.)

WAHINU ਵਹੀਣੁ *s. m.* An aperture in  
the wall of a house, fort, or city for let-  
ting out water.

WAHN ਵਹਣ *s. m. f.* The surface of  
roughly ploughed field. (V.)

WAHNÁ ਵਹਣਾ *v. n.* See *Wahingá.*

WÁHNÁ ਵਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To plough; to  
comb, to use (an ox, ass, mule); *i. q.*  
*Wáhungá.* (V.)

WAHNDAR ਵਹੰਦਰ *s. m. (M.)* Ploughed  
land.

WÁHODÁH ਵਾਹੋਦਾਹ *ad.* Immediately,  
instantly, at once, without stopping,  
without cessation, quickly.



WAHOLÁ ਵਹੋਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A mattock for stubbing up roots.

WÁHRÚ ਵਾਹਰੂ *s. m.* A helper.

WÁHÚ ਵਾਹੂ *pron.* The same (used in poetry);—*s. m. (M.) lit.* A worker (from *Wáhan*); a working bullock; the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

WÁHUNÁ ਵਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To plough; to comb; to unmoor; to cause to suit; to fire a gun; to wield a sword; to use an ox or other beast. (V.)

WÁHURÍ ਵਾਹੁਰੀ *intj.* An exclamation used in crying for help. See *Báhurí*.

WÁHURNÁ ਵਾਹੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* To come to one's aid; *i. q.* *Bauharṇá*.

WAID ਵੈਦ *s. m.* A Hindi physician, a doctor. (V.)

WAIDAK ਵੈਦਕ *s. m.* } The  
WAIDANGGÍ ਵੈਦੰਗੀ *s. f.* } science of  
medicine, the art and practice of medicine.

WAIDAN ਵੈਦਣ } *s. f.* A female  
WAIDANÍ ਵੈਦਣੀ } physician, the  
wife of a physician, a doctress. (V.)

WAIDRÁ ਵੈਦੜਾ *s. m.* A young rogue, a brat; *i. q.* *Baidṛá*.

WAIHAN ਵੈਹਣ } *s. m.* The flowing  
WAIHIN ਵੈਹਿਣ } of a stream. (V.)

WAIHNÁ ਵੈਹਣਾ *v. n.* To sit, to flow. (V.)

WAIL ਵੈਲ *s. m.* Ill conduct (as gambling); lewdness, deceit:—*waildár, s. m.* Vicious, dissipated, given to evil habits as gambling, intemperance, lewdness; deceitful, deceiving; a cheat, a rake.

WAILÍ ਵੈਲੀ *a.* See *waildár* in *Wail*.

WAIN ਵੈਣ *s. m.* Recounting with lamentation the virtues of a deceased person.

WAINGAN ਵੈਂਗਣ } *s. m.* The egg  
WAINGAN ਵੈਂਘਣ } plant; (*i. q.*  
*Batáún*); *met. a testis.*

WAINGGANÍ ਵੈਂਗਣੀ } *a.* Of the  
WAINGGANÍ ਵੈਂਘਣੀ } colour of an  
WAINJANÍ ਵੈਂਜਣੀ } egg-plant, a  
dull purple.

WAIPÁR ਵੈਪਾਰ *s. m.* See *Bapár, Baipár*.

WAIPARAN ਵੈਪਾਰਣ *s. f.* } See  
WAIPARÍ ਵੈਪਾਰੀ *s. m.* } *Bapáṛí*.

WAIR ਵੈਰ *s. m.* Enmity, animosity, hostility:—*láik náI kije wair, wihár, parít.* Carry on enmity, trade, or love only with one who is worthy of you.—Prov. (V.)

WAIRÁG ਵੈਰਾਗ *s. m.* See *Bairág*.

WAIRAGAN ਵੈਰਾਗਣ *s. f.* } See  
WAIRÁGÍ ਵੈਰਾਗੀ *s. m.* } *Bairáḡí*.

WAIRAN ਵੈਰਨ } *s. m.* An enemy. (V.)  
WAIRÍ ਵੈਰੀ }

WAIRAK ਵੈਰਕ } *s. f.* A flag, a  
WAIRAKH ਵੈਰਖ } banner, an ensign.

WAIRÁN ਵੈਰਾਨ } *a.* Waste, depopu-  
WAIRÁNÍ ਵੈਰਾਨੀ } lated, desolated ;  
*c. w. hōṅś, karṇí. (V.)*

WAIS ਵੈਸ } *s. m.* The third of the  
WAISH ਵੈਸ } four primary Hindu  
castes ; the agricultural or commercial  
class ;—(*M.*) Custom of periodically distri-  
buting land. This custom still prevails  
to some extent in the Sangarh Tehsil. (*V.*)

WAISÁKH ਵੈਸਾਖ *s. m.* The first month  
of the Hindu solar year ; *i. q. Visákh,*  
*Baisákh.*

WAISÁKHÍ ਵੈਸਾਖੀ *s. f.* The first day  
of *Baisákh*, the *melá* held on that day :—  
*waísákhí dá melá, s. m.* A fair held on  
the *Baisákhí* day.

WAISNO ਵੈਸਨੋ } *s. m. f.* A wor-  
WAISHNO ਵੈਸਨੋ } shipper of *Wishnú* ;  
a moral, temperate person ; *i. q. Baishno.*

WAITHMÁN ਵੈਠਮਾਂ } *a.* Sitting, in  
WAITHWÁN ਵੈਠਵਾਂ } a sitting pos-  
ture. See *Baiṭhwán.*

WÁJ ਵਾਜ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Awáj.* See *Awáj. (V.)*

WAJAH ਵਾਜਹ *s. f.* A cause, reason,  
ground ; manner, way ; appearance.

WAJAN ਵਾਜਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Wazan.* A weight ; a  
measure of weight :—*wajan dár, s. m.*  
Heavy, weighty.

WAJÁNA ਵਜਾਨਾ } *v. a.* To play  
WAJÁUNÁ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ } upon a musical  
instrument, to produce any sound ; to ex-  
amine, to test ; to test the purity of a coin by  
the sound ; *met.* to cohabit with, to have  
sexual intercourse with ;—*dhol wajáuná,*  
*v. n.* To play upon the drum. (*V.*)

WAJH ਵਾਜ } *s. m. (M.)* The handle  
WÁJH ਵਾਜ਼ } of a sickle, hatchet,  
trowel, straw chopper, mattock.

WAJHAN ਵਾਜਨ *v. a. (M.)* To seize.

WÁJHÍLOTNÁ ਵਾਜ਼ੀ ਲੋਟਨਾ *s. m. (M.)*  
See *Wárowár.*

WAJNÁ ਵਾਜਨਾ *v. a.* To give or emit a  
sound ; to be played upon or struck ; to be  
fired as a gun ; to be rung ; to strike a  
clock ; to shiver with cold, so that the  
teeth chatter. (*V.*)

WAJNÍ ਵਾਜਨੀ *a.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Wazní.* Weighty, heavy ;  
—*s. m.* A percentage of the produce of  
a field set apart, in dividing between the  
*sarkár* and the *zimindár* and for the bene-  
fit of the poorer classes, as barber,  
*Mirásí, &c.,* (a custom of the Sikh  
regime).

WAJÚ ਵਾਜੂ *s. m.* See *Wujú.*

WAJJ WAJÁKE ਵੱਜ ਵਾਜਾਕੇ *a.* By  
drum, famously. (*V.*)

WÁK ਵਾਕ *s. m.* Word, speech.

WAKÁIN ਵਾਕਾਇਣ } *s. f.* See *Bakáin.*  
WAKAIN ਵਾਕੈਣ }

WAKÁLAT ਵਾਕਾਲਤ *s. f.* Agency,  
embassy, deputation, the function of

an advocate or pleader:—*wakálatnámá*, *s. m.* The power of attorney; *c. w. karní*. (V.)

**WAKAM** ਵਕਮ *s. f.* Sapan wood, *Cæsalpinia Sapan*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, used for dyeing a kind of red. Also medicinally as an emmanagogue and depurant, as an astringent similar to logwood. (V.)

**WÁKAMBÁ** ਵਕਮਬਾ *s. m.* The *Careya arborea*, Nat. Ord. *Barringtoniaceæ* (V.); *i. q. Wakhúmbá*.

**WAKAMÍ** ਵਕਮੀ *a.* Coloured with *Wakam*. Lilac pink produced with *Vakam*, *naspál*, and alum:—*wakamí kulfí*, *a.* Purple. Dyed first with Indigo, with solution of alum and finally *Wakam*, (V.)

**WAKHÁD** ਵਖਾਦ *s. m.* See *Bakhádh*.

**WAKHÁDHAN** ਵਖਾਧਣ *s. f.* } See  
**WAKHÁDHÍ** ਵਖਾਧੀ *s. m.* } *Bakhádhé*.

**WAKHÁN** ਵਖਾਣ *s. m.* Explanation, description, narration.

**WAKHÁNNÁ** ਵਖਾਣਨਾ *v. a.* To explain, to describe, to define.

**WAKHAR** ਵਖਰ *s. m.* (M.) A general name for oil seeds including *tíl*, *sarhon*:—*wakhar án de ghani kudh dáwáin*. Bring your oilseeds and I will let you have the oil press; *i. q. Wakkhar*.

**WAKHERÁ** ਵਖੇੜਾ *s. m.* See *Bakherá*.

**WAKHIÁN** ਵਖਿਆਣ *s. m.* A lecture, an explanation; *i. q. Viákhyán*.

**WAKHODH** ਵਖੋਧ *s. m.* Envy, hatred.

**WAKHODHAN** ਵਖੋਧਣ *s. f.* } A n  
**WAKHODHÍ** ਵਖੋਧੀ *s. m.* } e n-  
vious, malicious person.

**WÁKHRÁ** ਵਾਖੜਾ *a.* A cow or buffalo which has given milk for some time; rich; thick (the milk of such a cow or buffalo); *i. q. Khánhgar*.

**WÁKHRÍ** ਵਾਖੜੀ *s. m.* A green mango cut and dried (commonly used in the plural); *i. q. Ambákharí*.

**WAKHRÁ** ਵਖਰਾ *s. m.* Part, portion, share; *i. q. Bakhrá*.

**WAKHT** ਵਖਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**WAKHTU** ਵਖਤੁ } from the Arabic  
word *Waqat*. Time, season; affliction, catastrophe; *c. w. painá*;—*wakht painá*, *v. n.* To suffer misfortune, to be distressed or badly off:—*wakht nún phar baithá*, *v. n.* To fall into trouble or misfortune.

**WAKHÚMBÁ** ਵਖੂਮਬਾ *s. m.* A tree (*Careya, arborea*, Nat. Ord. *Barringtoniaceæ*) found in the Panjab Siwalik region. Its flowers are used medicinally by Hindus after child-birth.

**WAKÍL** ਵਕੀਲ *s. m.* A pleader, an advocate; an attorney; an agent who represents at head-quarters a Native State; an ambassador; *c. w. karná*. (V.)

**WAKKAMNÁ** ਵੱਕਮਣਾ *v. n.* To be near giving birth (a cow, mare, goat).

**WAKKH** ਵੱਖ *a.* Separate, asunder, apart;—*s. f.* The side of a man, horse:—*wakkh bhár*, With the side resting on some support; *c. w. diggná, painá, márná*:—*wakkhowakkh*, *ad.* To one side, along the side, separate. (V.)

**WAKKHAR** ਵੱਖਰ *s. m.* Stock in trade, capital (used especially by oil men.)

**WAKKHÍ** ਵੱਖੀ *s. f.* The side of a man, horse:—*wakkhí bhár ad.* With the side resting on some support.

WAKKONDÍ वक्की a. Near the time of bringing forth (a cow, mare.) (V.)

WAKKHO WAKKH वक्ख वक्ख a. Divided, separated, diverse, separate from one another.

WAKKHO WAKKHÍ वक्ख वक्की ad. Separately. (V.)

WAKKHRÁ वक्खरा a. Divided, separate, diverse, difficult. (V.)

WAKRÁ वकरा s. m. An embankment thrown across an open plain to carry the rain water that falls down to the cultivated parts; the small water course leading from a main or branch stream into a *band*.

WAL वल s. m. A crook, a bend, a twist; a wrinkle:—*wal deṇḍá*, v. n. To twist or wind:—*wal chhal*, s. m. Fraud, trickery:—*wal kháṇḍá*, v. a. To coil as a serpent; to be vexed, to writhe with vexation or rage; to make a circuit:—*wal paṇḍá*, *pai jāṇḍá*, v. n. To be entangled (thread):—*wal laiṇḍá*, v. n. To be surrounded, to get ahead of. (V.)

WÁL वल s. m. f. Hair; a crack in a cup, glass, earthenware; a prop, a support, a dependence; a wind, a breeze:—*wál ajwain*, s. f. *Ptychotis Sylvestris*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*, carminative like *Ajwain*:—*wál bannhi kaṇḍí mārni*, v. a. To hit a shell suspended by a hair, i. e., to judge or act with perfect accuracy:—*wál láṇḍá*, v. a. To aid in supporting a burden, to help in difficulty:—*wál tor*, s. m. A boil or sore caused by the breaking of a hair of the body:—*wál muṇṇe*, *ulārṇe*, v. n. To be shaved:—*wál winggá ná honá*, v. n. To let not a hair be crooked, i. e., to let not least harm be done. (V.)

WÁLÁ वल्ला s. m. An earring;—a. (in comp.) Of or relating to; agent, keeper, inhabitant, master, possessor;—*ghar wálá*, s. m. A husband.

WALÁ वल्ला s. m. A round rafter, consisting of a pine tree with the branches lopped off. (V.)

WÁLÁ वल्ला s. m. See *Tagar*.

WALÁIT वल्लैट } s. f. Corrupted  
WALAIT वल्लैट } from the Arabic word *Waláyat*. A country; a foreign country, England. (V.)

WALÁITÍ वल्लैट्टी } s. m. Corrup-  
WALAITÍ वल्लैट्टी } tion of the Arabic word *Waláydí*. A foreigner, an Afghan;—a. Foreign, of another country.

WALÁN वल्लान prep. Towards, by. (V.)

WALAN वल्लन v. n. (M.) To return, to be turned.

WALANG वल्लंग s. m. (Pof.) A line or pole to hang clothes on.

WALÁU वल्लौ s. m. Making excuses, refusal with circumlocution; c. w. *karná*.

WALÁUNÁ वल्लौणा v. a. To amuse, to divert, to entertain; to cause to be wrapped; to wheedle, to deceive; to cause to be surrounded.

WALÁWÁN वल्लवान् s. m. See *Wal*.

WALEWÁ वल्लेवा s. m. Goods and chattels, furniture, baggage.

WALGAN वल्लगन s. m. A wall around a courtyard. (V.)

WALH वल्ल s. f. (M.) A creeper, a tendril, the stalk and ear of wheat, barley:—*wal ghaṭan*, v. a. To throw the indigo into the vats:—*wal kaḍhan*, v. n. To

spread out the sheaves in the threshing-floor for the bullocks to tread out; to spread out the stalks of indigo after being-cut.

WALÍ वली *s. m.* A saint, a prophet;—*s. f.* A long stick of wood, a pole;—*a.* Strong, powerful (*V.*).

WALÍ वली *s. f.* An earring trinket;—*s. m.* A prince, a chief, superior, master, owner.

WALIHÁRAN वलिहारन *s. f.* A pole stretched horizontally to support a weaver's loom; a similar pole used to hang clothes on.

WALIHÁRÍ वलिहारी *a.* See *Balhári*.

WALKHÍ वलधी *s. f.* The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth.

WALL वल्ल *s. f.* Side, direction, quarter;—*prep.* Towards, in the direction of;—*a.* Well, healthy; contented, satisfied.

WALLU वल्लु *s. m.* Attainment, accomplishment, ability, skill, art, dexterity, acquisition.

WALLÚR वल्लूर *s. m.* (1) A climbing plant (*Cocculus Læba*, Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*) of the Arabian flora, common Trans-Indus and extending more sparingly as far as Amritsar. It is said to be eaten by goats, but by no other animal, and is of no special use;—(2) A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosa*, Nat. Ord. *Ampelideæ*) which is found in several of the valleys and in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper is applied to boils.

WÁLNÁ वलना *v. n.* See *Bálgá*.

WALNÁ वलना *a.* To surround, to circumvent, to go round, so as to get ahead of one; to twist, to wind, to wrap round as with a string. (*V.*)

WALORÁ वलरा *s. m.* (*M.*) A churner.

WALORAN वलरान *v. a.* (*M.*) To churn. *Present participle*: *walurendá*; *Future*: *waluresán*; *Past participle*, *waloríd*:—*kíl waloran*, *v. a.* To churn indigo:—*kái chhá walurendá hai*. One (daughter-in-law) is churning butter milk.

WALTOH वलटोह	<i>s. f.</i>	} A large brass cooking vessel
WALTOHÁ वलटोहा	<i>s. m.</i>	
WALTOHU वलटोहु	<i>s. f.</i>	
WALTOHÍ वलटोही	<i>s. f.</i>	

containing from one to two maunds. (*V.*)

WALÚHNDARNÁ वलुहीरना	} <i>v. n.</i> To
WALÚNDHANÁ वलुपटना	

scratch with the nail.

WALÚR वलूर *s. m.* A slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum gracilipes*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) found in the Salt Range, and as far as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten. In others it is said to be collected by *Hakíms* to be applied in otitis. The leaves are used medicinally.

WALWÁN वलवां *s. m.* (*M.*) One who takes a wife for his son from another man, giving a daughter to a son of his in exchange.

WÁN वन *s. m.* Coarse twine made of *Munj*, *bagar*, or date-leaves; an arrow; a kind of rocket; (*M.*) a double wheeled-well; also see *Báy*:—*labanká wán*, *s. m.* Rope made on spindles by *Labánas*, who

are professional rope-makers :—*talwát-wán, wán, s. m.* Rope spun with the palm of the hand.

WÁN ਵਾਂ *s. f.* A well or reservoir with steps leading down to the water.

WAN ਵਣ *s. m.* The *Salvadora oleoides*, Nat. Ord. *Salvadoraceæ*. A more stiff-looking tree than *chhoṭī wāṇ*, and with greyer foliage. This species flowers about April and the fruit (*Pīlhān*) ripens at the beginning of the hot weather. It is sweetish, and is largely eaten by the natives. The leaves are eaten by and occasionally collected as fodder for camels. In the southern Punjab the wood is at times used for rafters, and Persian wheels. It furnishes a poor fuel;—*chhoṭī kaurī wāṇ, s. m.* A tree (*Salvadora Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Salvadoraceæ*) which differs from the *Wāṇ* in being taller, with very white branches, which are more graceful and less stiff; the leaf is larger and the fruit bitter. It grows over a much smaller area in the Punjab than the other species. The wood of the tree is useless even for fuel; the leaves are eaten by camels and are also used as salad. Pieces of the wood are carried to long distances for sale, as it is much in vogue for tooth-sticks or *miswák* by Muhammadans, who use theirs for a number of times :—*wāṇ werī, s. m.* A slender climber (*Pentatropis spiralis*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadææ*) found in the Central Punjab. The flowers are used medicinally :—*miṭṭhā wāṇ, s. m.* The same as *Wāṇ*. (V.)

WANÁH ਵਣਾਹ *s. m.* Killing, murder, violence, injury.

WANÁN ਵਨਾਂ } *s. m.* (M.) A husband,  
WANRÁ ਵਨੜਾ } a bridegroom.

WANÁTHÍ ਵਨਾਠੀ *s. f.* (M.) The cotton plant after the cotton has been gathered; *i. q.* *Vanchiṭṭhí*.

WAND ਵੰਡ *s. f.* Rice, *dál* with the hull on; a mixed feed given to cows, and buffaloes to increase their milk; lumps that remain in pounding spices;—*s. f.* Division, distribution, a portion of a field, a division, division of produce;—*wāṇḍ wuláunḍ, v. a.* To distribute sweetmeats or food among relatives or the poor; *i. q.* *Baṇḍ*.

WÁND ਵਾਂਦ *s. m.* Imprisonment.

WÁNDÁ ਵਾਂਦਾ *a.* Separate, aside, apart :—*wánde rahiṇá, v. n.* To remain aloof, not to interfere;—*s. m.* (M.) A village, held as common by the residents.

WANDÁ ਵੰਡਾ *s. m.* A share, a portion; (M.) lands in the *Miḍakhel* country held independently of tribal share; a mixed food given to cows and buffaloes to increase their milk.

WANDÁÍ ਵੰਡਾਈ *s. f.* Division of the grain, crop, share of the land.

WANDAK ਵੰਦਕ *s. m.* A plant (*Cimicifuga Nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*). In Kanawar the leaves are said to act deleteriously on the skin.

WANDAN ਵੰਡਨ *v. a.* (M.) To divide.

WANLÁRÁ ਵੰਡਾਰਾ *s. m.* (M.) The act of division, share.

WANDÁUNÁ ਵੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be divided or distributed.

WANDEPHIND ਵੰਦੇਪਿੰਡ *s. m.* (M.) Dates off the tree. Dates which ripened naturally on the tree.

WANDÁWÁ ਵੰਡਾਵਾ *s. m.* One who is employed to superintend the division of the *zimindár's* grain, and assign the portion due to Government, being an employé of the *Tahsildár*; *i. q.* *Bafáwá*.

WÁNDH ਵਾਂਧ } *s. m.* Embargo;  
WÁNDHÁ ਵਾਂਧਾ } used especially of an article set apart as a pledge for the fulfilment of a vow, or property devoted to religious or charitable purposes, to procure the recovery of a person from sickness: also (provincial) the article itself thus set apart; a red thread put round the neck as a memento of such a vow; embargo laid on an article of traffic, the monopoly of which is given to a particular party.

WÁNDHÁ ਵਾਂਢਾ *s. m.* A stranger, a foreigner; a sojourner, one who is in another country than his own;—*a.* Strange, foreign:—*wándhe jáád*, *v. n.* To go abroad. (*V.*)

WANDHÚÁ ਵੰਧੂਆ *s. m.* A prisoner; *i. q.* *Bandhúá*.

WANDÍ ਵੰਡੀ *s. f.* A coat made full larger than an *Angrakhdá*, and shorter than a *jámá*; a part, a portion, a share:—*wandíán páunián*, *v. n.* To divide into several equal parts.

WANDNÁ ਵੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To take hold of one's feet in token of profound respect.

WANDNÁ ਵੰਡਣਾ *v. n.* To divide, to distribute.

WÁNG ਵਾਂਗ *s. f.* (*M.*) Oil used for greasing wood work.

WANG ਵਾਂਗ } *s. m.* The tree of the  
WANGE ਵਾਂਗੋ } *Bair.*

WANGÁ ਵਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A small round pumpkin much cultivated in sandy land.

WANGG ਵਾਂਗ *s. f.* An ornament worn on the wrists, made of glass, lac; a bracelet; calx of tin given internally as a tonic; a small curved axe used in making an oil-press;—*s. m.* Power, possession, command, authority:—*wangg wichch áungá*, *v. n.* To come under one's power, or into one's possession, to be obedient to:

WÁNGG ਵਾਂਗ *a.* Like, similar, resembling; also see *Báng*.

WÁNGGÁ ਵਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* The person who calls to prayer, a large humming top.

WANGGÁRNÁ ਵਾਂਗਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be open and undisguised in doing anything.

WÁNGGÍ ਵਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* A small humming top.

WANGGNÁ ਵਾਂਗਣਾ *s. m.* An ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string fastened round the neck of a pot or *degchí* as a handle; *i. q.* *Bangná*.

WÁNGGU ਵਾਂਗੁ } *s. m.* Oil, soap for  
WÁNGGU ਵਾਂਗੂ } the cart or carriage wheels;—*a.* Like, similar, resembling.

WÁNGGÚN ਵਾਂਗੂੰ *a.* Like, similar, resembling.

WÁNGNÁ दंगरा } v. a. To grease  
WÁNGNÁ दंगरा } the wheels of a  
carriage or cart.

WANHÁN दहणं s. m. The name of a  
tree, the leaves of which are used medi-  
cinally.

WÁNHNU दानु s. m. See *Bánhnyá*.

WANJ दनम s. m. Traffic, commerce;  
commonly *Vanj vihar*; i. q. *Banj*. (V.)

WANJAN दीनन v. n. (M.) To go.

WANJÁRÁ दनारा s. m. } A trader,  
WANJÁRÍ दनारी s. f. } a trans-  
porter of grain, salt, spices, and especially  
of rings; i. q. *Banjárá*.

WANJÁRAN दनारन } s. f. The  
WANJÁRAN दनारन } wife of a  
*Banjárá*, *Wanjárá*, a female of a *Banjárá*  
caste.

WANJÁRÍ दनारा m. } a. Of or  
WANJÁRÍ दनारी f. } belong-  
ing to the *Banjárá* class;—s. f. A female  
of the *Banjárá* caste; *urá kí dál* nicely  
cooked, and seasoned with *ghee*.

WANJÁUNÁ दीनाउठा a. To waste  
time, to waste one's life.

WANJÁWAN दीनान v. a. (M.) To  
cause to go, to lose, to spend. *Present*  
*participle*: *wanjendá*; *Future*: *wanjesán*;  
*Past participle*: *wanjáyá*:—*ghar wanjáwe*  
*te galán gole*. She lost it in the house, and  
searches for it in the streets!—Prov.

WANJH दीम s. m. A bamboo; a tent  
pole. (V.)

WANJHLÍ दीमली } s. f. A flute or  
WANJHULÍ दीमली } fife, a pipe made  
of bamboo; i. q. *Vanslí*.

WANJNÁ दीनन v. n. To go, to depart,  
to separate, to die.

WANJHRÁ दीमरा v. n. To go.

WANJÍ दीनी s. f. A canal cutting.

WANJÍJAN दीनीनन v. n. (M.) To be  
lost.

WANJNÁ दीनन v. a. To buy, to pur-  
chase grain in order to resell, to take in  
trade.

WANJNÁ दीनन v. n. To go, to  
depart, to separate from, to die.

WANKÍ दनकी s. f. (M.) A specimen,  
a sample.

WANNAGGÍ दनगी s. f. A speci-  
men, a pattern.

WANNÍN दनी s. f. (M.) A bride, a  
wife:—*wannín banní*, s. f. A wife or land,  
i. e., the custom of settling a feud by  
giving either a girl in marriage or land  
to the aggrieved party.

WANNOWANNÍ दनदनी a. Of  
various sorts.

WÁNŔ दान s. m. See *Wán*. (V.)

WANSÁULÍ दनमाउली } s. f. A  
WANSÁWALÍ दनमादली } genealo-  
gical table, a genealogy.



WĀNSLÍ वांसली } *s. m.* A purse;  
 WĀNSULÍ वांसुली } a money bag; a  
 fife, a flute.

WĀNRÍ वांसरी } *s. f.* A kind of fife  
 WĀNSURÍ वांसुरी } or flute.

WANÚTHÍ वनूठी *s. m.* A small tree  
 (*Fluggea virosa*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*)  
 which occurs at low elevations in the Salt  
 Range and Siwalik region. The fruit is  
 eaten and the wood is close grained and  
 strong, and is used for the washing part  
 of a loom.

WANWĀNGAN वनवांगण *s. m.* See  
*Páprí.*

WĀNWAR वानवर *s. f. (M.)* A net  
 made of *wan* for catching pigs and deer.  
 It is set up in the jungle, and beaters  
 drive the game towards it.

WĀNWĀR वानवार *s. m.* The cotton  
 plant.

WĀO वाँ *s. m.* Wind; (*M.*) A disease  
 of horses:—*wódodúo*, *s. f.* Prattle:—  
*wáowarólá*, *s. m.* See in *Wá*:—*wáo gold*,  
*s. m.* See in *Wú*:—*wáo súl*, *s. m.* See  
 in *Wá*.

WĀPARNÁ वापरना } *v. n.* To hap-  
 WĀPNÁ वापना } pen, to occur,  
 to take place, to come into the mind.

WĀPIÁ वापिआ *a. Mad.*

WAR वर *s. m.* A bridegroom; a bless-  
 ing; a tree. See *Palkhí*, *Palákh*;—*a.* Suc-  
 cessful, victorious:—*war dán*, *s. m.* The

giving of a blessing; the gift of a husband:  
 —*war dená*, *v. a.* To bless, to give in mar-  
 riage:—*warparápat*, *warparápit*, *war pará-  
 patí*, *a.* Of a marriageable age (a girl):  
*warrahingá*, *v. n.* To be successful, to be  
 victorious:—*wardekh diwiye ghar dekh ná  
 diwiye*. Consider the bridegroom's per-  
 sonal qualities, and not his family and  
 station, when you are giving a daughter  
 in marriage.—Prov.

WĀR वार *s. m.* A door; the mouth  
 of a vessel; *i. q.* *Bár*; a turn; an occasion;  
 a layer of brick in a wall, a stroke, a  
 blow; food for cattle (as grain, oil cake);  
 Saturday (in *comp.*), day (as *wir wár*,  
 Thursday); also the same as *Kapáh*;—  
*s. f.* Turn, time, occasion; a song of  
 praise; a dirge for the slain in battle;  
 notoriety; a barren country, a jungle;—  
 (in poetry), delay:—*wár karná*, *v. n.*  
 To charge, to assault:—*wár pár*, *s. m.*  
 (*M.*) Another rule of alluvion and di-  
 luvion:—*wáran wár*, *wár wár*, *ad.*  
 Often, repeatedly:—*wáran wár*, *ad.*  
 Often, repeatedly.

WAR वर *s. m.* The Banyan, *Ficus*  
*Indica*.

WĀR वार *s. f.* A fence, a hedge; a  
 line of soldiers; *i. q.* *Bár*; (*M.*) stand-  
 ing cotton:—*wan wár*, *s. f.* Standing  
 cotton:—*wár karná*, *v. a.* To plant  
 cotton.

WĀRĀ वारा *s. m.* A sheep fold, an enclo-  
 sure, a place with a hedge about it; a  
 melon patch; a temporary fortification;  
 a district in the Peshawar country famous  
 for rice:—*wárá dená*, *v. a.* To distri-  
 bute money to persons drawn up in a  
 circle at a wedding.

WĀRĀ वारा *s. m.* Time, ages; a leather  
 well bucket used in Malwa; a cupping  
 instrument; an instrument for drawing  
 wire; quantity; work, business; (*M.*)  
 a time, a periodic turn, especially a turn

for working a well or getting water from a canal :—*a*. Equal, equal to seers :—*wáre áuṇḍá*, *v. n.* To be equal, to be a match (for one) :—*agle wáre wichch*. Informer ages or times :—*wáre de maror*, *s. m.* (M.) Remittent fever :—*wárá paṭṇá*, *s. m.* The accomplishment of a work :—*wárá láuṇḍá*, *v. a.* To draw wire; to cup.

WARĀ दवा s. m. A cake of *dál* fried in oil and *ghee*; a preparation of rice.

WARĀCHHĀN दवाहान s. f. pl. The corners of the mouth.

WARAH दारह s. m. A year; see *Warhá*.

WARAINCH दवैच s. m. The name of a caste of *Jál*. (V.)

WARAJNÁ दारजना v. a. To prohibit, to forbid, to prevent.

WARÁJNÁ दारजना v. a. To enjoy one's self, to live in health, ease and independence; *i. q.* *Wirájṇá*.

WARAKNÁ दारकना v. n. To be well coated or glazed with sugar, to come out smooth and white (used of certain kinds of cakes, and confection); to be very pure and clean (refined sugar).

WARÁNÁ दाराना a. Corrupted from the Persian word *Wiránah*. Foreign, strange, desolate, alien, of another country or place, belonging to another place; *i. q.* *Wiráná*.

WÁRANḌÁ दारंडा s. m. Devoting by a particular ceremony, consecration; *i. q.* *Wárará*.

WÁRAS दारम s. m. } An heir,  
WÁRASNÍ दारमनी s. f. } a proprietor, a master, a lord, an owner :—*wáras honḍá*, *v. n.* To inherit.

WARÁSÚHÍ दारसुही s. m. The clothing given to a bride by the bridegroom's father on the day of the wedding; *i. q.* *Barásúhí*.

WARÁT दारात s. f. Part, lot, share; the bridegroom's party at a wedding.

WARAT दारत s. f. A share; also see *Wart* :—*warat sarat*, *s. f.* Dividing, portion; intercourse, mutual communications or dealings, use, usage, business, treatment; *c. v.* *kar laiṇḍ*.

WARÁUNÁ दारुना v. a. To divert, to amuse, to entertain; (M.) to thrust in.

WARCH दारच s. f. The *Acorus calamus*, Nat. Ord. *Acoraceæ*. Imported from Cashmere, and used in a variety of nervous and other diseases. It is a useful aromatic tonic. In England it is used to give an aromatic flavour to gin and certain beers also in making aromatic vinegar.

WARDÁ दारदा s. m. A slave, see *Bardá*.

WÁRDÁT दारदात s. f. Occurrences, events.

WARDÍ दारदी s. f. See *Bardí*.

WARELÁ दरेला a (M.) Of or belonging to *Wárá*, a time, a turn :—*warelḥ khají*, *s. m.* A date tree which bears fruit in alternate years :—*meḍe diú warelḥ hin*. I have two persons who take turns with me (especially from a well or canal.)

WAREMÁN दरेमं } s. m. Cotton seed  
WAREWÁN दरेवं } i. q. *Varewān*.

WARES दरेम s. f. Age.

WARETÍ ਵਰੇਤੀ *s. f.* A sand bank in a river, an island of sand; *a. w. paigí*; *i. q. Bareti, Baretá.*

WARG ਵਰਗ *s. m.* A consonant, a class of letters pronounced with the same part of the mouth, as the gutturals, palatals; a class; dress:—*warg chketar, s. m.* Square.

WARGÁ ਵਰਗਾ *a.* Like, resembling, equal to;—*s. m.* A side piece inserted in a crooked rafter to make it lie straight; timber to support the earth filled into a grave. (V.)

WARGALÁNÁ ਵਰਗਲਾਨਾ } *v. a.*  
WARGALÁUNÁ ਵਰਗਲਾਉਣਾ } To inveigle, to persuade. (V.)

WARHÁ ਵਰਹਾ *s. m.* A year; (M.) a rope made of *Munj* or date-leaves.

WÁRHÁ ਵਾੜਾ *s. m.* } (M.) A calf of a  
WÁRHÍ ਵਾੜੀ *s. f.* } cow from the time it leaves off sucking till fit for work of a male, or fit to calve if a female.

WARHÍ ਵਰਹੀ *s. f.* The short string by which an earth pot is tied to the ladder-rope (*málh aperián*) of a Persian wheel.

WARHÁÚ ਵਰਹਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain, ready to rain.

WARHÁUNÁ ਵਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rain; to pour down grain in winnowing.

WARHKANÁ ਵੜਕਣਾ *v. n.* To roar or bellow as a bull; to speak in a gruff hoarse tone; *i. q. Barhkaná.*

WARHÍNÁ ਵਰਹੀਣਾ *s. m.* A Hindu ceremony in which offerings are made to Brahmans for the benefit of the dead, after the lapse of a year.

WARHÍNÍ ਵਰਹੀਣੀ *s. f.* A Musalman ceremony, similar to *Warhíngá.*

WARHM ਵਰੁਮ *s. m.* Heart-ache, corroding grief.

WARHNÁ ਵਰੁਣਾ *v. n.* To rain.

WARHNÁÚ ਵਰੁਣਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain, about to rain, ready to rain.

WARÍ ਵਰੀ *s. m.* The clothes and ornaments given to a bride, by the bridegroom on the day of the wedding; the front piece of a coat; see *Májá.*

WÁRÍ ਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* A window or small door; *i. q. Bári*; time, turn; a man's turn to work a joint owned well, or to take his turn of any thing; a cotton plant (provincial); a small earthen vessel used for sugarcane juice; an oil or *ghí* vessel of raw hide. In the Salt range, the *Quercus incana* or heavy oak, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferæ*;—*a.* Devoted;—*vári jáná, v. n.* To be devoted:—*vári vári, ad.* By turn, in turn. (V.)

WÁRÍ ਵਾੜੀ *s. f.* An enclosure, a sheep-fold, a garden, an orchard; a field in which cucurbitaceous vegetables, as melons, pumpkins are grown, a small melon patch; a Brahman's circle, *i. e.*, those from whom he receives fees; *met.* children, offspring.

WARÍ ਵੜੀ } *s. f.* A pre-  
WARÍÁN ਵੜੀਆਂ *pl.* } paration of *ddl.* See *Baríán.* (V.)

WARIÁM ਵਰਿਆਮ *s. m.* Bold, brave. (V)

WARIÁMGÍ ਵਰਿਆਮਗੀ *s. f.* Boldness, bravery, heroism. (V.)

WARIÁUNÁ ਵਰਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be fulfilled or realised (a desire, hope, expectation), to receive its reward (labour.)

WARIHÁ ਵਰਿਹਾ *s. m.* A year.

WARIHÁND ਵਰਿਹਾਂਦ *s. f.* A number of bulls following a cow.

WARÍN ਵਰੀਨ *a. (Pot.)* Having young yearly; *i. q.* *Harwaríháí.*

WARÍN̄H ਵਰੀਂਹ *s. m. (M.)* A year:—*yár asáde dá koi sáwá tūt hai; hik wári milan asáde wariñh dá kūt hai.* My lover has a green mulberry-tree, to meet him once would be food for a year.—Song.

WARJIT ਵਰਜਿਤ *a.* Excluded, prohibited; annulled, void.

WARK ਵਰਕ *s. m.* A leaf; a leaf of a book; a leaf of gold or silver; a thin layer, a stratum:—*chāndí dá wark, wark nukrai, s. m.* Silver leaf:—*sone dá wark, wark tiláí, s. m.* Gold leaf.

WARKÁ ਵਰਕਾ *s. m.* A leaf of a book. (V.)

WARKARÍ ਵਰਕੜੀ *s. f.* A small piece of coarse cloth thrown over the head or shoulder.

WARKÍ ਵਰਕੀ *s. f.* A small leaf subsequently attached to a book; *a.*—Composed of layers (a kind of *Hartál.*)

WARM ਵਰਮ *s. m.* Heart-ache, a swelling corroding grief. (V.)

WARMÁ ਵਰਮਾ *s. m.* A carpenter's bit, a borer. (V.)

WARMÍ ਵਰਮੀ *s. f.* The mound raised by white ants; a small borer. (V.)

WARN ਵਰਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Barn. lit.* Colour; caste; one of the four principal castes, *i. e.*, *Brahman, Khattrí, Wesh,* and *Shúdrá*:—*warn shankar, s. m.* A man who does not scruple to eat with one of a different caste; *i. q.* *Barn.*

WARNÁ ਵਰਨਾ *v. a.* To marry.

WÁRNÁ ਵਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To devote an article, (usually money) by passing it at weddings round the head of a friend or relative in token of attachment and devotion to him after which it is given to the poor;—*s. m.* Devoting.

WARNÁ ਵੜਨਾ *v. n.* To go in, to enter.

WÁRNÁ ਵਾੜਨਾ *v. a.* To introduce to cause, to enter, to bring in.

WARNÍ ਵਰਨੀ *s. f.* The performance of religious rites for any one by a Brahman.

WARO ਵਰੋ } *s. f.* Provision, food,  
WARON ਵਰੋ } rations, supplies.

WAROSÁUNÁ ਵਰੋਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To obtain a present, to receive a gift, to derive an advantage; to impart a benefit;—*v. n.* To be benefited.

WÁROWÁRÍ ਵਾਰੋਵਾਰੀ *ad.* See *Wáro wár* in *Wárl.*

WARSÁ ਵਰਸਾ *s. m. (M.)* A yearly allowance of grain made to farm-servants at the *Rabí* harvest. It varies from a *chauth*, (*i. e.*, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  maunds,) to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds.

WAROTÁ ਵਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* A young *Bar* tree ; the fruit of the *Bar*.

WÁROWATTÍ ਵਾਰੋਵੱਟੀ *ad.* See *Wáro-wár* in *Wári*.

WARSÁJNÁ ਵਰਸਾਜਣਾ *v. a.* To beat with the shoe, to slap with the hand ; to castigate.

WARSÁÚ ਵਰਸਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain, about to rain.

WARSÁUNÁ ਵਰਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rain, to pour down.

WÁRSÍ ਵਰਸੀ *s. f.* Proprietorship, heritage, inheritance.

WÁRSÍNÍ ਵਰਸੀਣੀ *s. f.* The ceremony of making offerings for the dead ; *i. q.* *Bursíní*.

WABSNA ਵਰਸਣਾ *v. n.* To rain.

WART ਵਰਤ *s. m.* A fast, fasting ; a share :—*wart máu, a.* In use, in vogue, usual, current, present (time) :—*wart wárá, s. m.* Use, usage, custom, manner ; communication. (V.)

WARTÁ ਵਰਤਾ *s. m.* A small piece of wood with which astronomers, and school boys, write on the ground ; share, portion.

WÁRTÁ ਵਾਰਤਾ *s. f.* A narrative, a relation, a tale, an account of circumstances ; conversation ; *i. q.* *Bártá*.

WARTAN ਵਰਤਣ *s. m.* A vessel ; *i. q.* *Bartan* ;—*s. f.* A woman who fasts ; exchange of friendly offices with another

at weddings, funerals ; friendly intercourse, use, business, treatment. (V.)

WARTÁRÁ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ *s. m.* Usage, use, custom, manner ; share ;—*a.* Current, in use. (V.)

WARTÁUNÁ ਵਰਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To divide, to distribute. (V.)

WARTÁWÁ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ *s. m.* Use, usage, custom ; one who distributes, a divider. (V.)

WARTÍ ਵਰਤੀ *s. m.* One who fasts.

WARTNÁ ਵਰਤਣਾ *v. a.* To use, to spend ; to practise ;—*v. n.* To deport one's self, to behave, to show treatment, to have dealings ; to occur, to happen.

WARTON ਵਰਤੋਂ *s. f.* Exchange of kindly offices with another at weddings, funerals ; friendly intercourse ; use, business, treatment.

WARÚMBÁ ਵਰੂਮਬਾ *s. m.* See *Warágháne*.

WARÚRÍ ਵਰੂਰੀ *s. f.* Small pimples, an eruption.

WARÚRNÁ ਵਰੂਰਨਾ *v. a.* To sprinkle (salt, powder).

WARYÁM ਵਰਯਾਮ *a.* See *Waríám*.

WÁS ਵਾਸ *s. m.* Dwelling, residence.

WASAL ਵਸਲ *s. m.* Union ; mingling, junction ; sexual intercourse ;—(M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Basal*. An onion :—*andhá rájá beddál nagrí, fáké ser wasal, páise ser nisrí*. When the king is blind, there is injustice in the city ; onions sell for two pice a *ser* !—Prov.

**WASAN दसन** *v. n. (M.)* To dwell : to be cultivated; to rain :—*báhi wase Kasimbele, dil Faridábád.* The lady lives at *Kásimbele*, but her heart is at *Faridabad*.—Prov.

**WASANDAR दमंदर** *s. m. (M.)* An inhabitant :—*wasandar beṭ ná tan kapre ná roṭi peṭ.* He who dwells on the bank of a river has neither clothes for his body, nor bread for his belly.—Prov. referring to the destructive floods in the southern Panjab.

**WASÁÚ दसाऊ** *a.* Growing, prospering, holding its own (a village); disposed to let remain (in a place);—*s. f.* A white blanket. (V.)

**WASÁULÍ दसाउली** *s. f.* See *Wan-sáulí.*

**WASÁUNÁ दसाउना** *v. a.* To people, to colonize, to cause to dwell, to bring under cultivation, to settle (a country); to shake out the grain by winnowing :—*wasáune wáld, s. m.* The winnower who shakes out the grain.

**WASÁWÁ दसावा** *s. m. (M.)* A wooden catch which prevents the verticle wheel of a Persian-wheel from turning backwards.

**WASDÁ RASDÁ दसरसर** *a.* Married, dwelling, residing.

**WÁSDEW दामदेव** *s. m.* God; Krishna.

**WASEBÁ दमेबा** } *s. m.* A dwelling.  
**WASEBBÁ दवेबा** }

**WASERÁ दमेरा** *s. m.* Dwelling, living; a dwelling place; a bird's roost; a bird's nest; a night's lodging; *i. q.* *Baserá.*

**WÁSHO दामे** *s. m.* A tree (*Rhus Buckiamela*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. The timber is valueless, except for fuel. The fruit is said to be sometimes eaten and is given for colic.

**WÁSÍLÁ दमीला** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wasilah*. Cause, medium, mediation, instrument, instrumentality :—*be wasílá, a.* Without means or resources. (V.)

**WÁSÍMÁN दमीमं** } *s. f.* A boundary,  
**WÁSÍWÁN दमीवं** } a border.

**WÁSÍTH दमीठ** *a.* Unskilled in the laws of music; one of any other caste than the *Mirásí* (used by *Mirásí*).

**WASKÍN दमकीन** *s. m.* An inhabitant, a resident.

**WASMÁ दसमा** } *s. m.* Powdered  
**WASMÁN दसमं** } indigo leaves  
(used for dyeing the hair and beard.)  
(V.)

**WASNÁ दसन** } *s. m.* A bag used  
**WASNÁ दसना** } by money changers  
and spread as a mat to lay their coin upon.

**WÁSNÁ दामना** *s. f.* See *Básná.*

**WÁSNI दमनी** *s. f.* A purse bound round the body.

**WASNÍK दमनीक** *s. m. f.* An inhabitant, a resident.

**WASOÁ दसोआ** *s. m.* A Hindu holiday, occurring on the first of *Wasákh*. (V.)

WASON ਵਸੋਂ *s. f.* Population, dwelling-house.

WASS ਵੱਸ *s. m.* Power, authority, control;—*s. m. f.* Enough, a sufficiency (*Provincial*); *i. q.* *Bass*.

WÁSSÁ ਵਾੱਸਾ *s. m.* Living, residing.

WÁSSÍ ਵਾੱਸੀ *s. m.* A resident.

WASSNÁ ਵੱਸਣਾ *v. n.* To dwell, to reside; to be inhabited, to be built.

WÁSSÚ ਵਾੱਸੂ *s. m.* A resident.

WAST ਵਸਤ *s. f.* A thing, matter, substance, chattels, goods, baggage; sweetmeats. (*V.*)

WÁSTÁ ਵਾਸਤਾ *s. m.* Account, sake; connection, relation.

WÁSTE ਵਾਸਤੇ *ad.* For the sake of, on behalf of, in order to:—*Khudá de wáste*. For God's sake:—*wáste páu*, *v. a.* To entreat, to supplicate.

WASTÍ ਵਸਤੀ *s. f.* An abode, a village, an inhabited place; population.

WASTU ਵਸਤੁ *s. f.* See *Wast*.

WASÚÁN ਵਸੂਆਂ *s. m.* A dwelling-house, a place of residence.

WASÚN ਵਸੂੰ *a. (M.)* Inhabited, (of a house); cultivated, (of land.)

WASÚŦÍ ਵਸੂਟੀ *s. f.* The name of a wild bush.

WASWÁS ਵਸਵਾਸ *s. m.* Doubt, apprehension, hesitation, superstition; trust, faith, belief.

WASWASÁ ਵਸਵਾਸਾ *s. m.* Suspicion doubt; temptation of the devil, evil suggestion.

WASWÁSAN ਵਸਵਾਸਣ *f.* } *a.* Hesitating, doubting, suspicious; a suspicious or superstitious person; a believer.

WASWÁSÍ ਵਸਵਾਸੀ *m.* }

WAT ਵਤ *s. m. (M.)* The mouth by which water is admitted to a *band*.

WÁT ਵਾਤ *s. f.* News:—*wátpan*, *s. m.* A tree (*Tussilago farfara*, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*) not uncommon in many places in the Panjab Himalaya. Its leaves are sometimes applied to wounds.

WÁT ਵਾਟ *s. f.* Distance, space; (*M.*) a road. (*V.*)

WATAHIRÍ ਵਟਹਿਰੀ } *s. f.* Food sent by the family of a Hindu bride to the lodgings of the bridegroom and his family, on the first day of the wedding ceremonies, it being contrary to rule to receive them under the bridal roof on the first day.

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WATÁÍ ਵਟਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for money changing, twisting; dividing, distribution; *i. q.* *Batál*.

WATAIHRÍ ਵਟੈਹਰੀ *s. f.* See *Batáhrí*.

WATAIL ਵਟੈਲ *a.* Hard twisted (thread.)

WATĀLAINĀ ਵਟਾਲੈਣਾ *v. n.* See *Wafánuqá*.

WATAN ਵਤਨ *s. m.* One's country, birth-place, home;—(*M.*) *v. n.* To wander.

WATAN ਵਟਨ *v. a. (M.)* To twist, to mould (as clay into balls); to change:—*rassi waṭan, v. a.* To twist ropes:—*rope waṭan, v. a.* To make clay into pellets for a pellet-bow:—*rope* or *roṭiān waṭan, v. a.* To make *gur* into balls.

WATĀNĀ ਵਟਾਨਾ *v. n.* See *Waṭṭunā*.

WATĀNDRĀ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ *s. m.* Exchange of work among women, as are spinning for the other, and getting sewing done in return.

WATAR ਵਤ੍ਰ *s. m. (M.)* The state in which land which is sufficiently moist and not too dry to plough:—*watar dūṇā, v. n.* To get into this condition after heavy watering or rain. (*V.*)

WATĀŪ ਵਟਾਊ *s. m.* One who causes or procures profit, a good customer; a traveller;—*a.* Exchangeable, that which may be bartered, commanding ready sale (merchandise), profitable, (a customer.)

WATĀŪṆ ਵਤਾਊਂ *s. m.* The egg plant (*Solanum melongena*); *i. q.* *Batāṇ.*

WATĀUNĀ ਵਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be twisted; to cause to be changed, to exchange; to cause to be obtained or acquired.

WATĒHRĪ ਵਟੇਹਰੀ } *s. f.* See  
WATĒHRĪ ਵਟੇਹਰੀ } *Baṭerhī, waṭahirī.*

WATHAMMAN ਵਥੱਮਣ *s. m.* The nettle tree *Celtis Caucasica*. Timber soft, used for firewood, rapid grower, bark used as cordage. (Salt Range. In Kangra called *nūnī*.)

WATHAN ਵਠਨ *v. a. (M.)* To seize, to take.

WATHU ਵਠੁ *s. m.* Taking, seizing.

WATHŪĀN ਵਠੂਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* A scorpion:—*waṭhūhēn wāṅgūn dāṅ mareṇḍe.* He stings like a scorpion.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Aṭhūāṇ.*

WATHŪTĀ ਵਠੂਤਾ *s. m. (M.)* That which has been seized.

WATĪHĀRĀ ਵਟਿਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* One who takes a wife for his son from another man, giving a daughter to a son of his in exchange.

WATLOH ਵਟਲੋਹ *s. f.*  
WATLOHĀ ਵਟਲੋਹੀ *s. m.*  
WATLOHĪ ਵਟਲੋਹੀ *s. f.* } See  
Walṭoh.

WATNĀ ਵਟਨਾ *s. m.* A compound of meal, oil and some fragrant substance, used instead of soap, especially in connection with weddings; an instrument for making fine cord.

WATNĀMMĀ ਵਟਨਾੱਮਾ *s. m.*  
WATNĀMMĪ ਵਟਨਾੱਮੀ *s. f.* } One  
of the same name as a husband's father, mother, elder brother or sister; uncle (used by a wife, mentioning the name of an elder relative of a husband being forbidden among Hindu and Sikhs.)

WATNĪ ਵਟਣੀ *s. f.*  
WATNŪ ਵਟਣੂ *s. m.* } An instrument  
used in making fine cord, particularly for the *Janeū*, or Brahmanical thread.

WATOHAR ਵਟੋਹਰ *s. m. (M.)* A wooden mallet shaped like a croquet-mallet for breaking clods; a mallet for driving tent pegs.

WATRAU ਵਟਰੋ *s. m. (M.)* The first watering after sowing seed.



**WATṬ** ਵੱਟ *s. m.* A weight; sultriness; perspiration; enmity, displeasure; twisting, a twist or wrinkle; a frown; a twisting of the bowels, pain in the bowels, flux, griping; deficiency of softness (in cooked *dál*);—*s. f.* A boundary line between fields; a bank or dam thrown up to change the course of water; tone of the system, constitution; (*M.*) *lit.* anything twisted; a roll of grass, such as are used for constructing a *pallá* (the covering of a stack of straw or grain), or for thatching, the wick of a lamp, a writhe from pain;—*a.* Changed:—*waṭṭ mární*, *v. a.* To make a dam, to stop a channel. (*V.*)

**WATT** ਵੱਤ *ad.* Again, afterwards;—*s. f.* A degree of moisture in the ground which makes it fit for the plough; proper time for planting or sowing (grain, seed of vegetables); the proper point or degree; suitable time or season; requisite consistency, proper temperature; right place; used of cookery, work, business.) (*V.*)

**WATTÁ** ਵੱਤਾ *a.* Moist, damp.

**WATṬÁ** ਵੱਟਾ *s. m.* A stone, a weight; discount, exchange; defect; disgrace, reproach; revenge; a fool, an idiot; *c. w.* *laggá, láungá*;—(*M.*) A cloud:—*waṭṭe bhannan*, *v. a.* To break clouds:—*chullhe dá waṭṭá*, *s. m.* A side of a *Chullhá*:—*waṭṭá dená*, *v. n.* To suffer or pay discount; to make up a loss or deficiency:—*waṭṭe kháte*, *s. m.* Profit and loss, bad debts; irrecoverable balance:—*waṭṭe kháte likhjá*, *v. a.* To carry to profit and loss, to enter as a doubtful debt:—*waṭṭá saṭṭá*, *s. m.* Exchange in trade, trading one article for another; exchange, barter.

**WATṬAK** ਵੱਟਕ } *s. f.* The pro-  
**WATṬAT** ਵੱਟਤ } ceeds from the  
sale of things of a shop, income, that which is received for a thing sold, cash realized on sales; name, credit, estimation.

**WATTAR** ਵੱਤੁ *s. f.* See *Watt*.

**WATTAL** ਵੱਤਲ *s. m.* See *raṅgchál* in *Raṅg*.

**WATTAMMAN** ਵੱਤਮਨ *s. m.* See *Kaṅghol mirch*.

**WATṬÍ** ਵੱਟੀ *s. f.* A small stone, a small nodule of nummulated lime stone, *kaṅkar*, a pebble; a five seers' weight; a lamp wick; a pill; dough rubbed from the hands in fine rolls after kneading; anything similarly shaped, a tent or drainage tube for a wound.

**WATṬNÁ** ਵੱਟਨਾ *v. a.* To twist, to wrinkle; to receive, to acquire, to gain, to obtain (for a thing sold); to change;—*v. n.* To be changed:—*matthá waṭṭjá*, *v. n.* To frown, to be displeased:—*much chháṅ waṭṭníḍṅ*, *v. a.* to cure the moustaches.

**WATṬU** ਵੱਟੁ *s. m.* A twist, a wrinkle; a weight; enmity, displeasure, a frown; sultriness; pain in the bowels:—*waṭṭu háre*, *v. n.* To oppose, to resist; *i. q.* *Waṭṭ*.

**WATTU** ਵੱਤੁ *s. m.* A tribe of *Játs*.

**WATÚÁ** ਵੱਟੂਆ *s. m.* A pocket, an ornamented bag, suspended in front of a girl when she is married; a bag, a purse.

**WATÚÁL** ਵੱਟੂਆਲ *s. m.* A watchman, a village policeman (used in the hills.)

**WATÚN** ਵੱਟੂ *postposition (M.)* In exchange for.

**WATWÁÍ** ਵੱਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for twisting.

WATWÁNÍ वटवाणी *s. f.* A clod used by Musalmans for wiping away the last drops of urine. (V.)

WATWÁUNÁ वटवाउना *c. a.* To cause to be twisted; to cause to be changed; to cause to be obtained or acquired.

WÁU वाउ *s. f.* Wind;—*uáú goldá, s. m.* Colic;—*uáú sál, s. m.* Pain in the stomach or bowel arising from wind, colic;—*uáú warold, s. m.* A whirlwind. See *Wá.*

WÁUKÁ वाउका } *s. m.* Breaking  
WAUKÁ वौका } wind.

WAUNGGÁ वौंगा *s. m.* } One who is  
WAUNGGÍ वौगी *s. f.* } silly but  
amiable; one that cannot keep a secret,  
a vain prater; silly, talkative, noisy; *i. q.*  
*Bauaggá.*

WÁUTÁ वाउटा *s. m.* A standard.

WAYÁDH वयाध *s. f.* Sickness, pain, distress; calamity, quarrel, contention.

WAYÁDHAN वयाधन *s. f.* }  
WAYÁDHÍ वयाधी *s. m.* } *a. A*  
quarrelsome person, one who gives  
trouble; disposed to war, quarrelsome.

WAYÁH वयाह *s. m.* A marriage, a wedding; *i. q.* *Wídh.* (V.)

WAYÁHNÁ वयाहना } *v. a.* To  
WAYÁHUNÁ वयाहना } marry, to  
cause to be married, to take in marriage,  
to get a son or daughter married. (V.)

WAYÁHTÁ वयाहता *a.* Married (a woman.) (V.)

WAYÁKAL वयाकल } *a.* Confused,  
WAYÁKUL वयाकुल } agitated,  
troubled;—*wayákal táí, wayákaltá, s. f.*  
Confusion, trouble, agitation, perplexity.

WAYÁKARN वयाकरन *s. m.* Grammar. (V.)

WAYÁKARNÍ वयाकरनी *s. m.* One skilled in Grammar, a Grammarian. (V.)

WAYÁPAK वयापक *a.* (in *comp.*) Diffused, spread out, pervading, permeating. (V.)

WAYÁPI वयापी *a.* (in *comp.*) Diffusive, pervading, permeating (used always with *sarb* and spoken of the Deity.) (V.)

WAYÁPNÁ वयापना *v. n.* To be diffused, to spread, to permeate, to pervade; to occur, to happen, to take place.

WAYYÁ वया }  
WAYYARÁ वयारा } *s. m.* See *Bayyá.*

WE वे *intj.* O! (used by women.)

WECHNÁ वेचना *v. a.* To sell, to dispose of;—*wechne wálá, s. m.* A seller. (V.)

WED वेद *s. m.* A book in Sanskrit;

*i. q.* *Bed*); more commonly *Ved* or *Veda*, from the Sanskrit *Vid* to perceive, understand, (Latin *Video*, Greek *Oida*). The name of the holy books of the Hindus which constituted the basis of the first period of the religion of Hindus. There were originally three, the Rig, Yajur, and Sama Vedas, collectively called *trayi*, "the triple Veda." Some consider that the Rig Veda is much the most ancient. According to some European authorities the fourth Atharva or Atharvan Veda was added later and was not accepted till after the time of Manu. Each Veda consists of two distinct parts. I. A *Samhita*, or collection of *Mantars*, these consist of prayers, adoration;

A *Brahmina* portion consisting of Vidhi and Artha Vadhu which give detailed directions concerning the ceremonies at which the *mantrās* were to be used, and the legends connected with them. Both these portions are called *Sruti*, or *Shruti*, a revelation orally communicated by God, heard but not composed or written down by men. Both portions are believed to have existed from eternity. Hindus assign vast periods to the age of the Vedas in time, but the European scholarship holds that the oldest of the *Mantras*, do not go back further than the twelfth or thirteenth century B. C., and that the composition of *Mantrā* and *Brahmina* was spread over a considerable period; much of the latter being modern; the quantity of sugar daily removed from a heap that is draining and drying; also see *Wedt*.

WEDAN ਵੇਦਨ *s. f.* A woman of the *Wedí* caste:—*wedan bāwí*, *s. f.* A female descendant of Guru Nanak; *i. q.* *Bedí*.

WEDAN ਵੇਦਨ *s. f.* See *Wednā*.

WEDANGGÍ ਵੇਦੰਗੀ } *s. m.* One who  
WEDANGGÍ ਵੇਦੰਗੀ } is acquainted  
with the science of medicine, a physician.

WEDANT ਵੇਦਾਂਤ *s. m.* (*lit.* the end of the Veda.) The second and most important division of the *Mimāṃsā*, or third of the three great divisions of Hindu philosophy. It is also called *Uttar mimāṃsā*, an answer to or examination of the *Mimāṃsā*. It is exceedingly important, as representing the popular Pantheistic creed of modern Hinduism based on the *Upnashids* which teach the knowledge of Brahm or the Eternal Spirit. This system constitutes the true Veda of modern cultivated Hinduism and underlies the many sided polytheism, and mythology of the masses. It explains the universe synthetically as a development from one principle, and so differs from the analytical *Máyá* philosophy, which treats of material things as it finds them without enquiring into their mutual relations or effect and

cause. It also differs from the atheistic *Saṅkhyá* philosophy, which though synthetic propounds a duality of principles to account for the universe. According to the Vedant, Brahm, the Supreme Soul is alike efficient and material cause of the world. All things are identical with Brahm apparent differences are due to *Agyāni* or ignorance which deceives by *Máyá* or illusion being taken as reality. Brahm is himself Created and Creator, Act and Actor, Existence, Knowledge, Joy. An appreciation of the truths of the Vedant, brings *Gyān*, by which *Máyá Agyān* are dispelled, and the liberation of the soul, its deliverance from endless rebirths and its absorption into Brahm, which is Salvation. The system is also called *Brahm mimāṃsā*, *Sharīrak mimāṃsā*. It is said to have been founded by Vyasa also called Badarayana, and its most famous teacher was Shankar Acharaj; *i. q.* *Bedānt*. (V.)

WEDANTÍ ਵੇਦਾਂਤੀ *s. m.* A follower of the *Wedānt* system; *i. q.* *Bedāntí*.

WEDHÁ ਵੇਧਾ *s. m.* Vermin that infest cattle, horses, *i. e.*, ticks and lice, the nit of a louse.

WEDÍ ਵੇਦੀ *s. m.* The name of caste of *Khattrís* from which Guru Nanak sprung (See *Bedí*); a wooden canopy or pavilion, underneath which Hindu marriages are performed; a place prepared for investiture with the *janeú*; money given to the Chief Brahman at a wedding:—*wedí bāwá*, *s. m.* A male descendant of Guru Nanak.

WEDNÁ ਵੇਦਨਾ *s. f.* Pain, ache, affliction, secret, trouble.

WEG ਵੇਗ *s. f.* Intense sexual desire; venereal orgasm.

WEH ਵੇਹ *s. m.* A hole;—*s. f.* Poison.

WEHÁ ਵੇਹਾ *a.* See *Behá*.

WEHAL ਵੇਹਲ *s. m.* (M.) A twelve hours' flow of water.

WEHAN ਵੇਹਣ *s. m.* Coriander seed.

WEHÍ ਵੇਹੀ *s. f.* See *Behí*.

WEHRÁ ਵੇਹੜਾ *s. m.* A yard, a court;  
*i. q.* *Wihrá*.

WEHRAMÍ ਵੇਹੜਮੀ } *s. f.* Bread in  
WEHRAMÍN ਵੇਹੜਮੀ } two layers with  
*dál* between.

WEHRÍ ਵੇਹਰੀ *s. m.* See *Wallúr*, *Par-wattí*.

WEHU ਵੇਹੁ *s. f.* Poison; *i. q.* *Weh*.

WEHUR ਵੇਹੁੜ *s. m.* A circumvallation, a company of men surrounding a place, a besieging army thrown around a fort, a river encompassing in its course a fort or other place; *i. q.* *Behur*.

WEKÁR ਵੇਕਾਰ *a. s. m.* See *Bekár*, *Wikár*.

WEKHŃÁ ਵੇਖਣਾ *v. a.* To see, to look, to view, to behold; to observe, to inspect; to search, to seek; to feel; to prove, to try; to weigh well, to look on, to look for, to expect. *Present participle*: *wekhda*; *Future*: *wekhdañ*; *Past participle*: *wekhí*:—*wekhda*! Look out, beware:—*wekhí* *bhálí*, *a.* Seen and tried:—*wekhí* *hoí*, *a.* Seen, observed, experienced:—*wekhí* *já* *gá*. It will be seen or looked to; time will show:—*wekhde rah já* *gá*, *v. n.* To gape in vain (with disappointment):—*wekhde rahí* *gá*, *v. n.* To look after, to keep watch:—*wekhá* *wekhí*, *a.* In imitation, through rivalry:—*akkhín* *wekhí*, *s. m.* An eye-witness to. (V.)

WEKHAMTAREBHUI ਵੇਖਮਤ੍ਰੇਬੁਜ *s. m.*  
A scalene triangle.

WEL ਵੇਲ *s. f.* A climbing plant; tracery work on cloth, shoes; length (of a lion, dog, horse, cow); (*i. q.* *Bel*); money

given to dancing girls and others at a wedding; descendants, offspring; a team of two or more pairs of oxen:—*wel bú* *dá*, *s. m.* A climbing plant, tracery work on wood, cloth (*i. q.* *Bel bú* *dá*):—*wel dá* *r*, *s. m.* One who works in mortar, with a hoe or spade, they work especially on canal banks; (*i. q.* *Beldár*):—*weldár*, *a.* Tracery (cloth, wood work); long, of a good length (a cow, horse), length:—*wel ghol de* *gá*, *v. a.* (M.) See *Wár* *gá*, *Bár* *gá*. (V.)

WELÁ ਵੇਲਾ *s. m.* Time, moment;

a while; leisure; occasion:—*chakkí* *welá*, *s. m.* Time for grinding the hand mill, very early morning:—*chirí* *chog dá* *welá*, *s. m.* (M.) *lit.* Sparrow feeding time, i.e., when the sparrows first begin to feed in, the morning:—*dhammí* *welá*, *s. m.* (M.) Morning twilight:—*kukkar* *welá*, *s. m.* Time of cock crowing:—*halá* *welá*, *s. m.* "Ploughing time," very early morning:—*ripkar* *welá*, *s. m.* "Churning time" very early morning:—*waddá* *welá*, *s. m.* Just before sunrise:—*namá* *welá*, *s. m. lit.* The prayer time, just before sunrise (Muhammadan term):—*welá* *ka* *welá*, *s. m.* From time to time, now and then. (V.)

WELAN ਵੇਲਨ } *s. f.* A roller of a  
WELAN ਵੇਲਣ } sugar mill, or cotton

cleaner; the axis of a Persian wheel; a rolling pin; (M.) an outer vertical piece of wood connecting cross-bars; the outer and moveable pins of a bullock-yoke; an *arí*;—*v. a.* (M.) To roll, to pass between rollers, to press (as sugar cane), to clean cotton by passing it between rollers.

WELÁ ਵੇਲਾ }  
WELHAK ਵੇਲੁਕ } *ad.* (M.) Quickly.

WELÍ ਵੇਲੀ *s. m.* See *Belí*.

WELÍJAN ਵੇਲੀਜਨ *v. n.* (M.) To be rolled.

WELLÁ ਵੇਲਾ *s. m.* See *Bellá*.

WELNÁ ਵੇਲਣਾ } *s. m.* A sugar-mill;

WELNÁ ਵੇਲਣਾ } a machine for seed-  
ing cotton; a rolling pin; the stick  
(also called *gherni*) with which the hand  
of a bridegroom is struck, as a part of  
the marriage ceremony;—*v. a.* To press  
(sugarcane); to seed cotton; to roll  
dough; to mash *dál*; to strike the  
bridegroom's hand. (V.)

WELNÍ ਵੇਲਣੀ *s. f.* A machine for seed-  
ing cotton; (M.) see *Arh.* (V.)

WENÁ ਵੇਨਾ *s. m.* See *Senwár*.

WENUT ਵੇਉਤ *s. f.* See *Weuní*.

WENUTNÁ ਵੇਉਤਣਾ *s. m.* See *Weuní*.  
*ud.*

WER ਵੇਰ *s. f.* Time, delay; turn; the  
name of a tree:—*wer wer*, *ad.* Time by  
time, often; *i. q.* *Bár bár*.

WER ਵੇੜ *s. m.* A coarse rope, made of  
grass, straw; *i. q.* *Ber*:—*wer waṭṭá*,  
*s. m.* The instrument used in making a  
grass rope;—*v. n.* To make a grass  
rope.

WERÁ ਵੇਰਾ *s. m.* Roasted meat, a roast.

WERÁ ਵੇੜਾ *s. m.* See *Berá*.

WERARÁ ਵੇਰੜਾ *s. m.* See *Berará*.

WERARÍ ਵੇਰੜੀ *s. f.* See *Berarí*.

WERHÁ ਵੇਹਾ *s. m.* A yard or court  
in front of a house:—*nachh ná jáṅge te*  
*werhá ḡṅge*. She does not know how  
to dance and she says the courtyard is  
uneven.—Prov. A bad workmen com-  
plains of his tools. (V.)

WERHMÍ ਵੇਹੁਮੀ } *s. f.* A cake of  
WERHMÍN ਵੇਹੁਮੀ } bread in two  
layers with *dál* between.

WERÍ ਵੇਰੀ *s. m.* A division of the  
*Khattí* caste; *i. q.* *Berí*;—*s. f.* The  
*Ber* tree, a time, a turn; delay;—A  
plant see *Pathor* and *Hiranpadi*:—*waṭ*  
*werí*, *s. f.* A slender climber, (*Pentatropis*  
*spiralis*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*) found in  
the Central Panjab. In spring the sweet  
tubers which grow from its root to a  
couple of ounces each, are peeled and  
eaten. The flowers are used medicinally  
in the Panjab.

WERÍ ਵੇੜੀ *s. f.* See *Berí*.

WERWÁ ਵੇਰਵਾ *s. m.* Distance, differ-  
ence, doubt, uncertainty, separation.

WES ਵੇਸ *s. m.* See *Bhes*.

WESÁKH ਵੇਸਾਖ *s. m.* See *Wisákh*.  
(V.)

WESÁKHÍ ਵੇਸਾਖੀ *s. f.* See *Wisákhí*.  
(V.)

WESAN ਵੇਸਣ *s. m.* The meal of  
*chaṇḍá*.

WESANÍ ਵੇਸਣੀ *a.* Made of the meal  
of *chaṇḍá* (bread, pastry.)

WESAR ਵੇਸਰ *s. m.* A nose ring.

WESH ਵੇਸ *s. m.* (M.) The camel is  
called *Wesh* at the commencement of the  
eighth year.

WESLÁ ਵੇਸਲਾ *a.* Careless, indiffer-  
ent, negligent, without concern.

WESRÁ ਵੇਸਰਾ *s. m.* A bird of the hawk kind.

WESWÁ ਵੇਸਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Beswá*. A prostitute, harlot; *met.* a crafty, cunning woman.

WET ਵੇਟ *s. m.* See *Bef*.

WETAR ਵੇਤਰ *s. f.* (*Por.*) See *Beugt*, *Weunt*.

WETÍ ਵੇਤੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A female doctor of children.

WETYAR ਵੇਤਯਰ *s. m.* See *Langshúr*

WEÚH ਵੇਉਹ *s. m.* (*M.*) Poison; *i. q.*  
*Weh:—jekar koi gur khueden mare weúh dewan dí kiá jarárat hai.* If a man die, when you feed him on *gur* what need is there to give him poison? *Prov.* If you can gain your end by fair means, why use foul?

WEUNT ਵੇਉਂਤ } *s. f.* Shape, the cut  
 WEUT ਵੇਉਤ } and fashion of  
 clothes, cutting out clothes.

WEUNTAUNÁ ਵੇਉਂਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause clothes to be cut.

WEUNTNÁ ਵੇਉਂਤਣਾ } *v. a.* To cut  
 WEUTNÁ ਵੇਉਤਣਾ } out clothes.

WEUR ਵੇਉਰ *s. m.* A woman's veil or bodice.

WEURÁ ਵੇਉਰਾ *s. m.* Distinction, difference, separation.

WÍ ਵੀ *conj.* (*M.*) Also, even:—*zál de muríd dá, múnh wí sharminde.* Even the face of the disciple of a woman is shameful.—*Prov.* In the Sutlej Valley the Olive *Olea Europæa*, *O. ferruginea* *O. cuspidata*, *Nat. Ord. Oleaceæ.*

WIÁDH ਵਿਆਧ *s. f.* See *Biádh*, *Wayádh*.

WIÁDHAN ਵਿਆਧਣ *s. f.* } See *Biá-*  
 WIÁDHÍ ਵਿਆਧੀ *s. m.* } *dhan*,  
*Wayádhān.*

WIÁH ਵਿਆਹ *s. m.* Marriage, a wedding; a newly married wife:—*wiáh rach-  
 gá, racháungá, v. a.* To celebrate a marriage. (*V.*)

WIÁHNÁ ਵਿਆਹਣਾ *v. a.* To marry a wife; to get a son or daughter married, to give in marriage; *i. q.* *Wayádhgá.* (*V.*)

WIÁHNÚ ਵਿਆਹਣੂ *a.* Pertaining to a wedding (used especially of a suit of clothes, given to the bride by the bridegroom's father, two days after marriage.)

WIÁHTÁ ਵਿਆਹਤਾ *s. f.* A lawfully married wife, married, lawfully wedded (a woman.) (*V.*)

WIÁÍ ਵਿਆਈ *s. f.* Cracking of the heels from cold; sowing seed; sowing time; grain given by *Zimindárs* to carpenters and others at sowing time; *i. q.* *Biái.*

WIÁJ ਵਿਆਜ *s. m.* Interest; see *Biáj*.

WIÁJAR ਵਿਆਜੜ *s. m.* A usurer.

WIÁJHNÁ ਵਿਆਜਣਾ *v. a.* To buy, to marry a woman.

WIÁJÍ ਵਿਆਜੀ *s. m.* A usurer; *i. q.* *Biájí.*

WIÁJÚ ਵਿਆਜੂ *s. m. a.* A usurer; on interest, put out at interest, lent on usury (money.)

WIÁKAL ਵਿਆਕਲ } *a.* Perplexed,  
WIÁKUL ਵਿਆਕੁਲ } confounded, trou-  
bled ; harrassed, distressed ; *i. q.* *Biákal*.

WIÁNÁ ਵਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* A pledge, an earnest ; *i. q.* *Biáná*.

WIÁNDAR ਵਿਆਂਦਰ }  
WIÁNDHAR ਵਿਆਂਧਰ } *s. m.* A bride-  
WIÁNDHUR ਵਿਆਂਧੁਰ } groom.  
WIÁNDUR ਵਿਆਂਦੁਰ }

WIÁNGGU ਵਿਆਂਗੁ *s. m.* A wooden tool used by shoe makers ; *i. q.* *Biángg*.

WIÁPNA ਵਿਆਪਣਾ *v. n.* To extend, to be diffused ; to pass, to occur, to happen.

WIÁR ਵਿਆੜ *s. m.* A vegetable or fruit left for seed ; *i. q.* *Biár*, *Bíbar*.

WIÁS ਵਿਆਸ *s. m.* See *Bids*.

WIBLAN ਵਿਬਲਨ *v. n. (M.)* To go out of one's mind.

WÍCH ਵੀਚ *s. m.* Interval, in, within, intermediate space ; *i. q.* *Bích*. (V.)

WICHÁL ਵਿਚਾਲ *s. m.* Damage, injury, dispute, difference, falling out.

WICHÁLÁ ਵਿਚਾਲਾ *s. m.* Distance, space ; centre, midst.

WICHÁLE ਵਿਚਾਲੇ *prep.* In the midst of, between.

WICHAL JÁNA ਵਿਚਲਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
WICHALNÁ ਵਿਚਲਣਾ } be spoiled, to be damaged, to be corrupted ; to become an enemy, to mutiny, to rebel, to be insolent ; to turn, to slip, to give trouble, to break one's promise ; to contend.

WICHÁLNÁ ਵਿਚਾਲਨਾ *v. a.* To spoil, to damage ; to excite to mutiny or insurrection ; to make insolent.

WICHÁLÚ ਵਿਚਾਲੂ *s. m.* One who makes mischief.

WICHÁR ਵਿਚਾਰ *s. f.* Consideration, reflection, thought, judgment, understanding, opinion. (V.)

WICHAR ਵਿਚਰ *s. m.* Undivided lands.

WICHÁRÁ ਵਿਚਾਰਾ *s. m.* Helpless, forlorn, desolate ; *i. q.* *Bichrá*.

WICHÁRAK ਵਿਚਾਰਕ *s. m.* A thoughtful, considerate person, one who exercises his judgment.

WICHÁRNÁ ਵਿਚਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To consider, to investigate, to comprehend, to apprehend, to conceive, to judge, to reflect, to think, to meditate.

WICHCH ਵਿੱਚ *prep.* In, within, between, among, in the midst of ; — *ad.* In the midst : — *wichch wichále*, *prep.* In the midst of, in the very midst of. (V.)

WICHCHHARNÁ ਵਿੱਛੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be separated, to be removed.

WICHCHÍN ਵਿੱਚੀਂ *prep.* Through the midst of, through.

WICHCHON ਵਿੱਚੋਂ *prep.* From in, from among, from the midst of.

WICHHÁUNÁ ਵਿੱਛਾਉਣਾ *s. m.* A bed, bedding ; — *v. a.* To spread a bed, bedding, carpet : — *wichhá dená*, *v. a.* To spread ; to knock down.

WICHHNÁ ਵਿਛਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
WICHHUNÁ ਵਿਛੁਣਾ } spread, to lie flat.

WICHHORÁ ਵਿਛੋੜਾ *s. m.* Separation:  
—*hik wichhorá yár dá, dújī rdt kálī.*  
Firstly separation from my love, second-  
ly a dark night.—Prov. Meaning calamity  
upon calamity.

WICHHWÁÍ ਵਿਛਵਾਈ *s. f.* Wages  
to a barber for the use of carpets,  
mats, at a wedding.

WICHHWAÍÁ ਵਿਛਵੈਈਆ } *s. m.*  
WICHHWAÍYÁ ਵਿਛਵੈਯਾ } One  
WICHHWAYYÁ ਵਿਛਵੱਯਾ } who  
spreads.

WICHHWÁUNÁ ਵਿਛਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be spread.

WICKÁHÁ ਵਿਚਕਾਹਾ *s. m.* The  
midst.

WICKÁHE ਵਿਚਕਾਹੇ *prep.*, In the  
midst of, between.

WICKÁL ਵਿਚਕਾਲ *s. m.* The middle,  
the midst.

WICKÁLE ਵਿਚਕਾਲੇ *prep., ad.* In  
the midst of, between.

WICKÁNÁ ਵਿਚਕਾਨਾ *s. m.* }  
WICKÁNÍ ਵਿਚਕਾਨੀ *s. f.* } See  
*Bachkánd.*

WICKANNÁ ਵਿਚਕੱਨਾ *s. m.* An or-  
nament worn in the central part of the  
ear.

WICKÁR ਵਿਚਕਾਰ *prep., ad.* In the  
midst of, in the midst.

WICKÁRÁ ਵਿਚਕਾਰਾ *a. (Pof.)* Oc-  
cupying the middle place.

WICHLÁ ਵਿਚਲਾ *a.* Being within or  
between, pertaining to the middle, inner.  
(V.)

WICHLÁUNÁ ਵਿਚਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
spoil; *i. q.* *Wicháláná*

WICHOLÁ ਵਿਚੋਲਾ *s. m.* } A go-  
WICHOLÍ ਵਿਚੋਲੀ *s. f.* } between,  
a mediator. (V.)

WICHOLÚ ਵਿਚੋਲੂ *s. m. (M.)* White  
water, discoloured flood waters of hill  
streams, as distinguished from the *tan-  
dohú* or black water of the perennial  
flow; cultivation in *bands* as distinguish-  
ed from land cultivation.

WIDÁ ਵਿਦਾ *a.* Dismissed, posted, hav-  
ing taken leave. (V.)

WIDÁIGÍ ਵਿਦਾਇਗੀ *s. f.* A present  
given one on dismissing him, a parting  
gift; parting.

WIDÁN ਵਿਦਾਣ *a.* Hard like stone;  
a stone.

WIDDH ਵਿਧ *s. m.* The timbers that  
support a well-wheel; bulk, size, ability.  
See *Biddh.*

WIDDIA ਵਿੱਦਿਆ } *s. f.* Skill, wis-  
WIDDYÁ ਵਿੱਦਯਾ } dom, science,  
learning :—*widdiá mán, a.* Wise, skil-  
ful, learned, scientific. (V.)

WIDDNÁ ਵਿੱਡਣਾ *v. a.* To set up, (newly  
cut *til* for the purpose of sunning and  
drying it).

WIDES ਵਿਦੇਸ *s. m.* A foreign country.

WIDESAN ਵਿਦੇਸਣ *s. f.* } A foreign,  
WIDESÍ ਵਿਦੇਸੀ *s. m.* } a stranger.

WIDH ਵਿਧ *s. f.* Manner, mode, way,  
kind, sort; contrivance, arrangement;  
a sacred precept, statute; also a name of  
*Brahma*; balance of an account; adjust-  
ment of an account. See *Bidh* :—*widh  
mátá, s. m. f.* The name of a *Devt*,  
supposed to preside over matters of des-  
tiny (considered by some the same as  
*Máyá*).



**WIDHÁTÁ** ਵਿਧਾਤਾ *s. f.* The contri-  
ver and arranger of all things, the  
Creator, *Brahma*; *i. q.* *Bidhátá*.

**WIDHNÁ** ਵਿਧਣਾ *v. n.* To be perforated  
(especially the nose and ears); to make  
an amorous friendship, to become a  
paramour; to become white and dry (a  
mass of sugar set to drain); *i. q.* *Bedhṇá*.

**WIDIÁ** ਵਿਦਿਆ } *a.* Dismissed, part-  
**WIDYÁ** ਵਿਦਯਾ } ed, having taken  
leave; dismissal, adieu.

**WIDNÁ** ਵਿਦਣਾ *v. a.* To wager, to  
bet, to settle, to appoint; to agree to;  
*i. q.* *Bidṇá*.

**WIGÁR** ਵਿਗਾਰ *s. f.* Forced labour,  
compulsory labour :—*begár kanṇ wīgār*  
*changí*. Even forced labour is better  
than idleness. See *Wagár*.

**WIGÁR** ਵਿਗਾਰ *s. m.* Damage, injury,  
misunderstanding between friends,  
quarrel; *i. q.* *Begár*.

**WIGÁRNÁ** ਵਿਗਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To spoil,  
to damage, to mar; to cause to fall out  
(friends), to make trouble, to set at  
variance; *i. q.* *Bagárṇá*. (V.)

**WIGÁRNÁ** ਵਿਗਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be  
spoiled or damaged, to fail of success;  
to fall out, to quarrel, to be troublesome;  
to commit adultery; *i. q.* *Bigárṇá*. (V.)

**WIGÁRÚ** ਵਿਗਾਰੂ *s. m.* A spoiler, a  
breaker up of friendship. (V.)

**WIGARWÁUNÁ** ਵਿਗਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be spoiled, damaged, marred.

**WIGARYÁ HOIÁ** ਵਿਗਰਯਾ ਹੋਇਆ  
*a.* Corrupted, spoiled, damaged. (V.)

**WIGÁS** ਵਿਗਾਸ *s. f.* Happiness, pleasure,  
delight; *i. q.* *Bigás*.

**WIGGHÁ** ਵਿੱਘਾ *s. m.* A measure of  
land, varying in different places (as fixed  
by British law, 120 feet square); *i. q.*  
*Bígah*.

**WIGGMÁN** ਵਿੱਗਮਾਂ *a.* Identical, pre-  
cise, exact; of the same sort, of the  
same kind, like;—*ad.* Identically, pre-  
cisely.

**WIGOCHÁ** ਵਿਗੋਚਾ *s. m.* Loss, defect.

**WIGRÁU** ਵਿਗੜਾਉ *s. m.* Violation,  
difference, quarrelling, discord, misunder-  
standing between friends; damage, in-  
jury; wickedness, mischief, violence. (V.)

**WIGRÁÚ** ਵਿਗੜਾਉ *s. m.* One who  
spoils or damages, a breaker up of friend-  
ship. (V.)

**WIGRÁUNÁ** ਵਿਗੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spoil,  
to damage, to cause to be spoiled. (V.)

**WIGSNÁ** ਵਿਗਸਣਾ *v. n.* To be pleased,  
to be happy.

**WIGUCHNÁ** ਵਿਗੁਚਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
**WIGUCHCHNÁ** ਵਿਗੁਚਣਾ } come  
to grief.

**WIH** ਵਿਹ *s. f.* Poison; *i. q.* *Weh*.

**WÍH** ਵੀਹ *s. f.* A lane, a street;—*a.*  
Twenty :—*dáchtí kítá wih koh te toḍí kítá*  
*tarih koh*. The mother camel travelled  
twenty kos, while the young camel tra-  
velled thirty.—Prov.

**WIHÁ** ਵਿਹਾ *a.* See *Behá*.

**WIHÁG** ਵਿਹਾਗ } *s. m.* The  
**WIHÁGRÁ** ਵਿਹਾਗੜਾ } name of a  
tune or song sung at midnight; *i. q.*  
*Bihág*.

**WIHÁJ** ਵਿਹਾਜ *s. m.* (M.) Interest  
money; *i. q.* *Wiáj*, *Bidj*. (V.)

WIHÁJAN ਵਿਹਾਜਣ *v. n. (M.)* To buy, (especially pair).

WIHÁJANÁ ਵਿਹਾਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To pass away, to be spent (time, life).

WIHÁJANÁ ਵਿਹਾਜਣਾ *v. n.* To buy, to purchase.

WIHÁJHÍ ਵਿਹਾਜ਼ੀ } *s. f.* Buying a  
WIHÁJÍ ਵਿਹਾਜ਼ੀ } a little at a  
time; buying for use, as distinguished  
from buying for sale or living on what  
one has raised (used of gram):—*wiháji*  
*hatth, hatthá, s. m.* A person in the  
habit of buying in small quantities.

WIHÁJHNÁ ਵਿਹਾਜ਼ਣਾ } *v. a.* To buy,  
WIHÁJNÁ ਵਿਹਾਜਣਾ } to purchase.

WIHÁJÚ ਵਿਹਾਜੂ *s. m. (M.)* One who  
lends on interest; *i. q. Biájú.*

WIHAL ਵਿਹਲ *s. m.* See *Wehl.*

WIHÁNNÁ ਵਿਹਾਨਣਾ *v. n.* To pass  
away.

WIHÁR ਵਿਹਾਰ *s. m.* See *Wahár.*

WIHÁRÁ ਵਿਹਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The score  
of twenty, a score, about twenty.

WIHARNÁ ਵਿਹਰਣਾ *v. n.* To insist,  
to defy.

WIHÁUNÁ ਵਿਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To pass, to  
spend, to waste (time, life).

WIHÍ ਵਿਹੀ *s. f.* A lane, a street.

WÍHÍ ਵੀਹੀ *s. f.* A narrow street, a  
lane; a quince.

WIHÍN ਵਿਹੀਣ *s. m. f.* A drain, a  
sewer.

WIHL ਵਿਹਲ *s. m. f.* Leisure, dis-  
engagement.

WIHLÁ ਵਿਹਲਾ *a.* At leisure, dis-  
engaged.

WIHLAN ਵਿਹਲਣ *s. f.* See *Wihl.*

WIHMÁN ਵੀਹਮਾਂ *a.* See *Wihwán.*

WIHAN ਵਿਹਣ } *s. m.* Coriander  
WIHN ਵਿਹਣ } seed; *i. q. Weháí.*

WIHOG ਵਿਹੋਗ *s. m.* Separation,  
absence, grief from separation (especially  
of lovers); *i. q. Bijog.*

WIHOGAN ਵਿਹੋਗਣ *s. f.* } One  
WIHOGÍ ਵਿਹੋਗੀ *s. m.* } suffering  
from the absence of a beloved object.

WIHRÁ ਵਿਹੜਾ *s. m.* A court, a yard  
surrounded by buildings.

WIHRAMÍN ਵਿਹੜਮੀਂ } *s. f.* A kind  
WIHRAWÍN ਵਿਹੜਵੀਂ } of bread,  
consisting of two *chapdtis*, baked together  
with mashed *dál* between them.

WÍHRÍ ਵੀਹੜੀ *s. f.* A score (used  
mostly in the plural).

WIHTRAN ਵਿਹਤਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To  
cut out clothes:—*tarope dá dá ná áve te*  
*wihtran dá kábil hai.* He is fit to cut out  
clothes! why he does not even know  
how to sew!—Prov.

WIHUL ਵਿਹੁਲ *s. f.* See *Wehl.*

WIHU ਵਿਹੁ *s. m.* See *Wih.*

WIHÚNÁ ਵਿਹੁਣਾ *prep.* Without.

WÍHWÁN ਵੀਹਵਾਂ *a.* Twentieth.

WÍJ ਵੀਜ *s. m.* Seed; the seminal  
fluid; *i. q. Bij*;—*wíj mátar, s. f.* A  
small quantity, a very few, a very little,  
the merest remnant.

WIJ दिन } *s. f. (M.) Lightning;*  
WIJLÍ दिनली } *i. q. Bijlí.*

WÍJAK दीनक *s. m. See Bijak.*

WIJOG दिनेग *s. m. Separation, absence (especially of friends or lovers.)*

WIJOGAN दिनेगट *f. } a. Separat-*  
WIJOGÍ दिनेगी *m. } ed, one*  
*unhappy from separation.*

WIKANDRÁ दिरंदरा *s. m. A seller.*

WIKÁR दिकार *s. m. Disorder, indisposition, sickness, disease; change; deterioration.*

WIKÁRÍ दिकारी *s. f. Unsuitableness, disagreeableness; change, deterioration; —a. Liable to disorder, subject to decay (the body.)*

WIKÁU दिकाउ *s. m. Sale, selling. (V.)*

WIKÁÚ दिकाउ *a. For sale, saleable.*

WIKÁUNÁ दिकाउना *v. a. To cause to be sold.*

WIKH दिख *s. f. Poison; i. q. Bikh, Bis, Bik, Wis. (V.)*

WÍKHÁ दीषा *s. m. (M.) lit. A hole, hence leisure, an opportunity:—koí wíkhá lagá tá main ásan. If I get an opportunity, I will come.*

WIKHÁDH दिषाय *s. m. See Bakhádh.*

WIKHÁDHAN दिषायट *s. f. } See*  
WIKHÁDHÍ दिषायी *s. m. } Bakhá-*  
*dhan, Bakhádhí.*

WIKHÁLÁ दिषाला *s. m. Show, ostentation.*

WIKHAM दिषम *s. m. Poison; the worst;—wikham kon chátar bhuj, s. m. Rhombus:—wikham kon áyat chhetar, s. m. Rhomboid:—wikham táp, s. m. A severe kind of fever, a hectic fever.*

WIKHE दिषे *ad. Concerning, about.*

WIKHODH दिषेय *s. m. See Bakhádh.*

WIKHODHAN दिषेयट *s. f. } See*  
WIKHODHÍ दिषेयी *s. m. } Bakhá-*  
*dhan, Bakhádhí.*

WIKHRÁ दिषरा *s. m. See Bikhra.*

WIKHRÁUNÁ दिषराउना *v. a. To scatter, to spread out.*

WIKKARÍ दिक्करी *s. f. Selling, sale; retailing; i. q. Bikkarí.*

WIKKARMÁJÍT दिक्करमानीज *s. m. Bikkarmájít.*

WIKKARMÁJÍTÍ दिक्करमानीजी *a., s. f. See Bikkarmájítí.*

WIKNÁ दिक्कना *v. n. To be sold; i. q. Bikká.*

WIKRÁL दिक्काल *s. f. See Bikkál.*

WÍLÁ वीला *s. m. Colic.*

WILÁ विला *s. m. Pretence, excuse; convulsion.*

WILÁIT विलायिट } *s. f. A country,*  
WILÁIT विलैट } *especially the*  
*country of the foreign rulers of India, as, Cabul, England:—wiláit dí dák, s. f. The English Mail.*

WILÁITAN विलायिटन *s. f. } A fo-*  
WILÁITÍ विलायिटी *s. m. } reigner:*  
WILAITAN विलैटन *s. f. } :—*  
WILAITÍ विलैटी *s. m. }*

*wilaiti bengal*, *s. m.* *Solnum Lycopersicum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*:—*wilaiti dák*, *s. f.* The export or import Home Mail—*wilaiti kantálá*, *s. m.* *Agave Americana*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ* grows well as a hedge in many parts of the Panjab plains. The fibre yields a first rate textile material, which has not yet been tried on the large scale:—*wilaiti kikkar*, *s. f.* (1) The *Parkinsonia aculeata*, it makes good fences; the wood is used for charcoal burning and as fuel. (2) The *Acacia farnesiana*, the wood is small and resembles that of the *kikar*. It exudes a good gum, in Europe a scent is prepared from the flowers:—*wilaiti mendhi*, *s. f.* The myrtle, *Myrtus communis*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*. The bark and leaves are used in tanning, the seeds in dyeing. They are astringent and aromatic, and were formerly used as spices. The leaves are given medicinally in epilepsy and in various bowel complaints, the fruit in diarrhoea and uterine diseases. See *Múrad*:—*wilaiti nil*, *s. m.* Prussian blue, indigo prepared in European factories in Bengal:—*wilaiti peori*, *s. f.* The yellow Plumbic Chromate; it is called *peori* from its resemblance to "*Hardwar peori*" or Indian yellow.

WILÁITÍ विलायिती } *a.* Foreign, as  
WILÁITÍ विलैती } English, of  
or belonging to *Wilait*. (V.)

WILALLÁ विलल्ला *a.* Uneducated, ill-mannered, ill-bred; stupid; clumsy.

WILAMB विलमभ } *s. m.* Delay, pro-  
WILAM विलम } crastination,  
long stay, tardiness.

WILAMNÁ विलमना *s. m.* To stop, to delay, to tarry, to remain, to procrastinate.

WILANGAN विलंगण *s. m.* See *Wil-gan*.

WILÁP विलप *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning.

WILÁPNÁ विलपणा *v. n.* Tolament, to mourn, to wail.

WILÁUNÁ विलऔना *v. a.* To amuse.

WILCHHNÁ विलहणा *v. n.* To live luxuriously, to be extravagant.

WILGAN विलगण *s. f.* A pole or rope stretched horizontally to hang clothes on.

WILÍ विली *s. f.* The line of parting between the division of a woman's hair:—*wilí pduqí*, *v. n.* To go through the *wilí*, in order to hunt lice:—*wilpáp*, *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning, weeping.

WILKÁUNÁ विलकाउना *v. a.* To cause to cry and sob, to put or keep in a state of longing.

WILKNÁ विलकना *v. n.* To sob, to cry bitterly, to have a longing desire. (V.)

WILORÁ विलौरा *s. m.* (M.) The churner of Indigo.

WILUCHCHÍ विलुच्छी *s. f.* (M.) A small bush, a white wash bush.

WIMUKH विमुਖ *a.* Having the face turned away, turned from, averse.

WÍN वीं *s. m.* See *Bí*.

WINÁS विटाम *s. m.* Destruction.

WÍNDÁ वींढा *s. m.* See *Bíñdá*.

WÍNDÍ वींढी *s. f.* See *Bíñdí*.

WÍNDÍÁ वींढीआ *s. m.* See *Bíñdíá*.

WINDLÁUNÁ विंडलाउना *v. a.* (M.) To amuse, to divert, to entertain; *i. g.* *Boh*.

WINGG वींग } *s. m.* Crookedness, un-  
WÍNGG वींङ्ग } evenness.

WINGGÁ ਵਿੰਗਾ *m.* } *a.* Crooked, uneven,  
WINGGÍ ਵਿੰਗੀ *f.* } having the face  
averted; displeased :—*winggá tarínggá*  
*a.* The same as *Winggá*. (V.)

WINHÁÍ ਵਿਨ੍ਹਾਈ *s. f.* Perforation;  
wages for boring.

WINHÁUNÁ ਵਿਨ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be perforated, pierced, or bored.

WÍNÍ ਵੀਣੀ *s. f.* The wrist.

WINJANHORÁ ਵਿਨਜਨਹੋਰਾ *s. m.* See  
*Lashorí*.

WINNHÁ ਵਿਨ੍ਹਣਾ *v. a.* To perforate,  
to bore, to pierce.

WÍNU ਵੀਂਉ *s. m.* See *Bí*.

WIPT ਵਿਪਤ }  
WIPTÁ ਵਿਪਤਾ } *s. m.* See *Biptá*.  
WIPHTÁ ਵਿਫਤਾ }

WIPHALIÁ HOIÁ ਵਿਫਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ *a.*  
(M.) In second childhood, in one's  
dotage.

WÍR ਵੀਰ *s. m.* A brother (used by a  
sister); see *Bír*:—*wír bahutí*, *s. f.* The  
wife of a brother; a small red velvet-like  
insect (generally seen in the rains); a  
scarlet fly;—*wíruḍr*, *s. m.* Thursday.  
(V.)

WÍR ਵੀਰ *s. m.*, See *Bír*.

WÍRÁ ਵੀਰਾ *s. m.* A brother; also voc.  
of *Wír*. O brother!

WÍRÁ ਵੀੜਾ *s. m.* The stopple of a  
bottle, jar; betel leaf prepared for chew-  
ing; see *Bírd*.

WÍRÁ ਵਿੜਾ *s. m.* A cluster of bamboo  
trees; a clump of reeds.

WIRÁG ਵਿਰਾਗ *s. m.* Penance, devotion,  
the act of leaving the pleasures of the  
world; *i. q.* *Barág*, *Bairág*.

WIRÁGAN ਵਿਰਾਗਣ *s. f.* } See *Ba*.  
WIRÁGÍ ਵਿਰਾਗੀ *s. m.* } *rág*, *Barágí*.

WIRÁJMÁN ਵਿਰਾਜਮਾਣ *a.* Living in  
ease and independence.

WIRÁJNÁ ਵਿਰਾਜਣਾ *v. n.* To enjoy  
one's self, to live in health, ease, content  
and independence.

WIRÁK ਵਿੜਕ *s. f.* A clattering or  
rustling sound, as of footsteps, an inti-  
mation of approaching danger; *c. w. laingí*;  
*i. q.* *Birák*.

WIRÁM ਵਿਰਾਮ *a.* *Beardm* in *Be* or  
*Arám*.

WIRÁMÍ ਵਿਰਾਮੀ *s. m.* *Beardmí* in  
*Be* or *Arámí*.

WIRAN ਵਿਰਨ *s. m.* (M.) The title  
by which women address a son; a brother  
or a brother's son. (V.)

WIRÁNÁ ਵਿਰਾਣਾ *a.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Wiránah*. Strange,  
foreign, not domestic;—*s. m.* A waste  
solitude. (V.)

WIRÁSAT विरामत s. f. See *Wirsá*.

WIRÁUNÁ विराउना v. a. To amuse a child, to engage in conversation.

WIRD विरद s. m. Daily use, practice, task; an appointed lesson of the Christian Scriptures: a portion of the Quran fixed for reading at a certain time;—*wird karnd*, v. a. To repeat the Divine name:—*wird paind*, v. a. To take place, to be contracted (a habit or practice.) (V.)

WIRDHÁ विरध्या } s. m. Power, ability,  
WIRDHÍ विरधी } competency, fitness;  
vigour; wealth; stock, capital in trade, principal sum, bulk.

WIRK विरक s. m. A caste of Jats. (V.)

WÁRÍ वारी s. m. See *Bárl*.

WIRKNA विरकना s. m. To speak, to utter a word; i. q. *Birknd*.

WIRL वरल s. f. A small orifice, a crevice; a very fine split; space; (met.) difference, want of union.

WIRLÁ विरला a. Fine, scarce, rare, uncommon, wonderful; far apart; sparse, separate; one in a thousand. (V.)

WIRNÁ वीरना v. a. To collect, to arrange.

WIRODH विरोध s. m. Enmity, dispute, contention, opposition:—*wirodhmán*, s. f. See *Wirodhan*. (V.)

WIRODHAN विरोधन s. } a. Quarrel-  
WIRODHÍ विरोधी m. } some, con-  
tentious, revengeful; a quarrelsome per-  
son, an opposer, an enemy. (V.)

WIRSÁ विरसा s. m. Inheritance; hereditary right. (V.)

WIRT विरत s. f. The *clientelle* of a Brahman, *Dám, Náí*, i. e., the having a number of families as *Jajmán*, or patrons; the circle of such patrons; a habit, a custom. (V.)

WIRTÁ वीरता s. m. } Heroism,  
WIRTÁÍ वीरतायी s. f. } valour, bra-  
very.

WIRTHÁ विरथा a. Vain, useless, without meaning; i. q. *Birthá*.

WIRUDDH विरुध्य s. f. Enmity, contention, opposition;—*prep.* Against, contrary to. (V.)

WIRWÁ विरवा a. Destitute, in want, in need.

WIS विम s. f. Poison; i. q. *Bik, Wih*.

WISÁ विमा s. m. (M.) A spreading fleshy leaved plant which grows in the rows.

WISÁH विमाह s. m. Trust, faith, confidence, reliance; c. w. *deyd, kháyd*. (V.)

WISÁHUNÁ विमाहुना v. a. To make believe; to deceive, to inveigle by inspiring a false confidence; i. q. *Bisáhuá*.

WISÁKH विमाख s. m. The name of the first astronomical and second civil month of the Hindus, from the middle of April to the middle of May; the cutting of the *Rabí* harvest begins on

the 1st of *Wisákh*, which is kept as a festival by the agriculturists, who collect at the well and make their oxen compete in working it; i. q. *Buddh*;—(M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wasáq*. A court-yard with sheds which answers the purpose both of a guest-house and a place of meeting to transact business. A *Wisákh* is usually found attached to the houses of well-to-do agriculturists. (V.)

**WISÁKHÍ विसाखी** *s. f.* The first day of the month *Wisákh*, a *melá* held on that day; a bamboo used to support a *laṭṭh* or *jhámp* (V.)

**WISÁL विसाल** *c. f.* Meeting, union of lovers.

**WISAN विसन** *v. n. (M.)* To be neglected.

**WISÁNDH विसांय** } *s. f.* Fætor, a  
**WISÁNH विसानु** } stench.

**WISÁNDHÁ विसांया** *a.* Fetid, stinking.

**WISÁRÁ विसारा** *s. m.* Forgetfulness.

**WISARAN विसरन** *v. a. (M.)* To be forgotten. *Present participle: wisardá; Future: wisarsán; Past participle: wisarid; —sálmát rahen ná wisaren ná yád rahen.* May you remain in safety and neither be forgotten nor remembered!—Prov.

**WISÁRNÁ विसारना** *v. a.* To forget, to cause to forget.

**WISÁT विसात** *s. f.* See *Basát*.

**WISEKH विसेख** *a.* Excellent; peculiar; special; particular; abundant :—*wisekh táí, s. f.* See *Wisekhtá*.

**WISEKHTÁ विसेखता** *s. f.* Excellence, abundance.

**WISHAN विसन** *s. m.* Vishnu, the

Preserver, the second of the Hindu triad; *Vishnu* :—*wishan padá, wishan patá, s. m.* A song in praise of *Wishan*, sung by his votaries, and by strumpets :—*wishan puṇá, s. m.* Purity, ceremonial cleanliness and strictness. See also *Bishan*.

**WISHTÁ विसटा** *s. m.* Ordure. (V.)

**WÍSÍ वीसी** *s. f. (M.)* A share :—*medí wísí mai karní ghí.* To take my choice from me.

**WISKAN विसकन** *v. n. (M.)* To be beguiled.

**WISMAN विसमन** *v. n. (M.)* To be extinguished, to be rubbed out.

**WISMÁUNÁ विसमाउना** *v. a.* To extinguish; to break anything fragile, (as glass, a pearl, a nose ring).

**WISRÁM विसराम** *s. m.* Rest, repose.

**WISRÁMAN विसरामन** *s. f.* } One who  
**WISRÁMÍ विसरामी** *s. m.* } lives  
at ease.

**WISRÁUNÁ विसराउना** *v. a.* To cause to forget, to drive from the mind, to mislead.

WISSAMNÁ ਵਿਸਮਣਾ *v. n.* To rest ; to be extinguished, to burn out ; to be broken.

WISSARBHOLÁ ਵਿਸਰਭੋਲਾ *s. f.* Error, mistake.

WISSARNÁ ਵਿਸਰਣਾ *v. a.* To slip from the mind, to be forgotten ; to forget, to be mistaken ; to be burned or spoilt in cooking (*dal* as *dál wissar gai*). (V.)

WISSONIKKÁ ਵਿਸੋਣਿਕਾ *a.* Stale, cold, spoiled from standing (used of food that has been ready sometime and has remained uneaten).

WISSWÁ ਵਿਸਵਾ } *s. m.* The twentieth part of a thing, particularly of a *Bigha* of land, a portion.

WISTÁ ਵਿਸਟਾ *s. m.* See *Wishtá*.

WISTÁR ਵਿਸਤਾਰ *s. f.* Expansion, extension, spreading out, diffusion, proximity ; *i. q.* *Bistár*.

WISWÁS ਵਿਸਵਾਸ *s. m.* Doubt, suspense, apprehension, hesitation, superstition ; trust, faith ; *c. w. karná, líduná*.

WITARNÁ ਵਿਟਰਨਾ *v. n.* See *Wittarná*.

WITHÁ ਵਿਥਾ *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress ; circumstances, narrative, detail.

WITHÁK ਵਿਥਾਕ *s. m.* A great distance ; space, separation.

WÍTHAL ਵੀਠਲ *s. m.* See *Baṭṭhal*.

WITHÁUNÁ ਵਿਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to sit, to seat, to settle ; to cause birds to pass excrement.

WITHIÁ ਵਿਥਿਆ *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress ; circumstances, narrative, detail.

WITHIKK ਵਿਥਿਕ *s. m.* Space, distance ; *i. q.* *Fatikk*.

WÍṬÍ ਵੀਟੀ *s. f.* A cowrie, pebble, *Kan-kar*, used in *chikrī*, and other games ; *i. q.* *Bīṭh*.

WITKARÁ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ } *s. m.* Difference, enmity.

WITKURÁ ਵਿਤਕੁਰਾ }

WÍṬNÁ ਵੀਟਣਾ *v. n. (M.)* To pour out, to shed, to be poured out, to stream forth ;—*v. a.* To sow seed, to pour, to shed blood.

WITRÁUNÁ ਵਿਟਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spoil, to damage ; to enrage, to make furious.

WITṬARNÁ ਵਿਟਰਣਾ *v. n.* To fail in an enterprise, to be spoiled, to be damaged, to fall out, to disagree, to be enraged ; to be sulky, to be rebellious :—*wittar baithná, v. n.* To be in a sulky mood.

WITṬH ਵਿੱਠ *s. f.* The dung of birds. (V.)

WITTH ਵਿੱਥ *s. m.* Space, distance, separation.

WITṬHNÁ ਵਿੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To pass excrement (birds.) (V.)

WITTHU ਵਿੱਥੁ *s. f.* See *Witth*.

WITURNÁ ਵਿਟੁਰਣਾ *s. m.* See *Wittur-ná*.



WÍU ਵੀਉ *s. m.* See *Bí.*

WIWASTHÁ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ *s. f.* Law, statute, religious custom, state, condition, circumstances.

WIYOG ਵਿਯੋਗ *s. m.* Separation.

WIYOGAN ਵਿਯੋਗਣ *s. f.* } *a.* A per-  
WIYOGÍ ਵਿਯੋਗੀ *s. m.* } son mis-  
erable from separation; separate, apart,  
alone.

WO ਵੋ *Intj. (K.)* O!

WOD ਵੋਡ *s. f.* Grain that has become musty from age or dampness.

WODDÁ ਵੋੜਾ *a.* Injured by age, decayed, worm eaten, rotten (wood, cloth.)

WODH ਵੋਧ *s. f.* Wisdom, understanding, knowledge; growth; *i. q.* *Buddh.*

WODHÁ ਵੋਧਾ } *a.* Intelligent, inge-  
WODHÍ ਵੋਧੀ } nious, sensible.

WONDÍ ਵੋਂਡੀ } *s. m.* A catamite;  
WONDÚ ਵੋਂਡੂ } see *Bondí.*

WOR ਵੋੜ *s. m.* A break, breaking; removing one of a series or row, so as to make a deficiency; loss, defect, injury (in teeth.)

WORÁ ਵੋੜਾ *a.* Broken (a tooth); *i. q.* *Borá.*

WORH ਵੋੜ੍ਹ *s. f.* The banyan tree.

WUHÁR ਵੁਹਾਰ *s. m.* Conduct, behaviour; business, calling; trade, traffic, commerce, bargain; *i. q.* *Wihár.* (V.)

WUHÁRÍ ਵੁਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A broom (*i. q.* *Bahárl*);—*a.* Skilled in trade; upright and honest in business, transactions; not very pure, alloyed (gold or silver); *i. q.* *Wihárl.*

WUHÁRNÁ ਵੁਹਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To sweep.

WUHUL ਵੁਹੁਲ *s. m.* See *Buhal.*

WUHULÍ ਵੁਹੁਲੀ *s. f.* See *Buhulí.*

WUJÚ ਵੁਜੂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wuzú.* Ablution before prayer (Muhammadan.)

WUKKUL ਵੁਕੁਲ *s. f.* See *Bukkal.*

WÚKNÍ ਵੁਕਣੀ *s. f.* See *Bhúkní.*

WULÁLÁ ਵੁਲਾਲਾ } *s. m.* See *Bulárl.*  
WULÁRÁ ਵੁਲਾਰਾ }

WULEL ਵੁਲੇਲ *s. m.* Sound, the noise of speaking; *i. q.* *Bulel.*

WUNÁÍ ਵੁਣਾਈ *s. f.* Weaving; the price of weaving.

WUNAN ਵੁਨਨ *v. a. (M.)* To weave. *Present participle*; *wundá*; *Future*; *wunsán*; *Past participle*: *wuníá*:—*wundán ná wundán maikún pan tel cháde.*

Whether I weave it or not, you must still give me the flour for sizing and the oil.—Prov. Used of a person who wants pay without doing work.

WUNĀUNĀ **हुताउता** *v. a.* To cause to be woven, to get woven; *i. q.* *Bunāunā.*

WUNĀUT **हुताउट** *s. f.* See *Bunāut.*

WUNDĀ **हृदा** *s. m.* An ear ring; *i. q.* *Bundā.*

WUNGGĀ **हृगा** *s. m.* See *Bunggā.*

WUNNĀ **हुटना** *v. a.* See *Bundā.*

WUNT **हुटउ**  
WUNTI **हुटउती** } See *Bunt.*

WUNWĀĪ **हुटवायी** *s. f.* Weaving; the price of weaving; *i. q.* *Bunwāī.*

WUNWĀUNĀ **हुटवाउता** *v. a.* See *Bunwāunā.*

WURHĀKĀ **हुन्नगा** *s. m.* See *Burhākā.*

WURHKANĀ **हुन्नकटा** *s. m. & n.* See *Burhkanā.*

## Y, (ज)

YĀ **जा** *intj.* O!—*conj.* Or;—*ad.* When, as soon as.

YABBHĀL **जँबल** *a.* Corpulent but destitute of strength.

YABĪS **जषीम** *s. m.* The Hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* used in a very large variety of diseases.

YĀD **जाट** *s. f.* Memory, recollection, remembrancer:—*yād giri, gāri, s. f.* Keeping in mind, recollecting; a memorial, a remembrance:—*yād āunī, āunā, v. n.* To come to one's mind, to recollect:—*yād karnā, v. a.* To recollect, to call to mind, to commit to memory:—*yād karwāunā, v. a.* To remind, to call to mind:—*yād rakkhā, v. n.* To bear in mind.

YAHĀĪ **जगयी** *s. f.* The wages of whoredom, money paid to a harlot.

YAHĀKĀL **जगाकल** *s.* } *a.* Libi-  
YAHĀKUL **जगाकुल** *m.* } dinous,  
lustful, given to sexual intercourse.

YAHĀUNĀ **जगउता** *v. a.* To cause to copulate with.

YAHINĀ **जगिता** *v. a.* To copulate with, to deflower (a woman); *i. q.* *Jaddhā.*

YAHŪDAN **जगुटन** *s. f.* A Jewess.

YAHŪDĪ **जगुटी** *s. m.* A Jew.

YAKH **जध** *s. m.* Ice, frost;—*a.* Very cold, bitterly cold.

YAKHNĪ **जधनी** *s. f.* A mass of boiled meat with gravy, prepared to dress *pulā* in.

YAKĪN **जकीट** *s. m.* Belief, trust, confidence, credence.

YAKKĀ **जँका** *s. m.* A one horse cart, with or without a top;—*a.* Above.

YAKKAR **जँकर** *s. m. f.* Verse that is not according to rule, doggrel; senseless foolish talk, vain babbling.